## Master Planning for Resiliency and Sustainability through Net Zero Modeling – NZP Tool ™

### Dr. Richard Liesen USACE ERDC-CERL







US Army Corps of Engineers BUILDING STRONG®

Distribution Statement A - Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

# Definitions

- Framing Goal A target goal for analysis. Not a commitment or decision.
- Baseline A snapshot of the current energy use situation. The baseline is one reference point used to evaluate alternative futures.
- Future Base Case The baseline extended to include already-funded renovation as well as planned construction and demolition activities. The base case is a future reference point for "business as usual."
- Alternative(s) A set of energy measures to be compared against the base case
  - Better, Best, Others
- Site Energy Energy measured at the point of use.
- Source Energy Energy measured at the point it is generated (takes into account conversion and transmission losses).
- District/Cluster a group of buildings to be served by a microgrid/ heating/ cooling loop (or some combination of these)



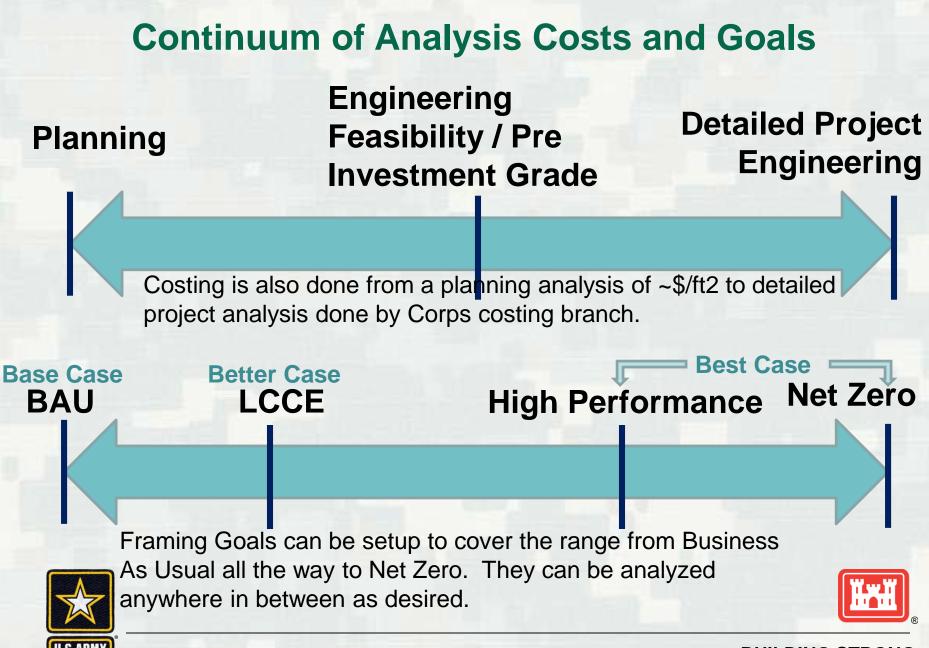
#### The NZP Tool: Installation Sustainability and Resiliency Planner

- Web based tool that assists in energy, water, and waste (EW2) planning
- Easy to use after setup
- Projects EW2 usage, flows
- Provides ROI analysis for EW2 conservation measures
- Integrates with Master Planning Process
- Identifies a roadmap and projects
- Integrated Solid Waste and Water
- Integrated into Corps of Engineers sustainability planning process

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### OSD Installation Energy Plans Memo, 31 March 2016

 OSD memo requiring all services to report in one year each agencies' plan to implementing an energy plan tied to the master plan by 2018.



Schofield Barracks, HI

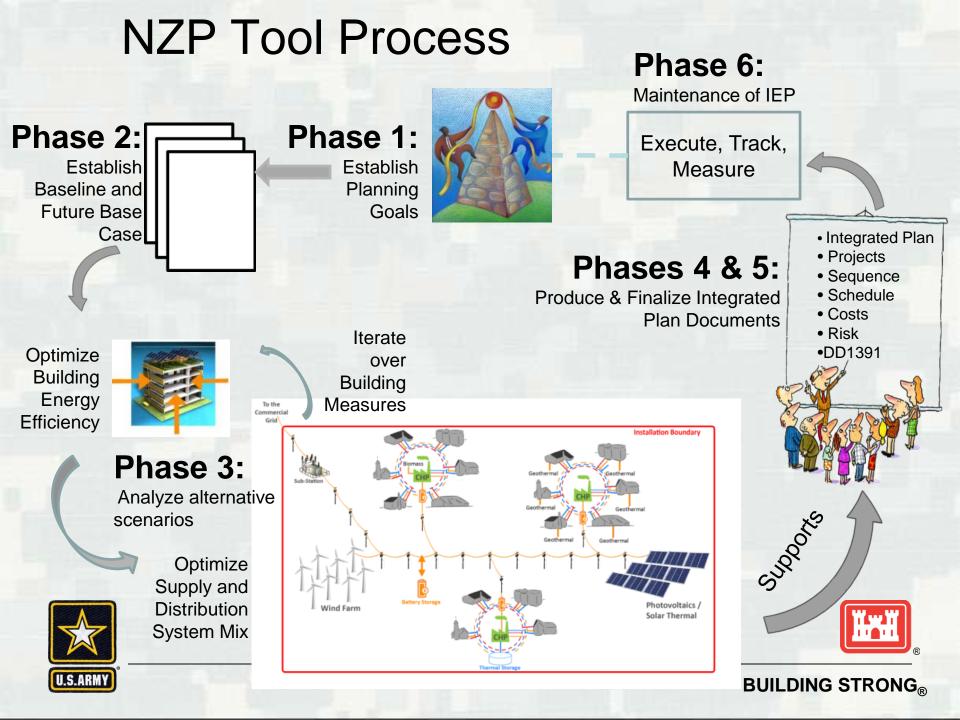


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### OSD Installation Energy Plans Memo, 31 March 2016

