

Energy Conservation & Carbon Reduction At Princeton University

November 2016

**Bill Broadhurst, PE, CEM, LEED^{AP}
Campus Energy Manager**

Energy Demands at Princeton



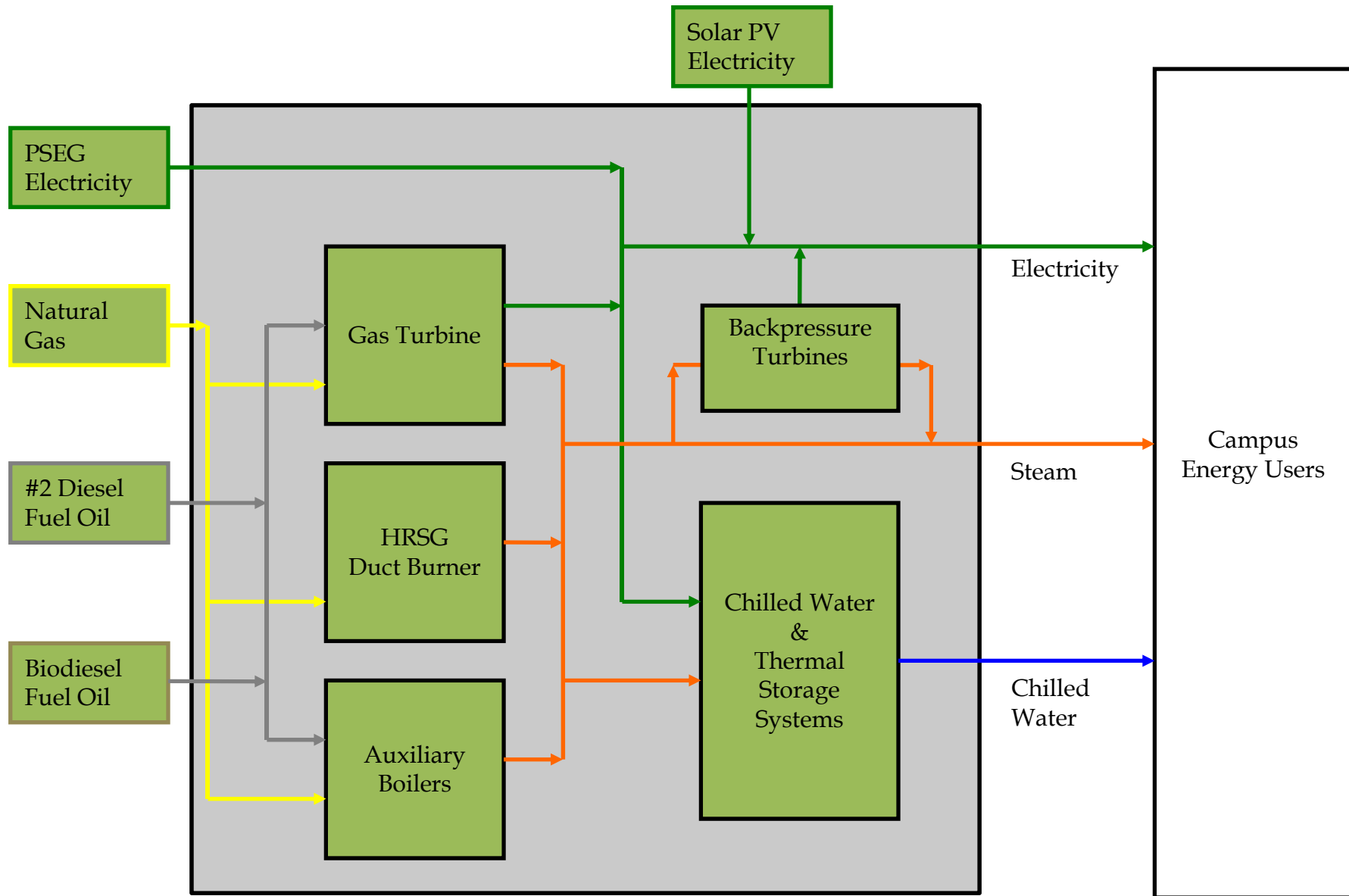
- > 180 Buildings
 - Academic
 - Research
 - Administrative
 - Residential
 - Athletic



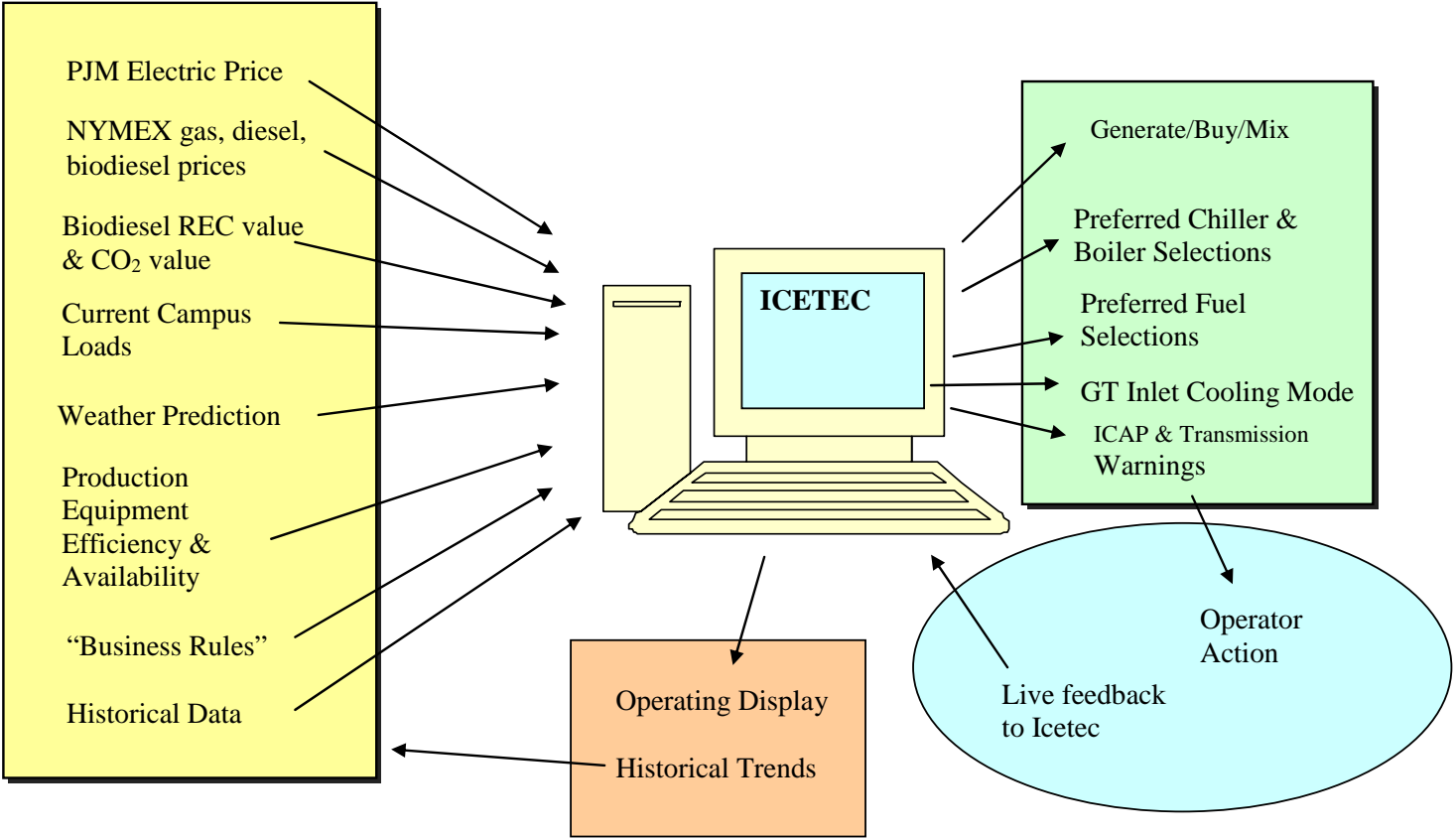
Energy Equipment & Peak Demands

	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Peak Demand</u>
• Electricity		
– (1) Gas Turbine Generator	15.0 MW	27 MW
– Solar Photovoltaic System	4.5 MW	
• Steam Generation		
– (1) Heat Recovery Boiler	180,000 #/hr	
– (2) Auxiliary Boilers @ 150 ea.	300,000 #/hr	240,000 #/hr
• Chilled Water Production		
– (3) Steam-Driven Chillers	10,100 Tons	
– (5) Electric Chillers	10,700 Tons	15,000 Tons
– (1) Thermal Storage Tank	40,000 Ton-hours	
• *peak discharge	10,000 tons (peak)	

