

WEBINAR SERIES

THERMAL STORAGE FOR ACTIVE DEMAND REDUCTION

May 27, 2020

Housekeeping







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WEBINAR SERIES



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THERMAL STORAGE FOR ACTIVE DEMAND REDUCTION





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AGENDA

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1 Introduction

2 HVAC thermal storage

Refrigeration thermal storage

4 Key takeaways

Q&A



WHY DO WE NEED ACTIVE DEMAND-SIDE MANAGEMENT?

- To mitigate demand during peak load conditions
- To avoid building additional peaking plants
- To maintain reliability of the grid (avoid blackouts)



THERMAL STORAGE PERFORMANCE METRICS

| | Daily Dispatch Reduction Average (kW) | ISO-NE ICAP Hour Reduction (kW) | Customer Monthly Peak Reduction Avg (kW) | Net Energy Impact (kWh) |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Committed | | | | |
| Reported | | | | |
| M&V | | | | |



HVAC THERMAL STORAGE - 8 SITES -

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HVAC THERMAL STORAGE DEPLOYMENT



Dispatch strategy: Daily during summer

Technology:

Ice storage units installed on RTUs allow for regularly scheduled daily shutdowns



Target facilities: C&I with small- to medium-sized RTUs



Scale/magnitude: Planned ~26 kW per site

HVAC THERMAL STORAGE M&V METHODOLOGY

RTU kW (amps metered, voltage, PF spot measured) measured by M&V team

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Ice-making

Ice-making equipment kW data provided by vendor RTU kW data regressed with outdoor air temperature data for non-dispatch hours on non-holiday weekdays from June through September to determine baseline equation



Equation applied to dispatch window to calculate baseline kW



kW reduction = Baseline RTU kW – Installed RTU kW – Ice making component kW (pump and compressor)



HVAC THERMAL STORAGE PERFORMANCE

| | Daily Dispatch Reduction (kW) | ISO-NE ICAP Hour Reduction (kW) | Customer Monthly Peak Reduction (kW) |
|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Committed | 241.0 | N.R. | N.R. |
| Reported | 241.0 | N.R. | N.R. |
| M&V | 61.9 | 86.1 | N/A |





HVAC THERMAL STORAGE *Key Findings*

Solution was successful in offsetting the RTU cooling load during the dispatch window.

RTUs selected for control were oversized and underutilized, resulting in low demand reduction.



The daily dispatch schedule was successful in catching the Installed Capacity (ICAP) hour.



No energy savings were expected or calculated for this solution.



REFRIGERATION THERMAL STORAGE - 8 SITES -



REFRIGERATION THERMAL STORAGE DEPLOYMENT





Technology:

Phase change materials (PCM) allow refrigeration equipment to be turned off during

dispatch window

PCMs ensure temps in affected spaces are maintained within permissible limits during window



Target facilities:

Cold storage facilities



Scale/magnitude:

Planned ~140 kW per site

REFRIGERATION THERMAL STORAGE M&V METHODOLOGY



Refrigeration system component (compressors, evaporator fans, condenser fans) kW data



Baseline period defined as non-dispatch hours on non-holiday weekdays from June 2019 through September 2019

Average load during baseline period was used to calculate baseline kW since no meaningful OAT relationship was found



kW reduction = Baseline refrigeration system kW – Installed refrigeration system kW

Refrigeration Thermal Storage Performance

| | Daily Dispatch Reduction (kW) | ISO-NE ICAP Hour Reduction (kW) | Customer Monthly Peak Reduction (kW) | Net Energy Impact (kWh) |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Committed | 1,270.0 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| Reported (peak during baseline period) | 1,110.0 | N.R. | N.R. | 138,148 |
| M&V (average during baseline period) | 515.6 | 576.8 | 252.6 | 126,420 |





REFRIGERATION THERMAL STORAGE – SPACE TEMPERATURE



The impacted freezer space temperature did not exceed 7°F during the demand reduction windows, thus satisfying the site's requirements!





REFRIGERATION THERMAL STORAGE Key Findings

This solution was reliable and successful in shedding load during the dispatch window.

The lower-than-reported demand reductions are entirely due to differences between the reported and M&V calculation methodologies.

The daily dispatch schedule was successful in catching the Installed Capacity (ICAP) hour.



This solution resulted in savings of 126,420 kWh during the 2019 summer season.



KEY TAKEAWAYS

Equipment-level metering is most appropriate for thermal storage solutions.

Both solutions were effective in shedding load during dispatch

It's essential to examine feasibility of solutions early in the sales and scoping process



Pre-metering of affected equipment load would provide more insight into achievable demand reductions





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