- Phase 1: Identify the team, tasks, deliverables, and goals
- Phase 2: Establish baseline and future base case
- Phase 3: Analyze gaps and alternative scenarios
- Phase 4: Develop and sequence projects and activities
- Phase 5: Assemble review and finalize document
- Phase 6: Execution and maintenance of the IEP





# Energy and Sustainability Goals (example)

Parameter	2040 Base Case	2040 Target	Comments
Energy Efficiency %	Reference	40%	"Forty by Forty"
Source Energy Use	360,740 MWh	216,444 MWh	Based on Base Case
Site Energy Use	300,400 MWh	Derived	Depends on Scenario
GHG Reduction %	Reference	100%	Net Zero
Scope 1 & 2 Emissions	63,800 mt	Net Zero	
Energy Economics			Gov't Analysis Life Cycle Cost Effective
Internal Rate of Return	NA	5%	Calculated over plan period
Energy Security	Acceptable	No Change	"Security and Efficiency"
Quality, reliability, resilience	NA	No change	Thermal and electric Equal or better than baseline
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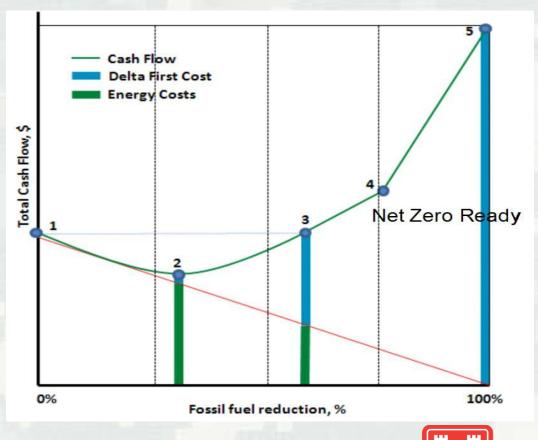
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#### **BUILDING STRONG®**

#### **Cost-Optimizing Zero Energy Buildings** Integrating EEM's that are Net Zero Ready Cost Effective

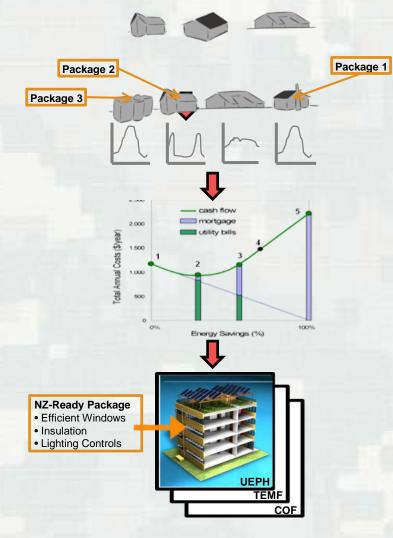
- 1. business as usual or the base case
- 2. least life cycle cost option
- 3. achieved the same total annual cost as your base case building, but the building at point 3 is more energy efficient and often more comfortable.
- 4. is the Crossover Point: where generating renewable energy is more cost-effective than additional Energy Efficiency Measures or Net-Zero Ready. Point 4 is normally at 60% to 80% savings depending on building and location



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#### **Building Simulation Process**



1. Gather baseline information

2. Simulate baseline and EEM packages

3. Generate Cost/Energy curve and SIR for **EEM** packages

4. Select optimal EEM package for each building type

Initial building analysis complete. Prepare 5. load profiles to pass to next phase for cluster analysis



#### Description of Alternative Scenarios PNSY (Cold Weather example)

#### 1. Baseline:

Existing buildings and central plant equipment are simulated.

#### 2. Basecase:

buildings with planned construction, renovation, and demolition. Existing central plant equipment provides a "status quo" used as a comparison for the remaining scenarios.

#### 3. District Steam:

buildings with a modern steam system. One existing natural gas turbine is replaced with two natural gas reciprocating engines with approximately half the electrical output capacity each.

#### 4. District hot water and spot steam (District Hot Water):

 buildings with a modern hot water system and spot steam generation to meet process loads. Central plant same as District Steam scenario.

#### 5. Decentralized:

 buildings with decentralized boilers/furnaces and spot steam generation to meet process load. The same level of electrical backup is still required (15.4 MW for the installation, as in the existing central plant).

#### 6. Net-Zero Fossil Fuel (Net-Zero FF):

buildings with a modern hot water system and lowest equivalent annual cost equipment to meet net zero fossil fuel goals. Only analyzed using the NZP tool.



#### Description of Alternatives JBPHH (Warm Weather Example)

- 1. Baseline:
  - Existing buildings are simulated. No heating.
- 2. Basecase:
  - buildings with planned construction, renovation, and demolition. No existing central plant or cooling systems
- 3. Better Case:
  - Minor EEM improvements to buildings
- 4. Best Case:
  - Aggressive EEM improvements to buildings.
- 5. Best Case w/ 50% renewables:
  - Meet half of best case electrical loads with non-fossil fuel source
- 6. Best Case net zero
  - buildings with a modern hot water system and lowest equivalent annual cost equipment to meet net zero fossil fuel goals. Only analyzed using the NZP tool.