Plant Energy Balance



Princeton Economic Dispatch System



Energy Management Controls

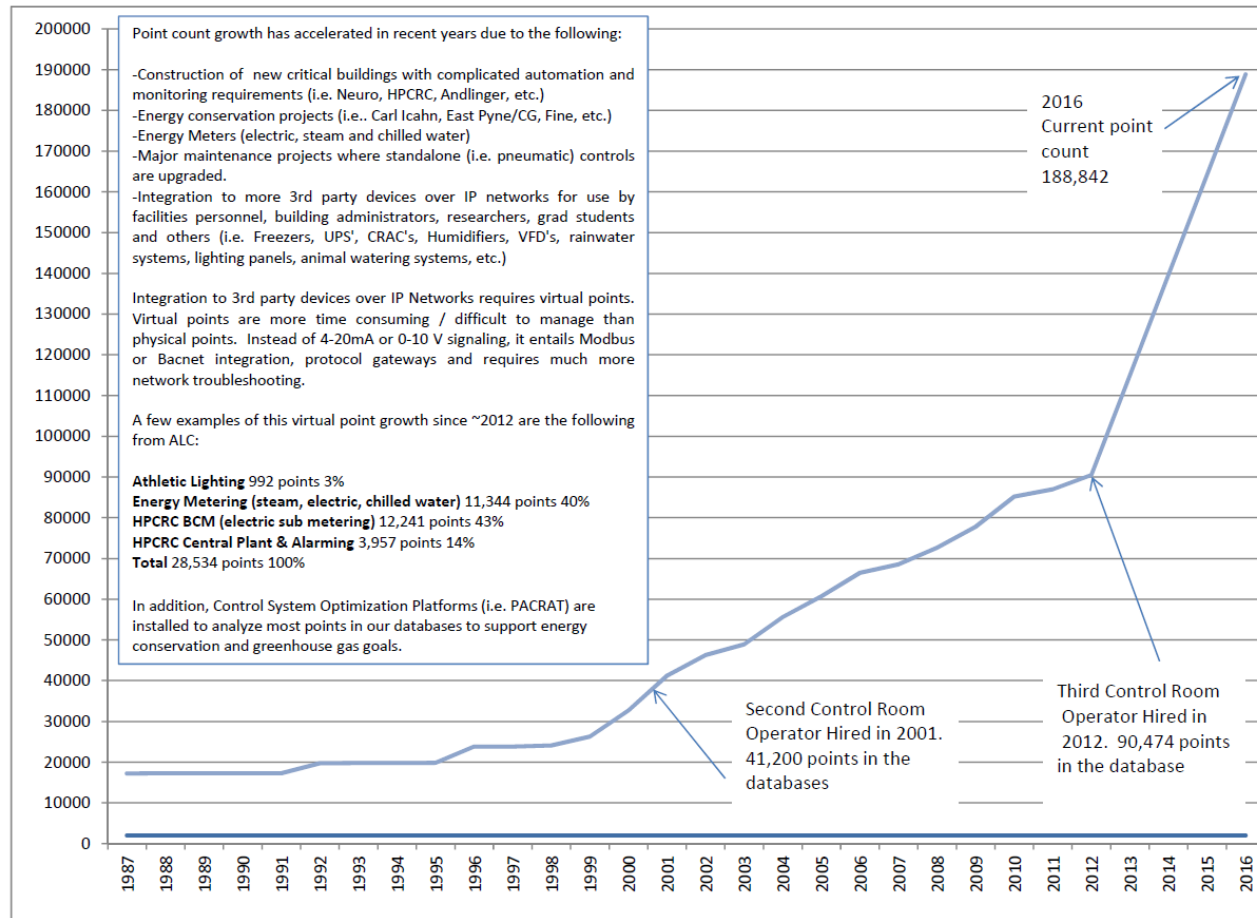


630AM-6PM Mon-Fri
On Call Policy Nights/
Weekends

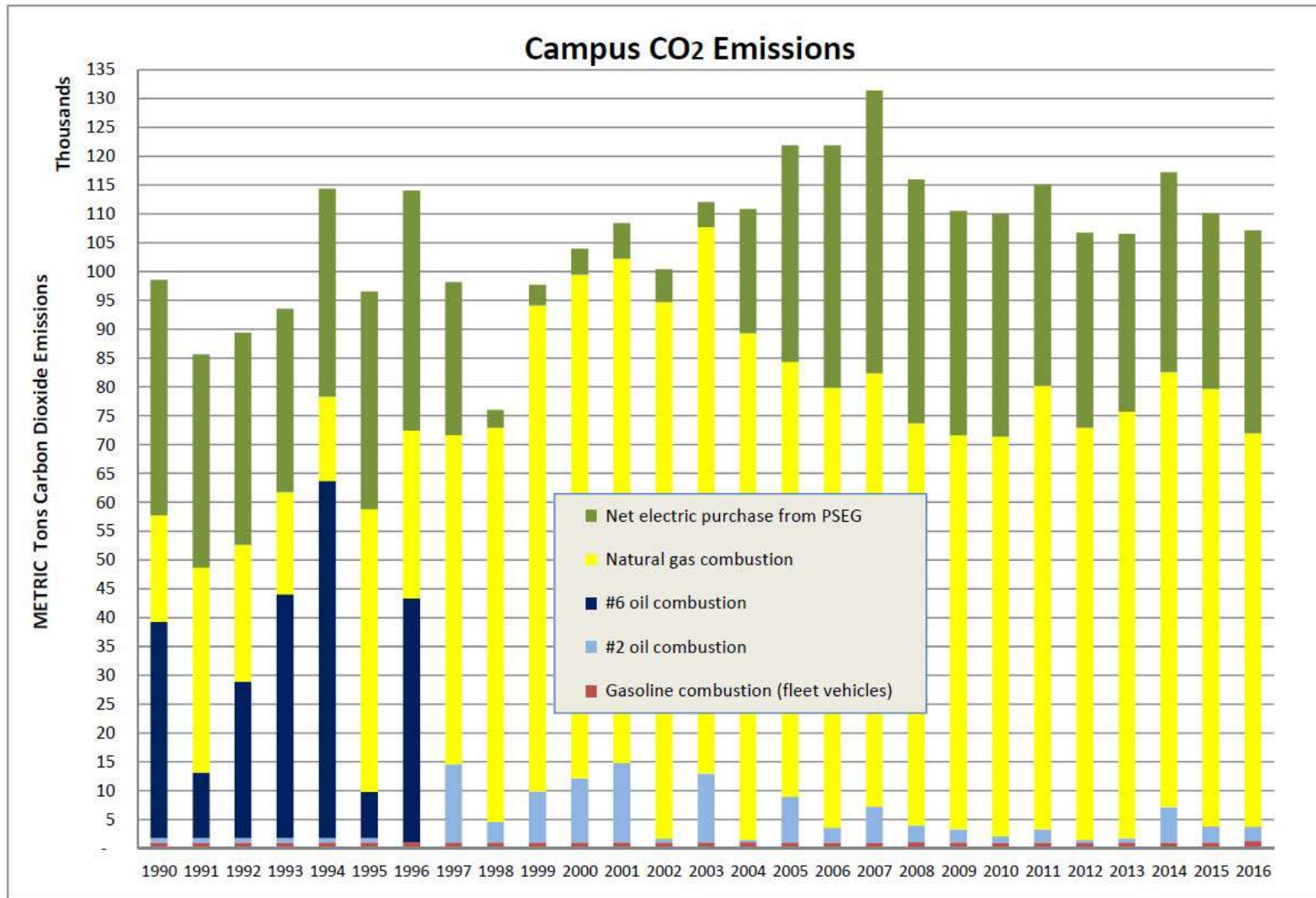
X 5890

cscs@princeton.edu

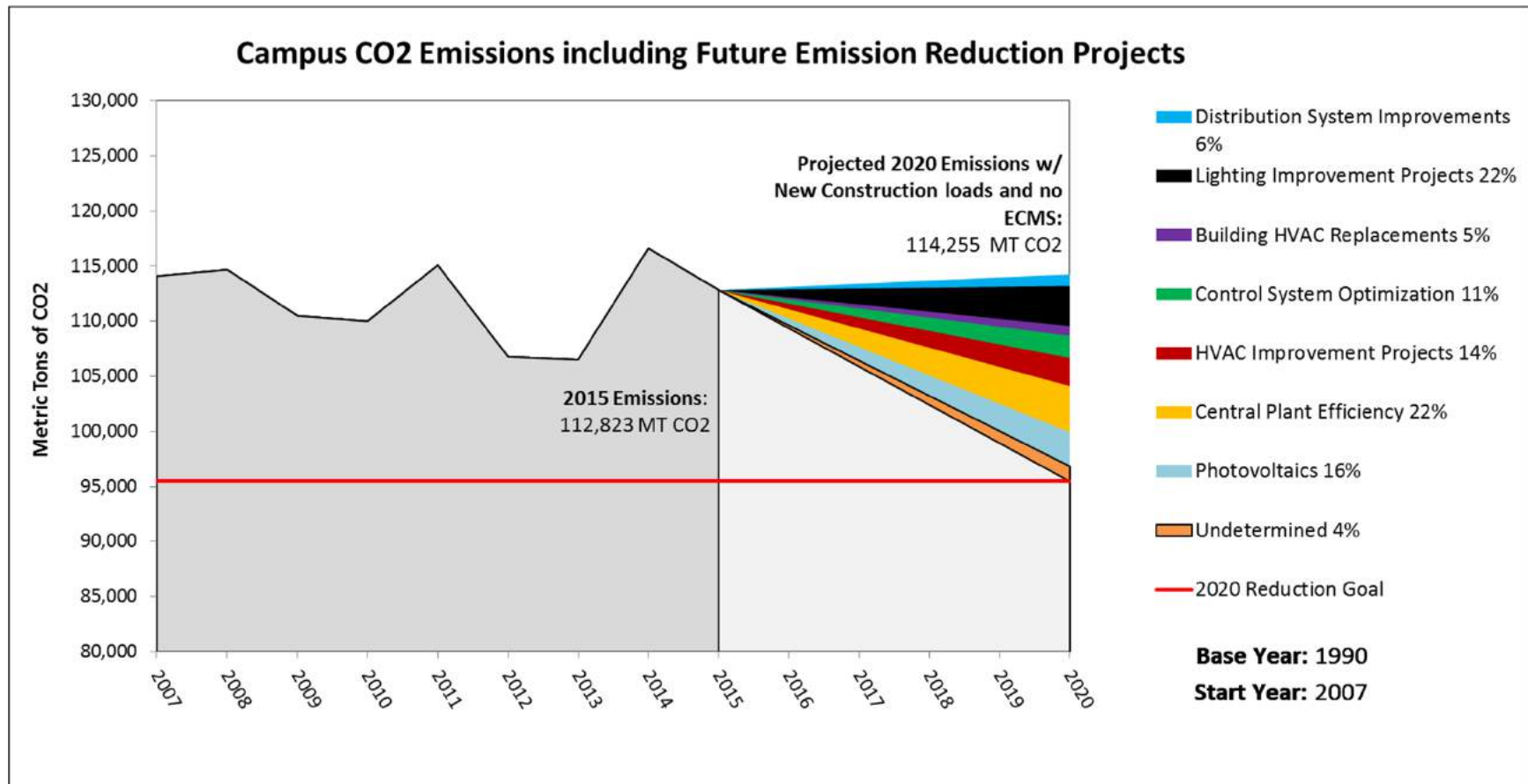
Energy Management Controls Point Count



Campus CO₂ Emissions by Source



Future Emission Reductions



Energy Saving Projects

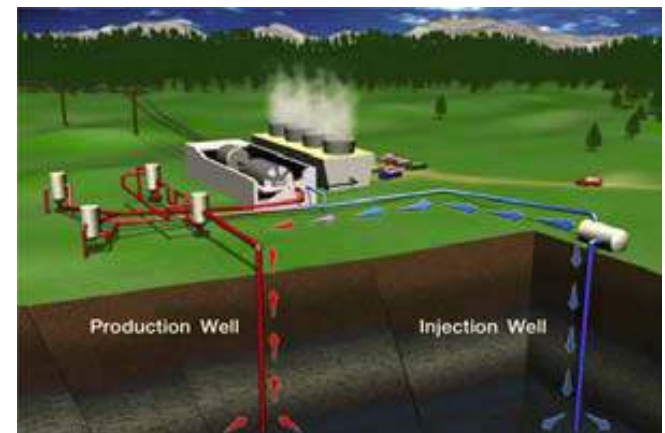
- Cogeneration Plant
- Thermal Storage
- Centralized EMS
- Backpressure steam turbines
- Building heat recovery
- Solar
- Pump / Motor / VFD / Controls
- Free cooling heat exchanger
- LED Lighting Retrofits
- Steam Traps
- Building Heat Recovery
- Control system optimization
- Lab air change reduction
- Occupancy Sensors
-

Thank you!

EXTRA MATERIAL

Ongoing Opportunities

- Retro-commissioning, continuous commissioning
- Ground Source Heat Pumps
- Variable Frequency Drives
- Chilled Water Controls Optimization
- Real-time emissions calculation
- Energy Star & Smart Start grants as applicable
- Use Condensate to pre-heat Domestic Hot Water
- Biodiesel
- District Hot Water
- CHW-HTW Heat Pumps
- Ultra-efficient buildings



Steam v. Hot Water District Energy

DISTRICT STEAM

- Smaller pipes (higher delta-T)
- Tunnels & vaults w/ supports & custom insulation
- Expansion/contraction
- Steam Traps, water loss
- Higher thermal losses
- Complex flow metering
- Easier/cheaper to design building mechanical equipment
- Can be noisier
- Very long history. Well-developed designs. Mature support industry.
- Poor maintenance can result in catastrophic failures
- Very hard to store

DISTRICT HOT WATER

- Larger pipes (smaller delta-T)
- Direct-buried, pre-insulated
- Minimal expansion/contraction
- Near zero water loss
- Lower thermal loss
- Straightforward flow metering
- Requires more careful design and possibly more investment in the building.
- Can be quieter
- Less common especially in US
- Not as much support industry
- Enables district ground-coupled heat pumps & solar hot water
- Easier to store