#### **BUILDING STRONG**®

## **Study Setup and Information**

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Progress

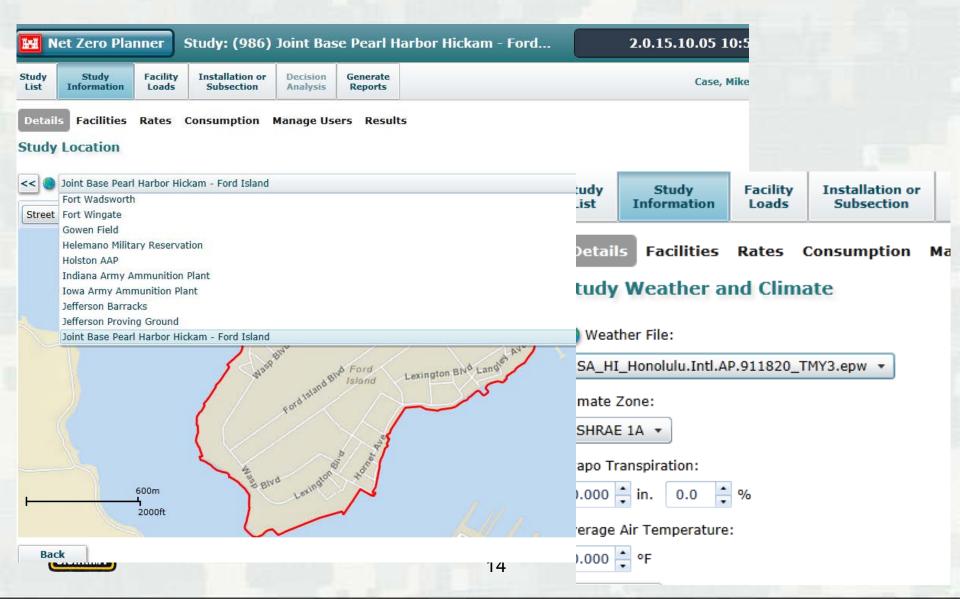
JEEMs

Progress

Baseline



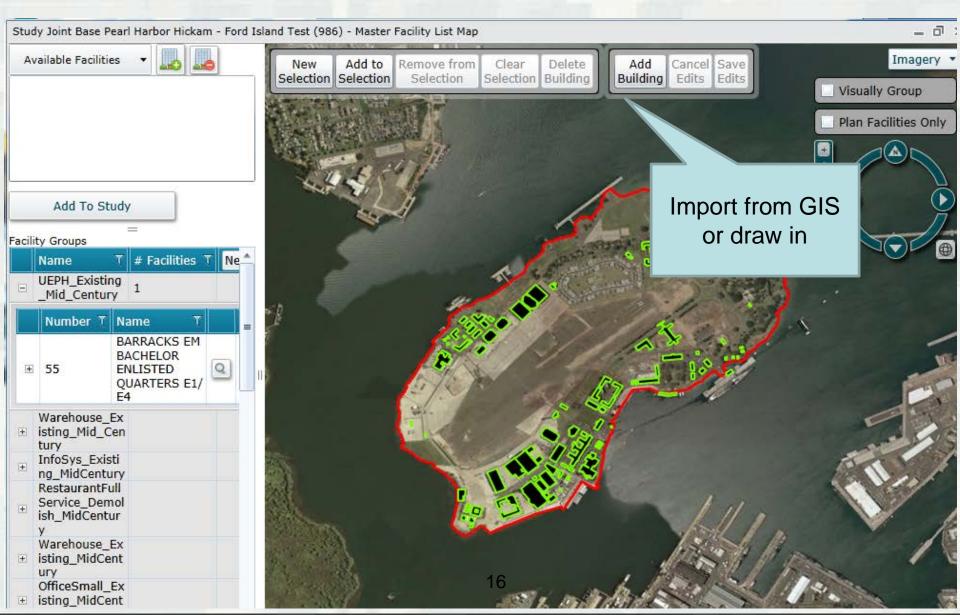
# Many DoD Installations in system, with weather



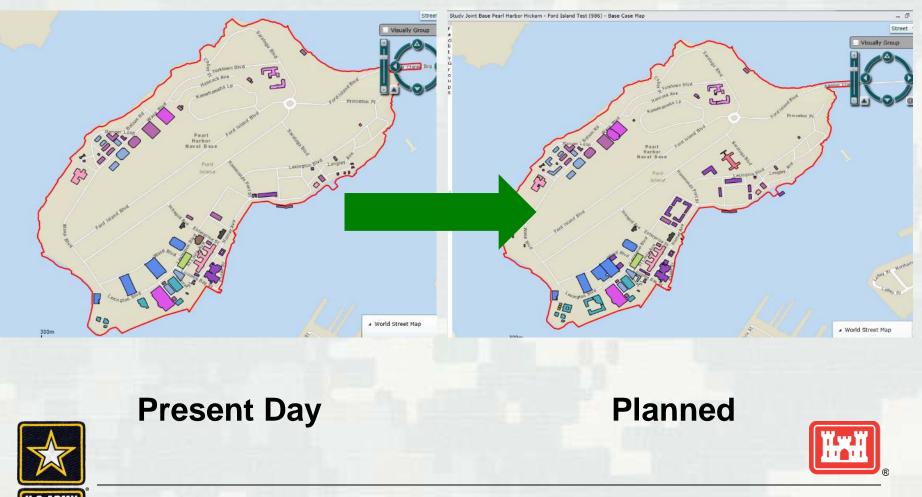
## Adding Facilities is Easy

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## **Uses Available GIS information**



## Compare "as-is" to future scenarios



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# Energy Efficiency Measures (EEM)

- Often called Energy Conservation Measures (ECM)
- Applied to a facility to decrease energy use
- Can be applied as Packages or Bundles
  - Cherry-picking
  - Energy Service Company (ESCOs)
- Must be analyzed as a system
- Implementation costs
  - Many measures not cost effective on their own
  - Deep retrofit
- Opportunity for benchmarking





# **Energy Strategies**

#### Reduction (EEMs)

- Insulation & Infiltration
- Lighting & Daylighting
- Lighting
- High-Efficiency Equip
- High-Efficiency HVAC
- Energy Recovery
- Dedicated Outside Air Systems
- Cool Roofs
- Metering
- Building Automation

- Supply & distribution
  - Renewable energy PV
  - Cogeneration/CHP
  - Large and Small-Scale District Energy
  - Thermal Storage
  - Biomass
  - ► Wind





## **Rates and Consumption**

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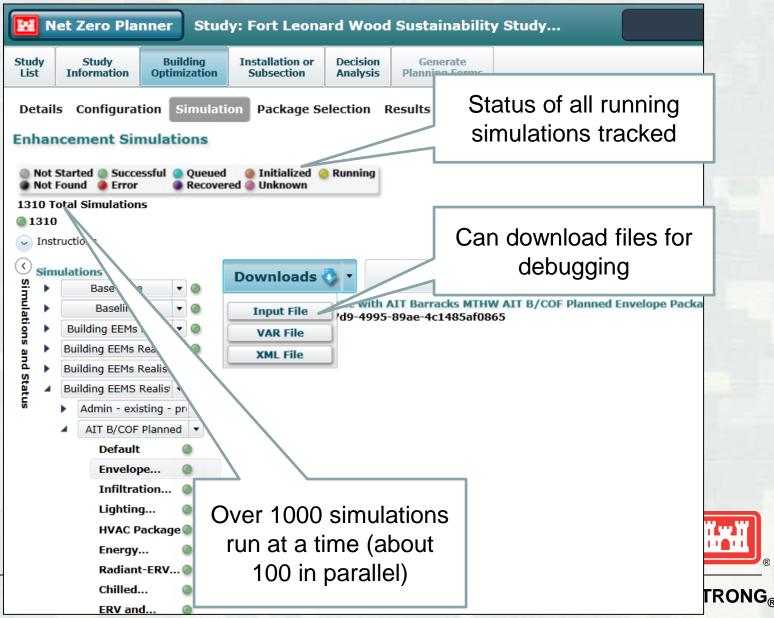
## **Configuration of measures**

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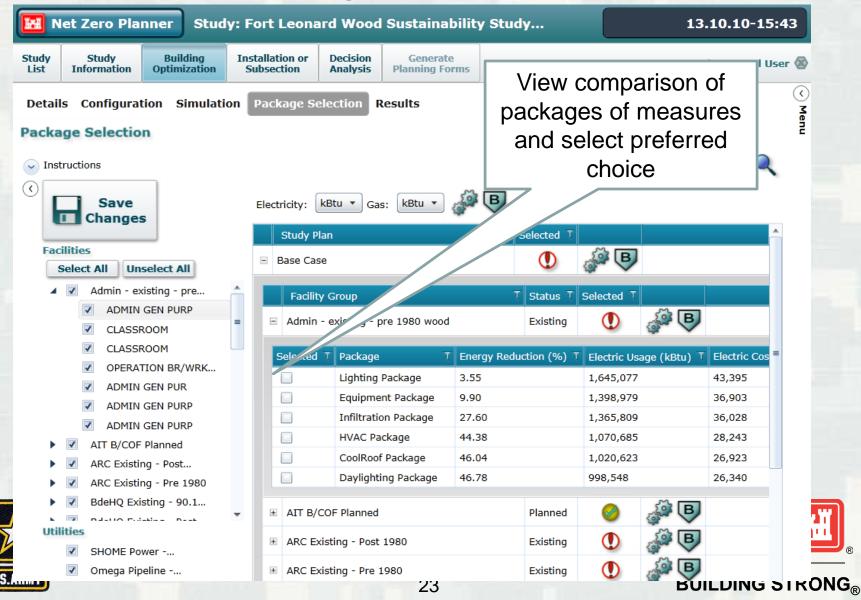
Energy Efficiency Measures



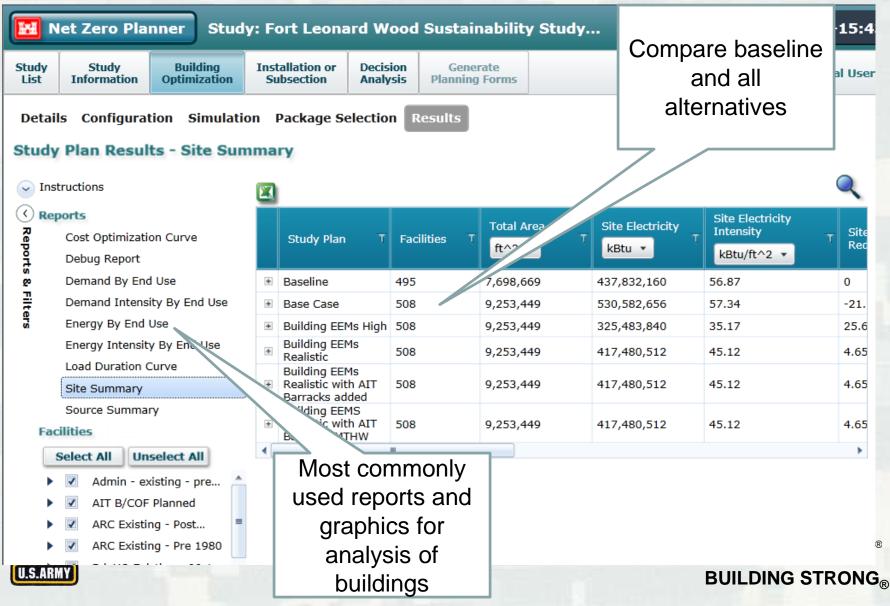
## Simulations on server farm



## **Package Selection**



## **Building Level Reports**



### Installation-wide Analysis: Clusters

Baseline Base Case Building EEMs High Building EEMs Realistic Building EEMs Realistic with AIT Barracks added Building EEM >



#### Click Here to Create a New Cluster

List View Grid View Facility Report Map View

- **>** H H

Search



#### Remaining Buildings N/A

Number of Buidlings: 403 Total Electrical Load: 65,161 Total Space Heating Load: 2 Total DHW Load: 24,905,86 Total Cooling Load: 41,729, Total Heating Load Density: Total Cooling Load Density:

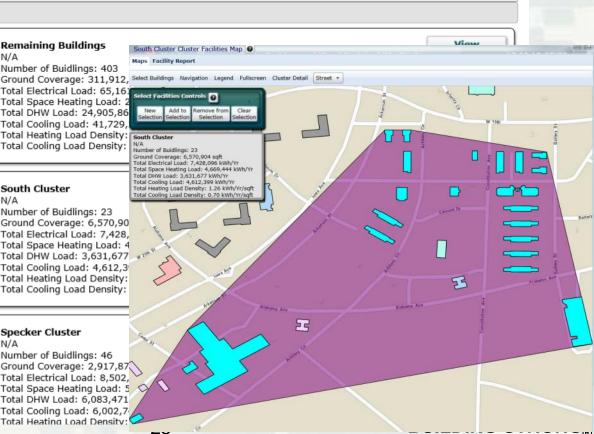
#### South Cluster N/A

Number of Buidlings: 23 Ground Coverage: 6,570,90 Total Electrical Load: 7,428, Total Space Heating Load: 4 Total DHW Load: 3,631,677 Total Cooling Load: 4,612,3 Total Heating Load Density: Total Cooling Load Density:



#### Specker Cluster

N/A Number of Buidlings: 46 Ground Coverage: 2,917,87 Total Electrical Load: 8,502, Total Space Heating Load: 5 Total DHW Load: 6,083,471 Total Cooling Load: 6,002,7 Total Heating Load Density:



Page 1

of 1

# **Choosing Equipment to Include** in Optimization

Net Zero Planner Study: Fort Leonard	Wood Sustainabi	lity Study		13.10	.10-15:43
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Clusters		UKC_LOW	10	280	200_
Remaining Buildings	ACBus	ACBus1	5	20000	EtoBı
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48	CoolLoad	CoolingLoad1	1	9999999	Distri
49	HeatLoadHotwater	HWFedHeatingLoad1	1	9999999	Distri
50	Boilers	DistBoilersSolution	1	999999	Retai
51	Elec_Chill	DistElec_Chills	1	999999	Efron
52	PhotoVolt	PhotoVolt14kW	10	100000	Solar
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## Set Constraints for Optimization

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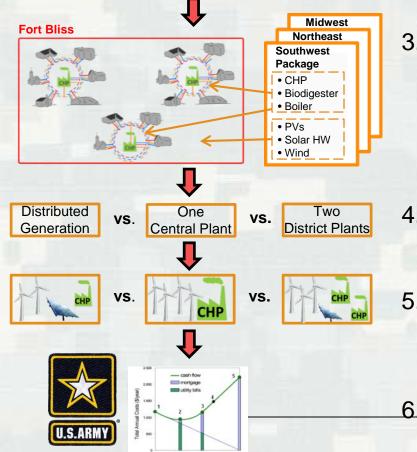
# **Cluster Optimization**

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## **Installation Optimization Process**

- 1. Integrate all building energy demands
- 2. Use energy density to identify possible clusters



3. Determine potential cluster equipment packages for installations and region

- 4. Generate alternative equipment configurations, including centralized and decentralized options
- 5. Optimize equipment size and pipe sizes
  Electric, thermal, hydraulic, economic simulations

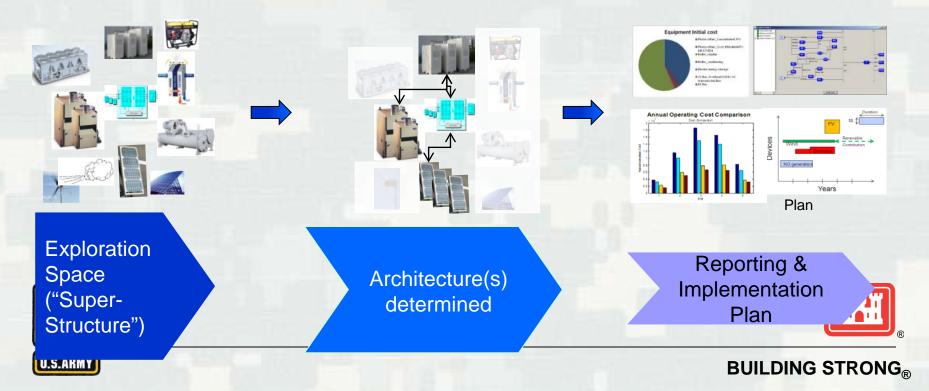
Calculate SIR<sub>cluster</sub> & EEMs



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# NZI Optimization Tool (NZI-Opt)

NZI-Opt is an optimization tool that is used to find the lowest life cycle-cost equipment suite to meet the "cluster level" demands while meeting a set of defined constraints. Cluster level demands can include heating, cooling, electric, critical electric, water, waste, etc.



## How it works

NZI-Opt begins with definitions for all possible equipment pieces that could serve the cluster demands. These definitions include region-independent parameters such as efficiency, energy inputs, and energy outputs. Some equipment examples are shown below.