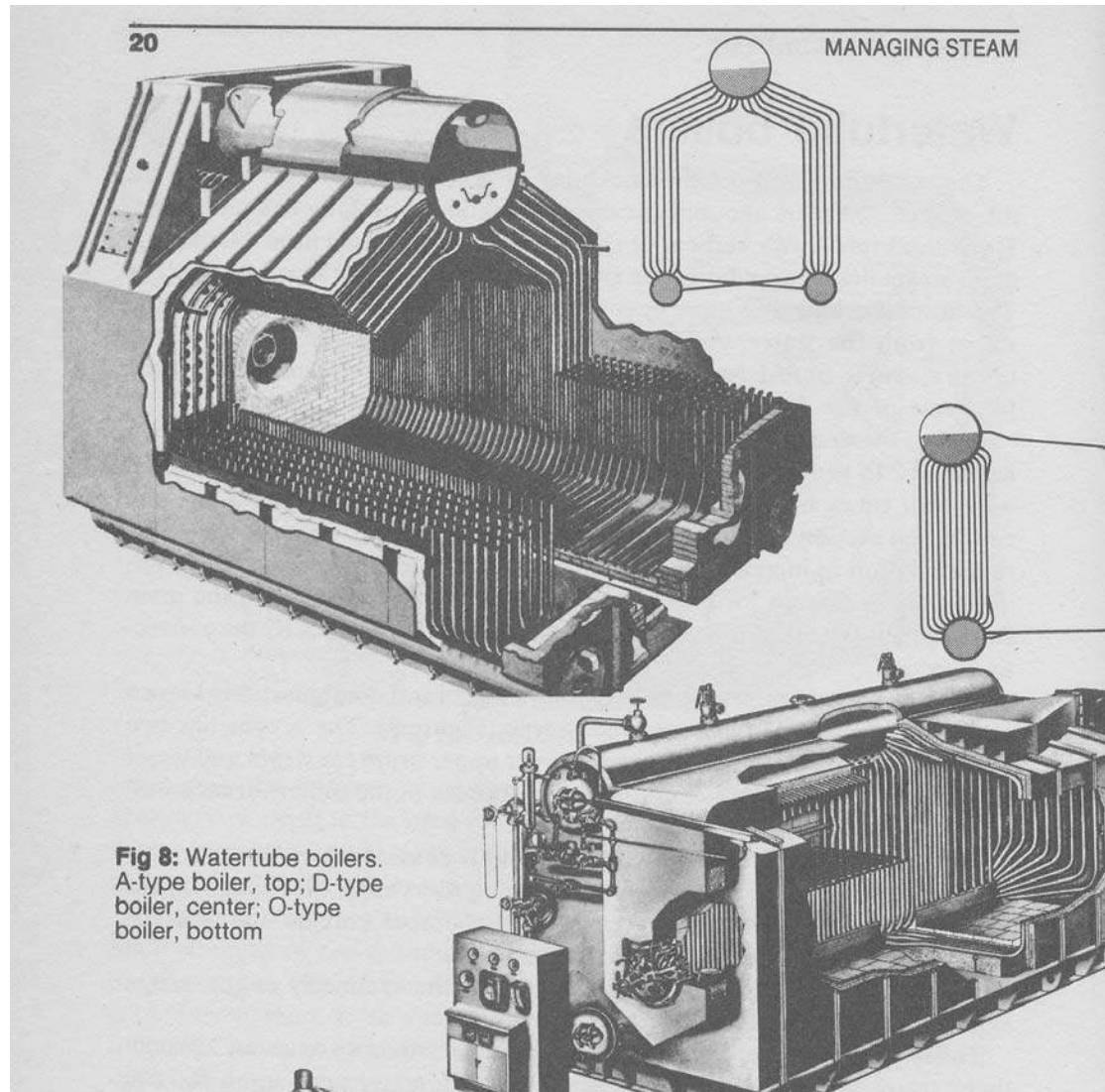
Backpressure Turbine - Generators



HRSG & Auxiliary Boilers

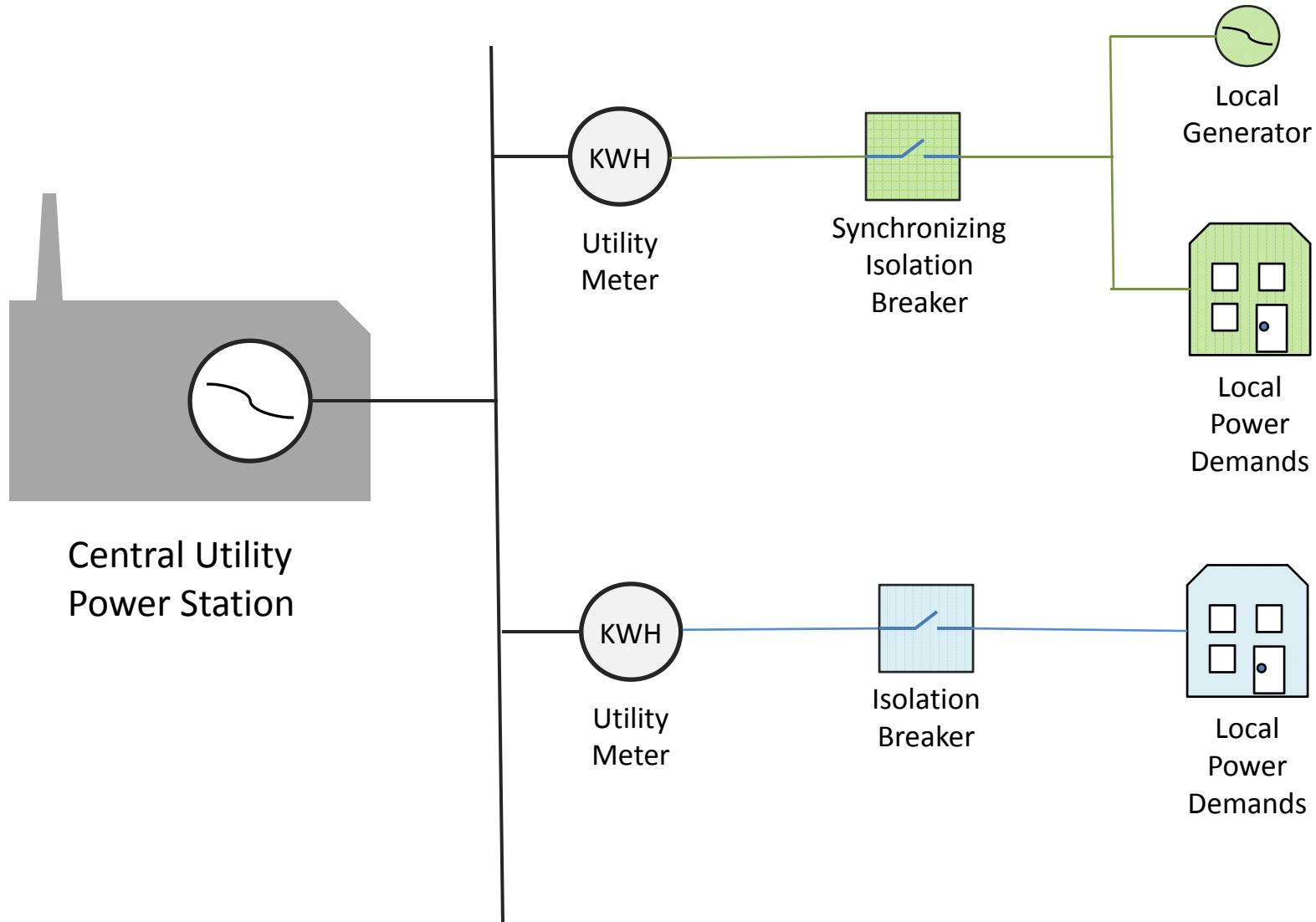


HRSG & Auxiliary Boilers

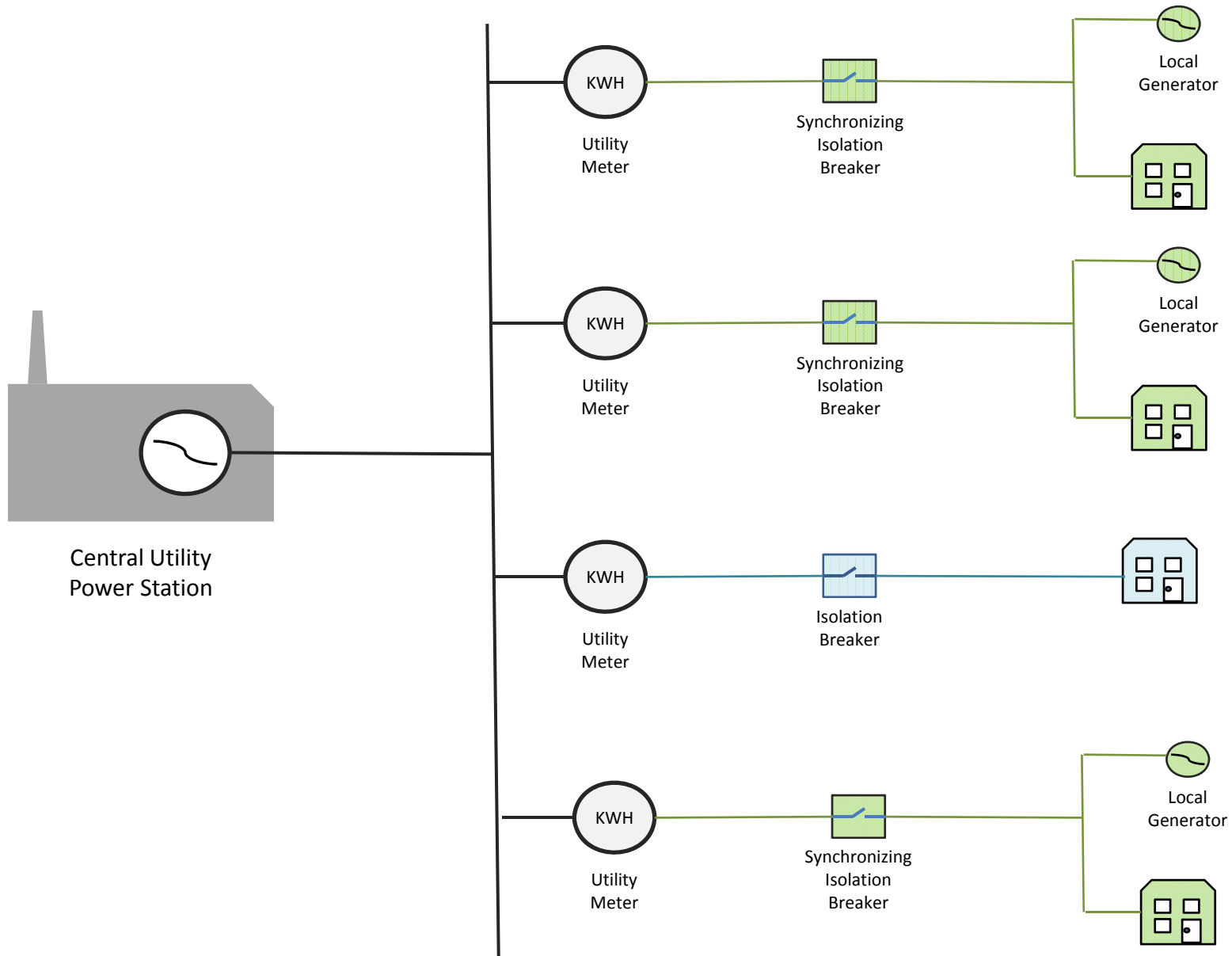


Campus Microgrid and Other Models

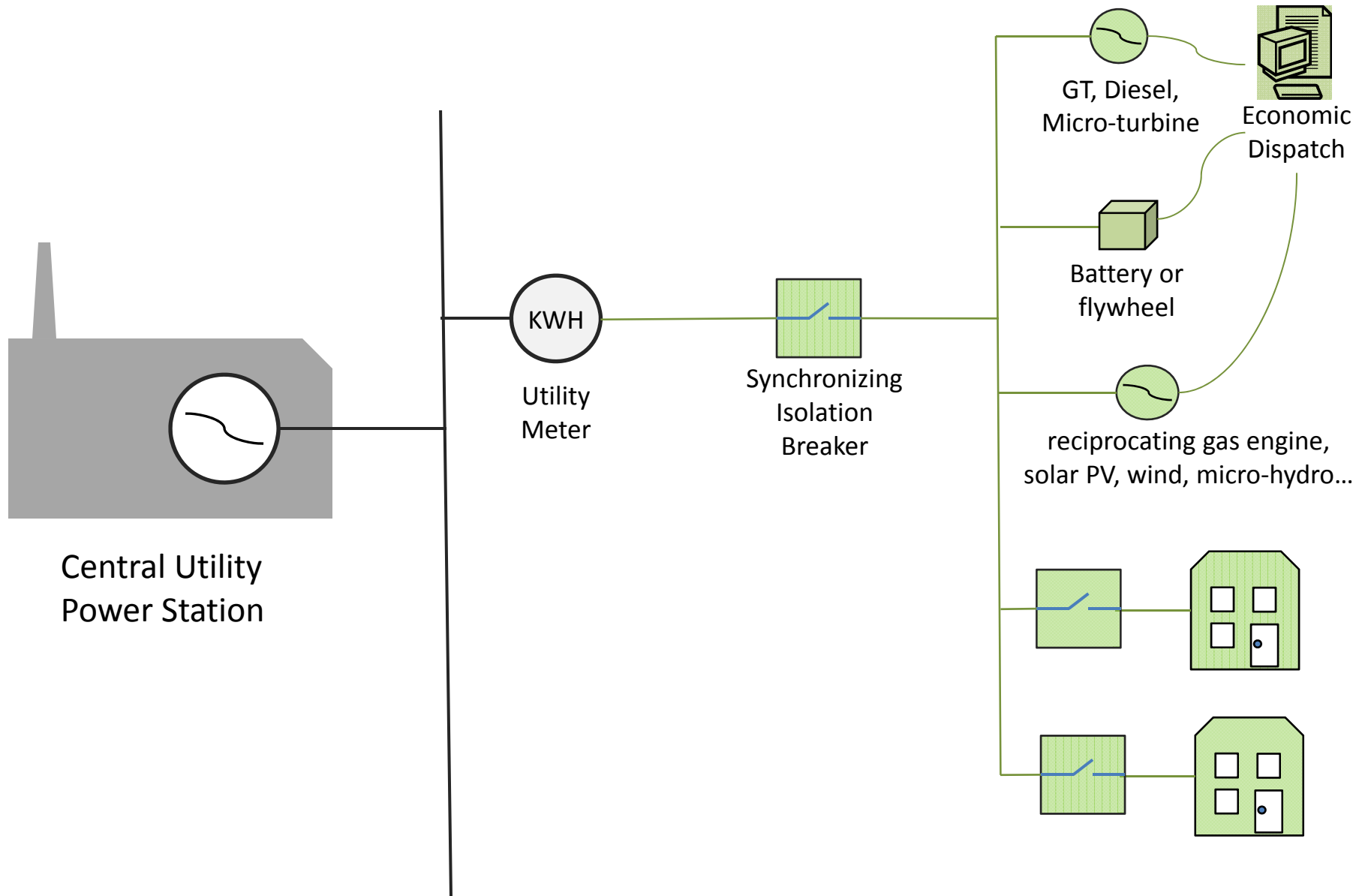
Simple Microgrid Concept



Microgrids Add Reliability



Microgrid Options