**Electric Chiller** 



**Diesel Generator** 



Photovoltaic



AC Bus

**Absorption Chiller** 



Fuel Cell





Wind Turbine



Gas Boiler



Gas Turbine

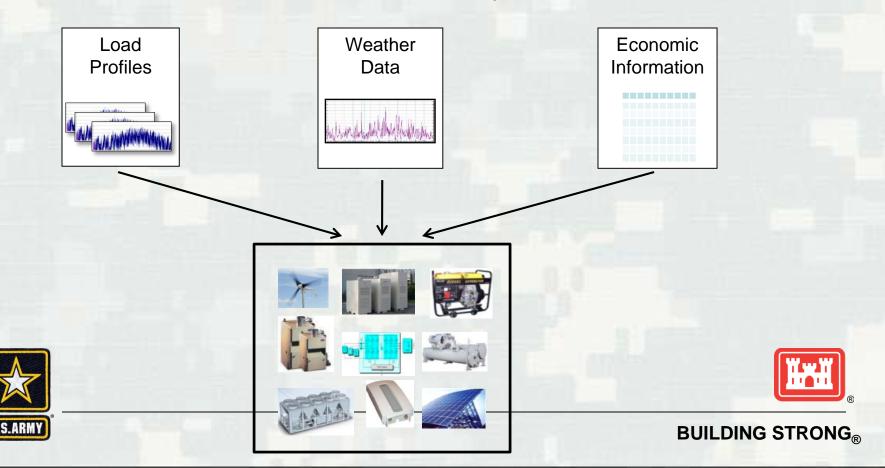


Electric HeataLDING STRONG®

Organic Rankine Cycle

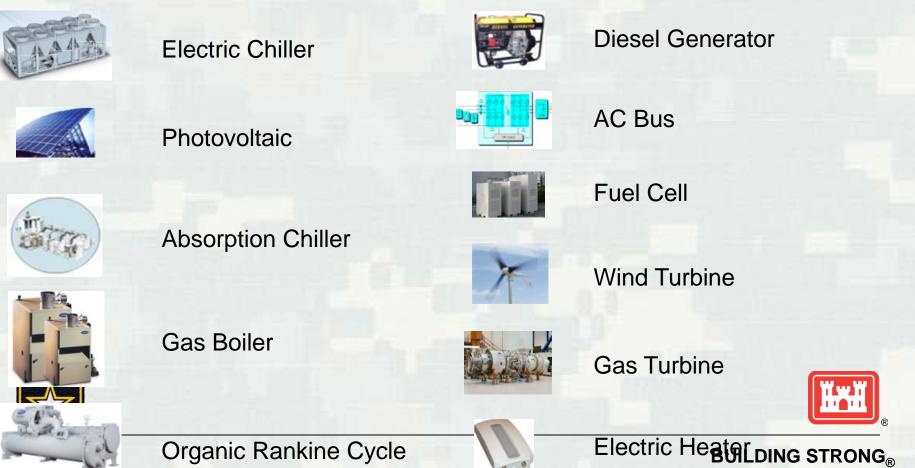
## Installation Specific Inputs

Load profiles are input to provide the demands that must be met by the "supply" equipment. Weather data provides the necessary information for determining the potential of renewable sources. Economic data provides regionally specific information on utility cost schedules, equipment installation and maintenance costs, and fuel prices.



### **Selecting a Supply Architecture**

The optimization process determines the best suite of equipment by ensuring that the demands for heat, cooling, electric, etc are fulfilled at each of the 8760 hours in the year, while satisfying the additional environmental and legislative requirements.



# Selecting a Supply Architecture

The optimization process determines the best suite of equipment by ensuring that the demands for heat, cooling, electric, etc are fulfilled at each of the 8760 hours in the year, while satisfying the additional environmental and legislative requirements.







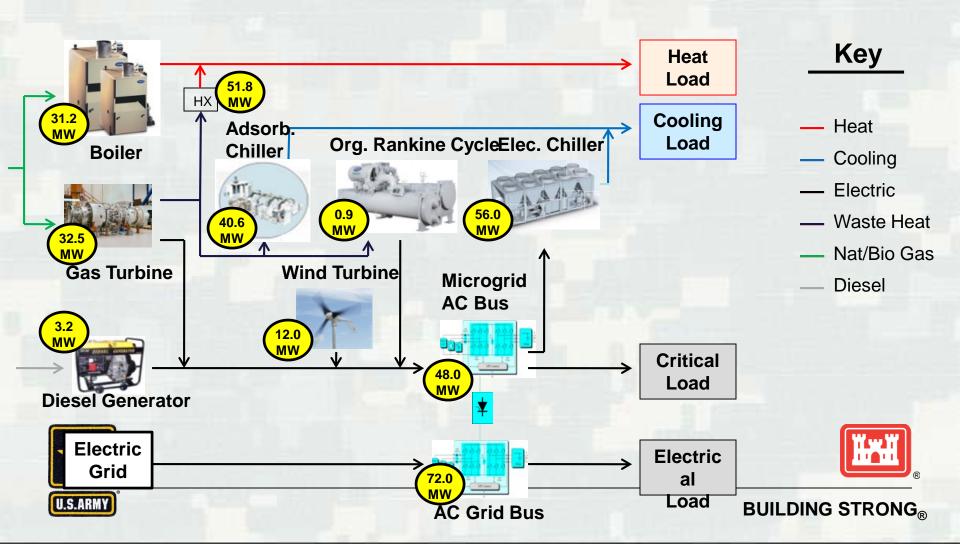




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# Sizing the Supply Equipment

Specific equipment pieces are sized and their interactions with each other are tracked throughout the year. The result is a complete "supply" solution that provides the sizing, initial cost, and operating cost of every piece of equipment in the lowest cost solution.



## **Cluster Results**

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# **Decision Support**

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	Baseline		+	Building EEMs High	282,582	,176 22,	024,720		404,372				
	<ul> <li>Building EEM</li> <li>Building EEM</li> </ul>	-	٠	Building EEMs Realistic	264,259	,856 25,	324,252		495,929				
	_	Ms Realistic	÷	Building EEMs Realistic with AIT Barracks added	259,427	,952 24,	24,283,958		493,831				
L	Jpdate		÷	Building EEMS Realistic with AIT Barracks MTHW	262,438	,288 23,	980,966		460,346				
Bac	k	[	•						Continue	)			

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# Cluster Results Cold Climate

Study Study Facility List Information Loads				Decision Analysis	Generate Reports				C	ase, M	
Detail	s Cluster & M	letworks	Eq	uipment & M	leasures	Constrai	nts Optimiz	ation	Results		
nstal	llation Resu	lts - Equi	ipm	ent Overv	view						
<ul> <li>Inst</li> </ul>	tructions										
< Rep	oorts			Alternative	T De	vices T					
Rep	Annual Energy C	omparison	÷	Baseline	21						
Reports	Energy Overview		+	Basecase	19						
<b>°</b> (	Equipment Overv	view	+	Building EEMs	s 19						
			+	District Stean	n 20						
			-	District Hot Water							
				Cluster		T Devices T	7				
				Current Ste	am Netwo	rk 23					
				Туре 🏹	Equipme	nt T	Max Power T	Unit	Devices T		
				Input\Output	ACBus1		20,000	kW ▼	2		
				Input\Output	DistElec_	Chills	999,999	kW ▼	1		
				Input\Output	ExistingD	ieselGen	2,000	kW ▼	2		
				Input\Output	ExistingD	uctBoiler	18,200	kW ▼	1		
Natural Gas		20		Input\Output	ExistingN	ebraskaBoiler	25,500	kW ▼	1		
				Input\Output Existing		GT	5,700	kW ▼	1		
Recip	ecipe En	ipe Engine		Input\Output	HEx300_	325F80PSI	10,000	kW ▼	6		
CH	۱P .	•		Input\Output	HEx350_	375F120PSI	10,000	kW ▼	6		
01				Storage	LTHotWa	terNetwork	900,000	kW ▼	1		
			- (	Input\Output	NGR Cat	ornillar CHD	3,300	kW 🔻	2		