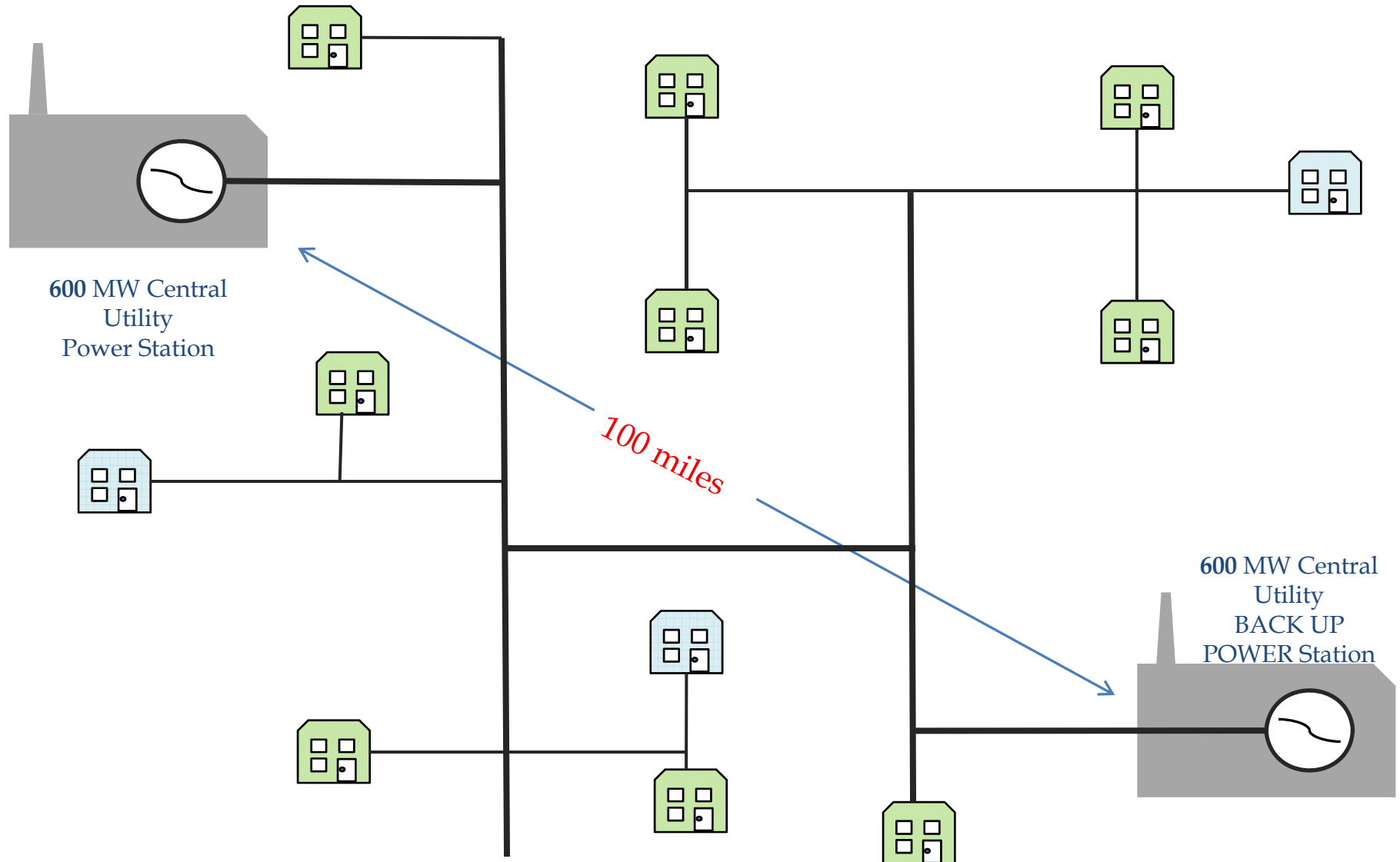


Utility Grid With Simple Redundancy

12 x 50 MW = 600 MW Demand

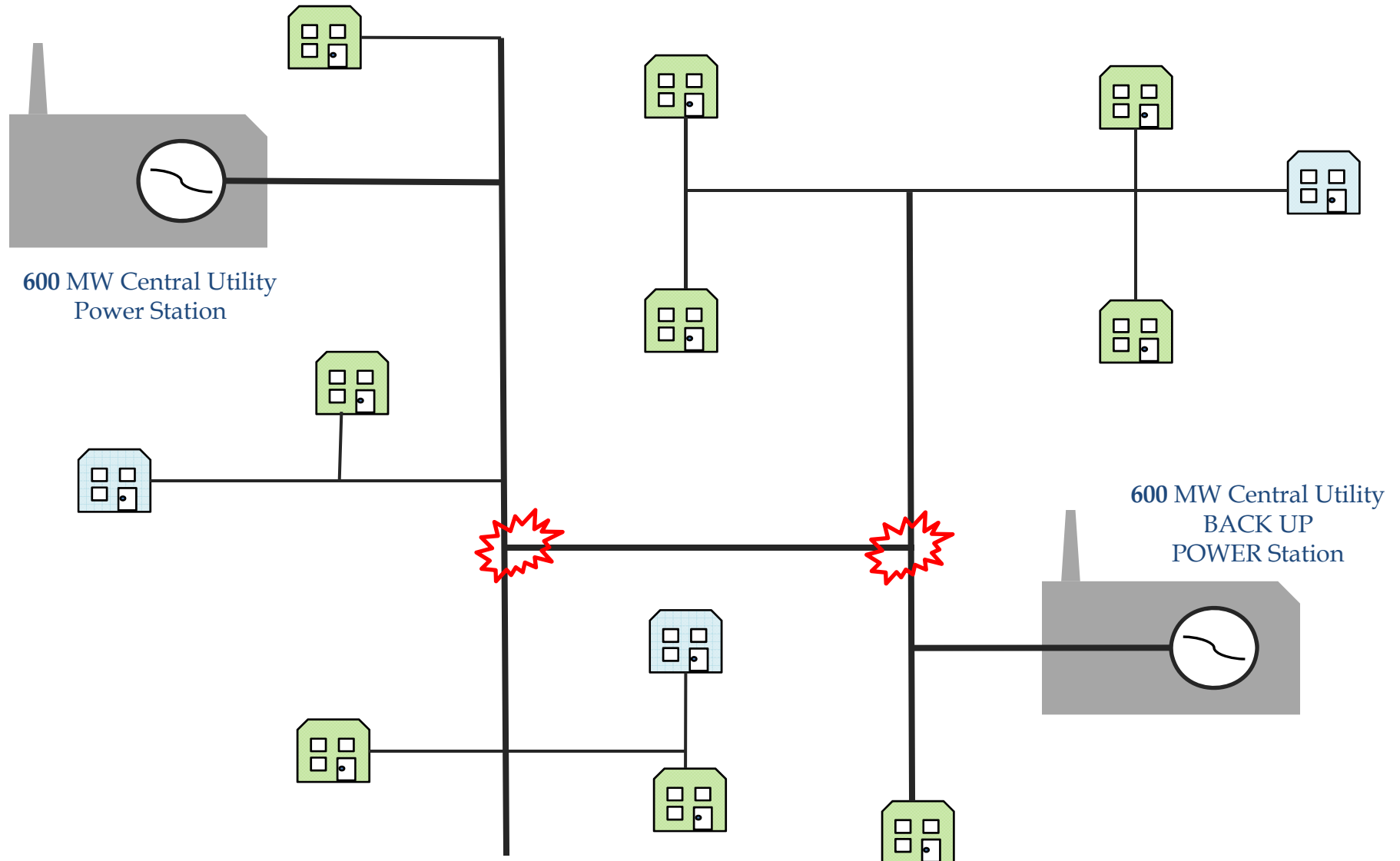
600 MW + 600 MW Back-Up = 1200 MW Installed Generation