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## **Cluster Results - Warm Climate**

chult	chudu	Constitutes	Turstelletien en	Desision	Commente					
Study	Study Information	Facility Loads	Installation or Subsection	Decision Analysis	Generate Reports				Case, Mike 🖉	>
Det	ails Cluster &	Networks	Equipment & I	Measures	Constrain	ts Optimiz	ation	Results	ک ۲	
Inst	allation Resu	ilts - Equi	ipment Overv	view					мепи	
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	Annual Energy C	Comparison	Alternative		T Devices	Т. <u>Т</u>				
Reports	Energy Overview		Baseline		13					
¢.	Equipment Over	·····/	Basecase		13					
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500				50% Penewak						
<u>50%</u>	<u>% Net Ze</u>	ero	Best Case W	5576 Reliewal	10					
			Cluster	T Devices	T					
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			Input\Output	DistElec_Chi	lls	9,999,999	kw 🔻	1		
			Input\Output	t ExistingPhot	oVolt100kW	100,000	kW 🔻	7		
			Input\Output	ExistingPhot	oVolt10kW	10,000	kW 🔻	3		
			Input\Output	PhotoVolt10	00kW	1,000,000	kW 🔻	5		
	Net Ze	oro	🗉 Best Case Ne	t Zero	52					
		<u>510</u>	Cluster	T Devices	T					
			🗉 De-Centrali	zed 52						
FI	ow Batte	erv	Туре Т	Equipment	T	Max Power ा	Unit	Devices T		
			Input\Output			20,000		1		
pensive	electrici	ty)	Input\Output	BiomassCHP		1,000	kW 👻	1		
			Input\Output	DistBoilersSo	olution	9,999,999	kW 🔻	1		
				DistElec_Chil		9,999,999	kW 🔻			
				ExistingPhoto			kW ▼	1		
57				EvictingPhoto		100,000	kW ▼	1		
			Storage	FlowBatteryZ		400.00	kW ▼ KW ▼			
			-	PhotoVolt100		100,000	kw ▼			
U.S.ARMY			Input\Output			100,000	kW -		.DI	NI/

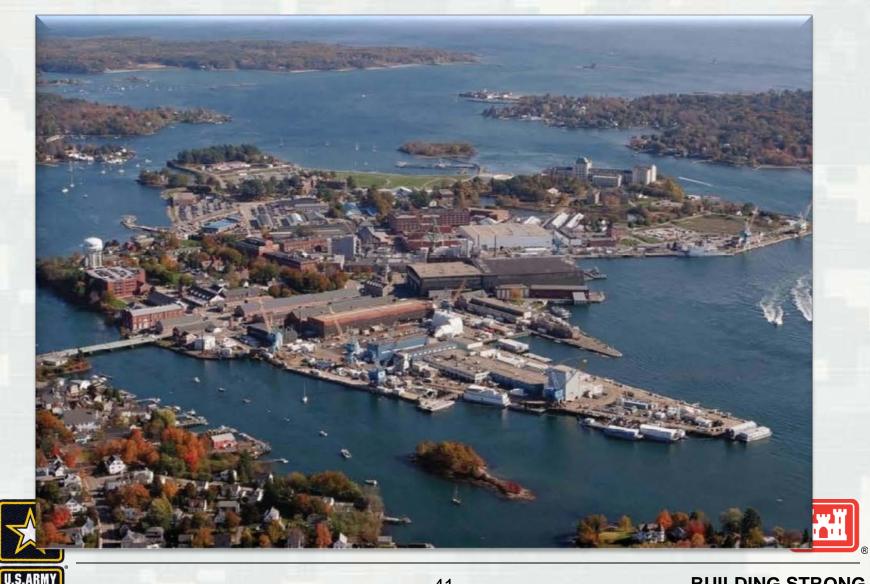
# DECISION ANALYSIS FOR PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD (PNSY)



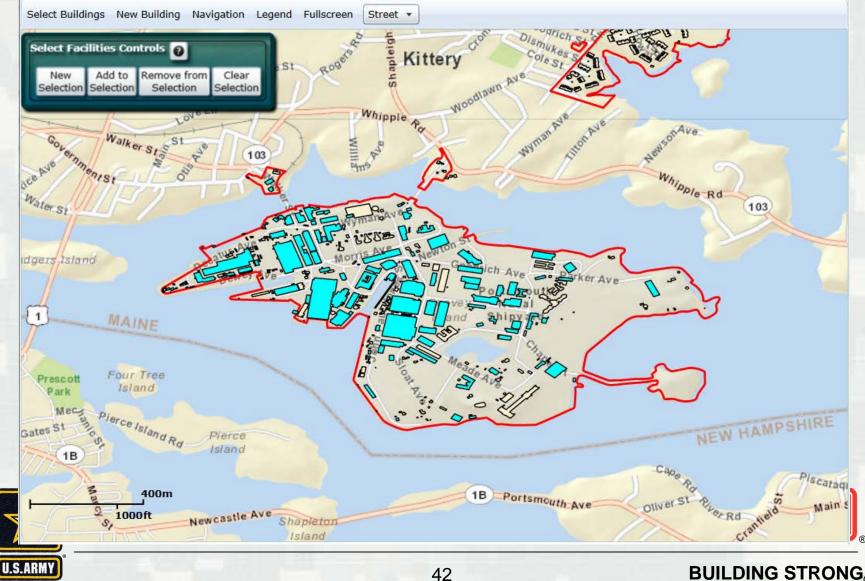
#### **BUILDING STRONG**®



## **PNSY Aerial View**



## **Building Representation in NZP**



#### **BUILDING STRONG**

### **Description of Alternative Scenarios**

### 1. Baseline:

Existing buildings and central plant equipment is simulated.