“N-1 Redundancy”



Utility Grid Vulnerability Points

12 x 50 MW = 600 MW Demand, 600 MW + MW Back-Up

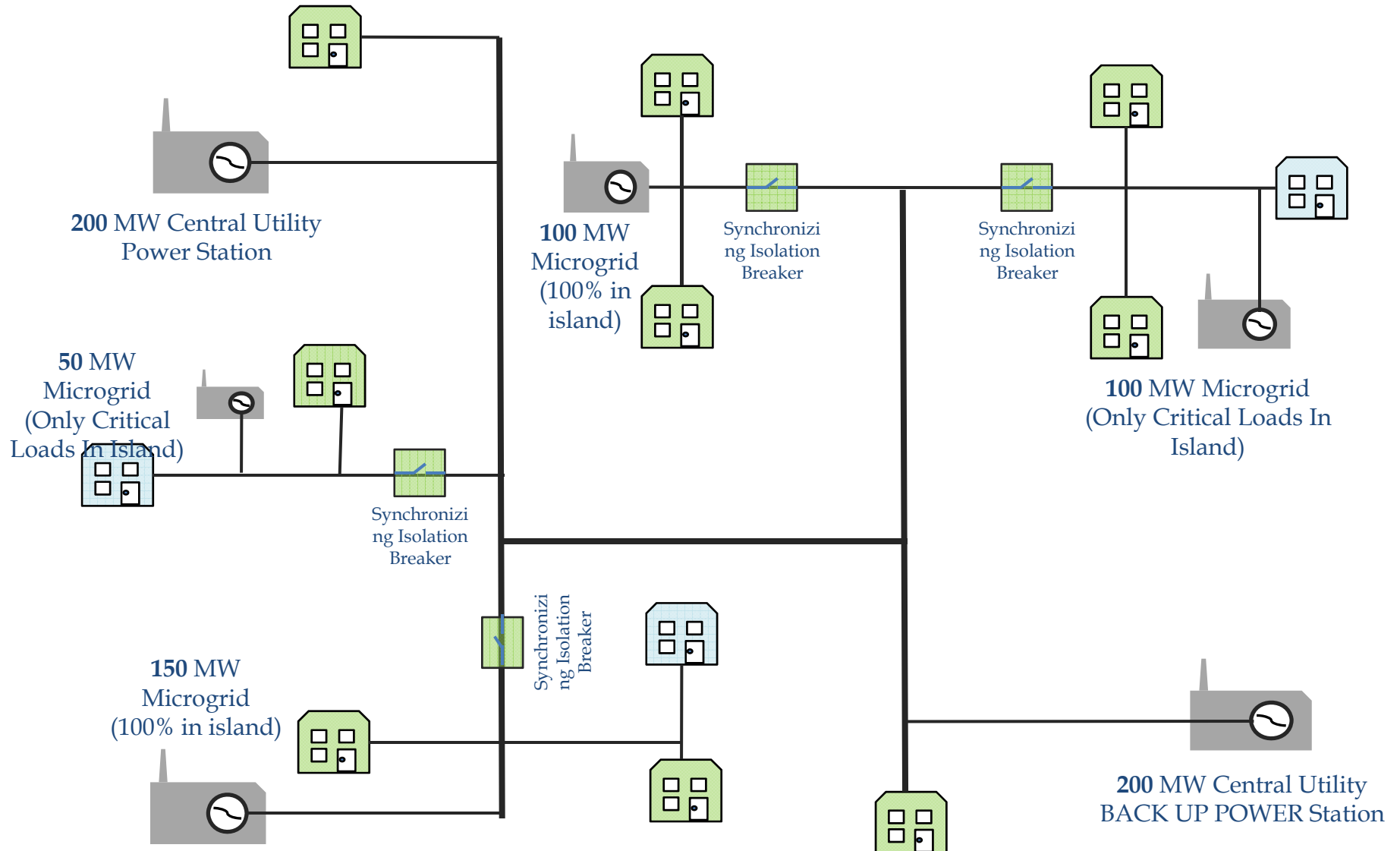


Utility + Distributed Microgrids = Diversity Increased Resiliency, Less Idle Capacity

12 x 50 MW = 600 MW Demand

400 MW Utility + 400 MW Microgrids = 800 MW Installed Capacity

"Near N-2 Redundancy" + Reduced Scale of Emergencies



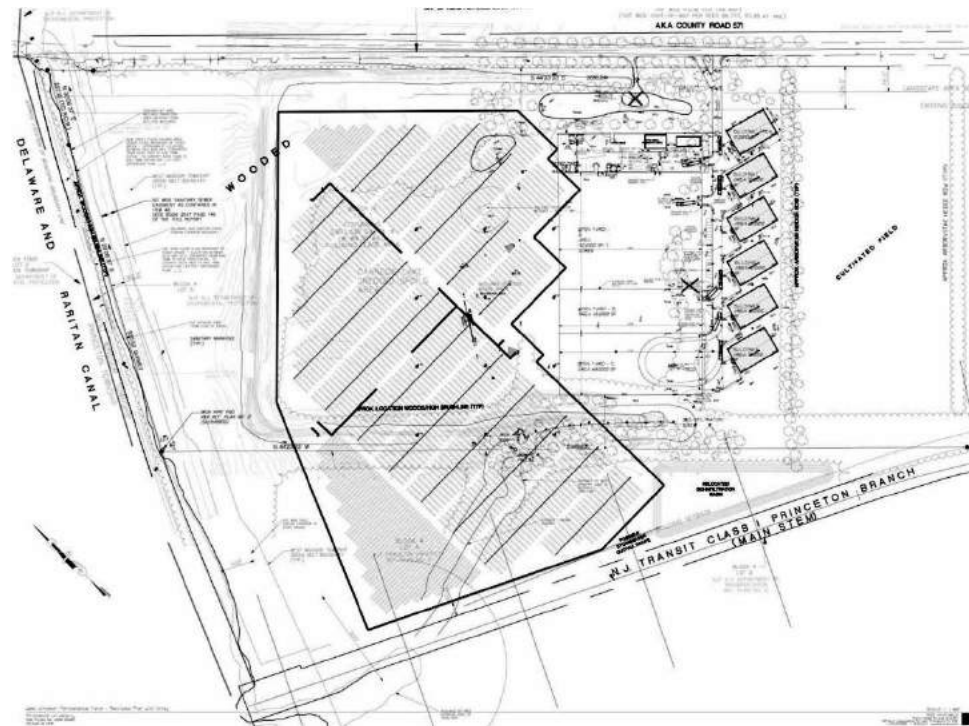
Princeton Solar Photovoltaic System

Project Scope

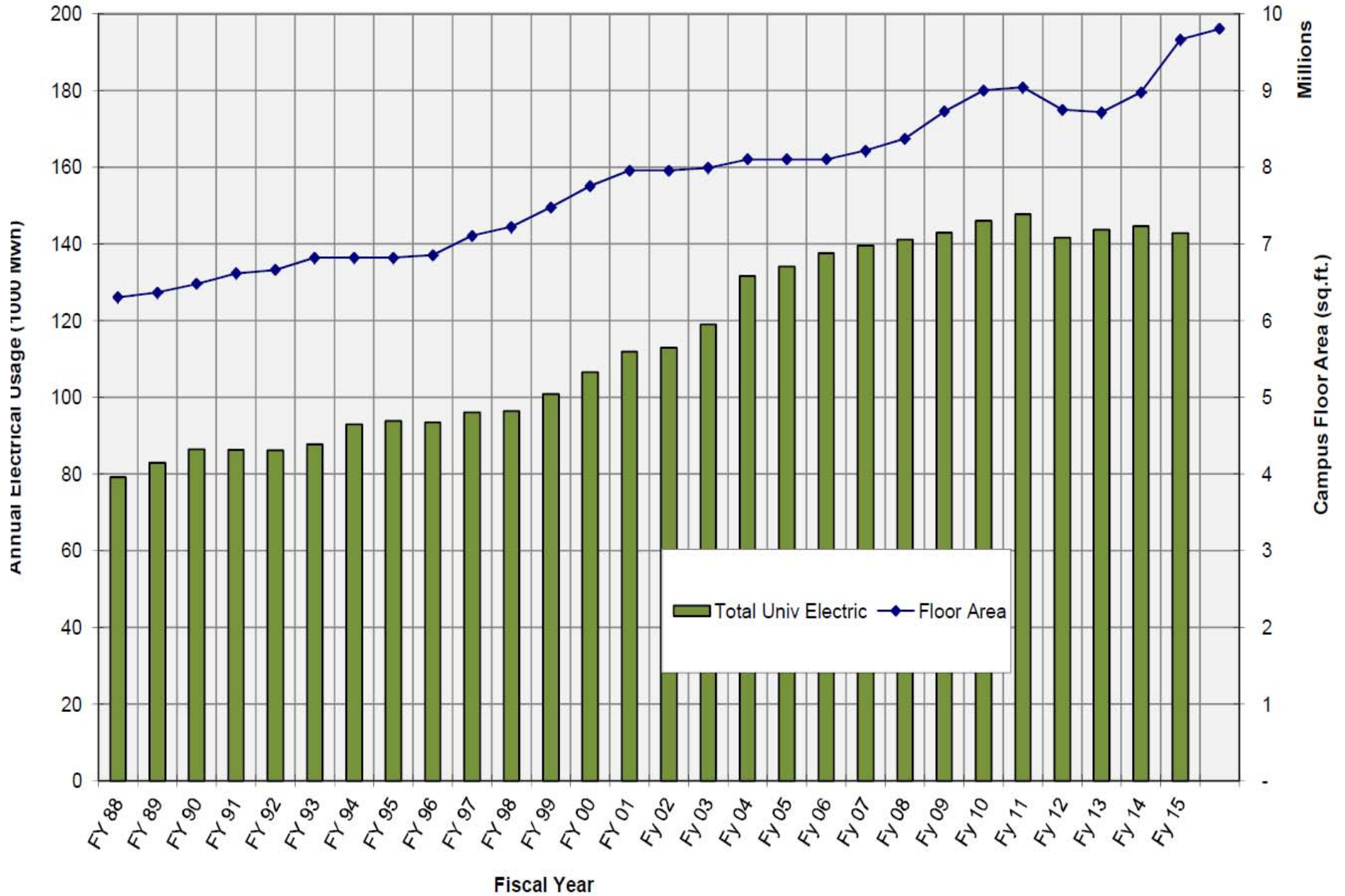
- 5.2 Megawatts
- 8.2 Million kWh (enough to power 700 Homes)
- 27 Acres
- 16,500 Panels
- Operating Lease structure

Project Benefits

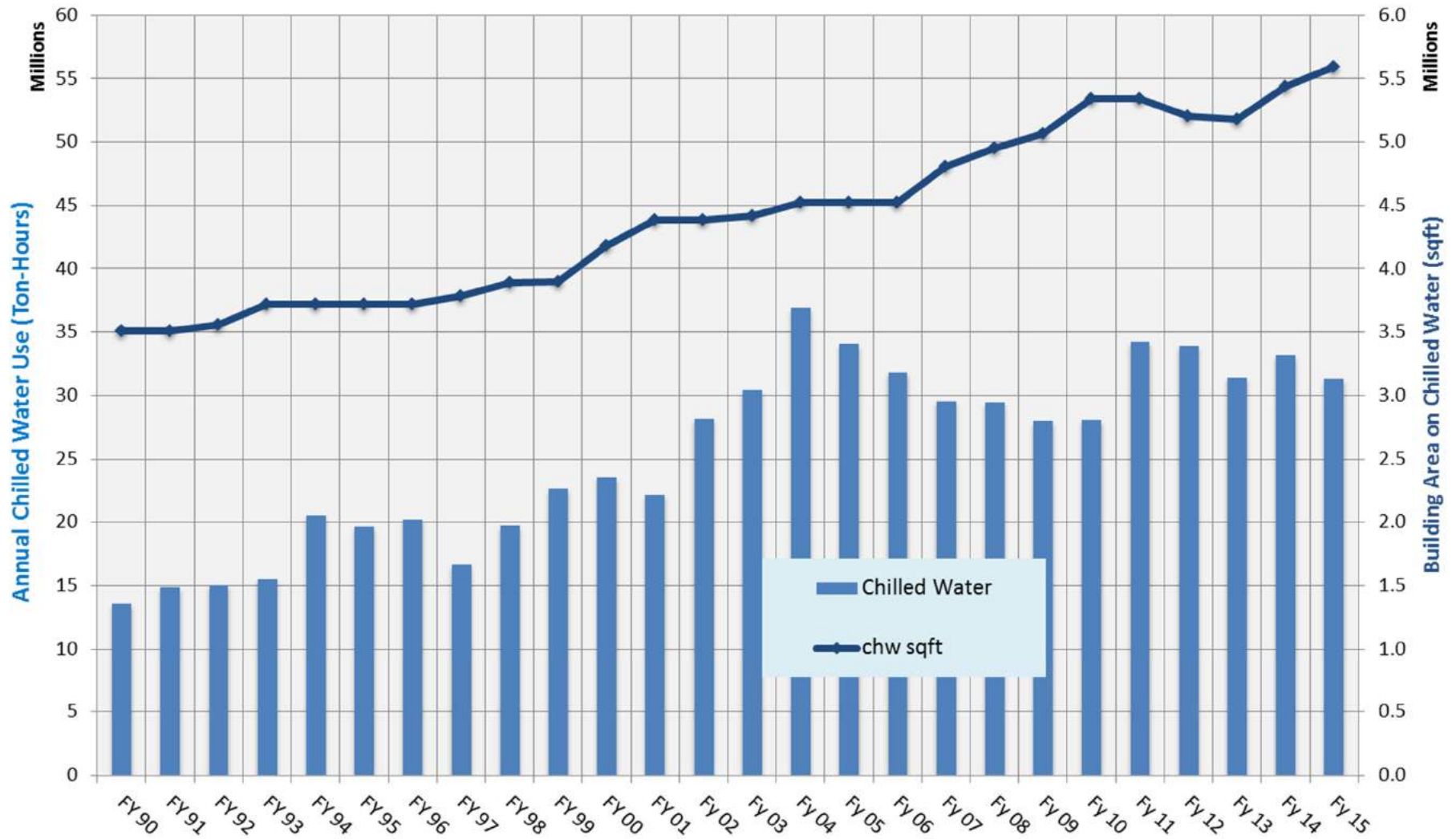
- 3091 Metric Tons Annual CO2 reduction (6% of Goal)
- Stable, long term, low cost power
- Large Scale, on Campus project



Princeton University Electrical Use Growth Campus + Energy Plant



Reduced Chilled Water Use



Reduced Annual Steam To Campus