### 2. Basecase:

buildings with planned construction, renovation, and demolition. Existing central plant equipment provides a "status quo" used as a comparison for the remaining scenarios.

### 3. District Steam:

buildings with a modern steam system. One existing natural gas turbine is replaced with two natural gas reciprocating engines with approximately half the electrical output capacity each.

### 4. District hot water and spot steam (District Hot Water):

 buildings with a modern hot water system and spot steam generation to meet process loads. Central plant same as District Steam scenario.

### **5.** Decentralized:

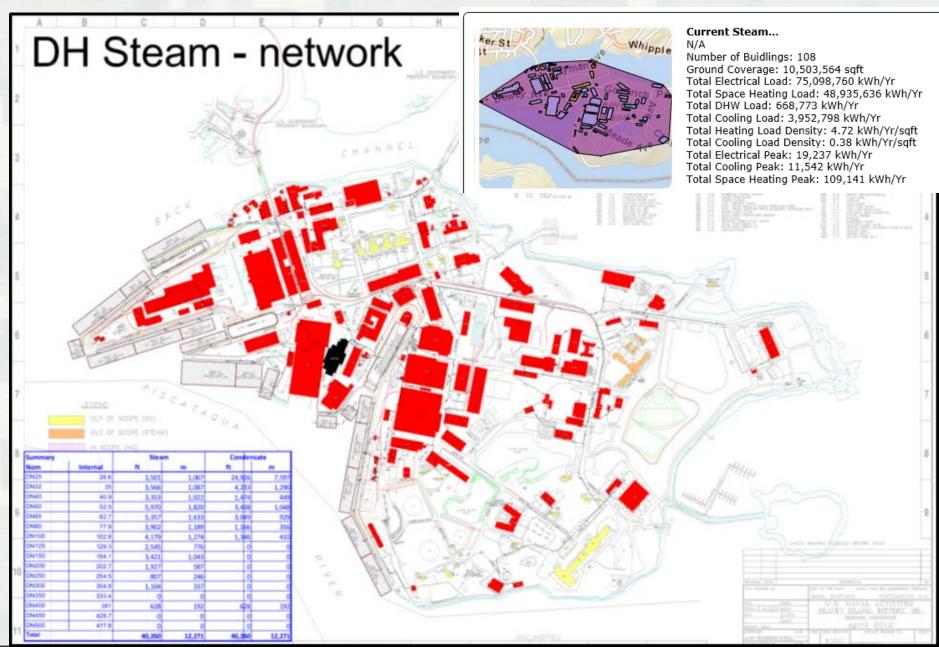
 buildings with decentralized boilers/furnaces and spot steam generation to meet process load. The same level of electrical backup is still required (15.4 MW for the installation, as in the existing central plant).

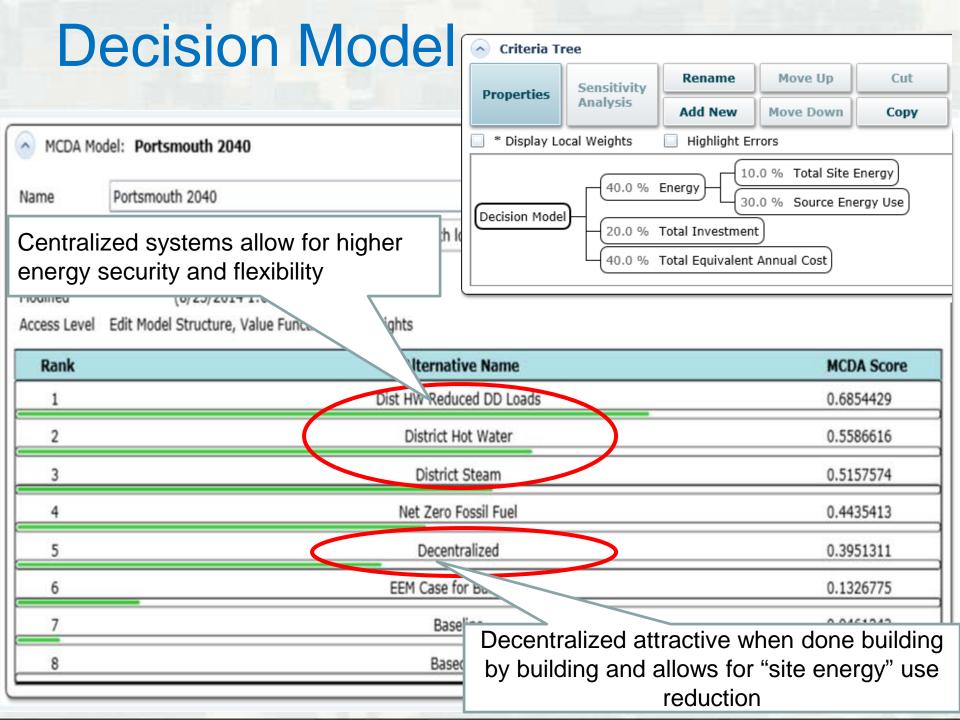
### 6. Net-Zero Fossil Fuel (Net-Zero FF):

buildings with a modern hot water system and lowest equivalent annual cost equipment to meet net zero fossil fuel goals. Only analyzed using the NZP tool.



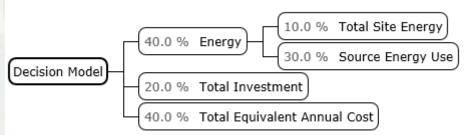
### District System Network: Sizing and Routing





## Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis Cool Weather Example

- Uses quantitative data from NZP models
- Qualitative data can be used (e.g. stakeholder opinions)
- Sensitivity analysis can be conducted on importance of different metrics.



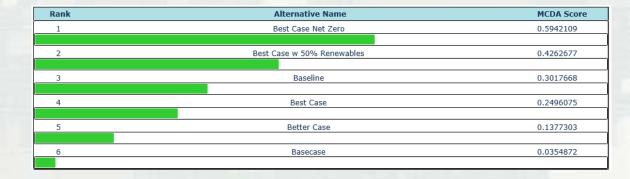


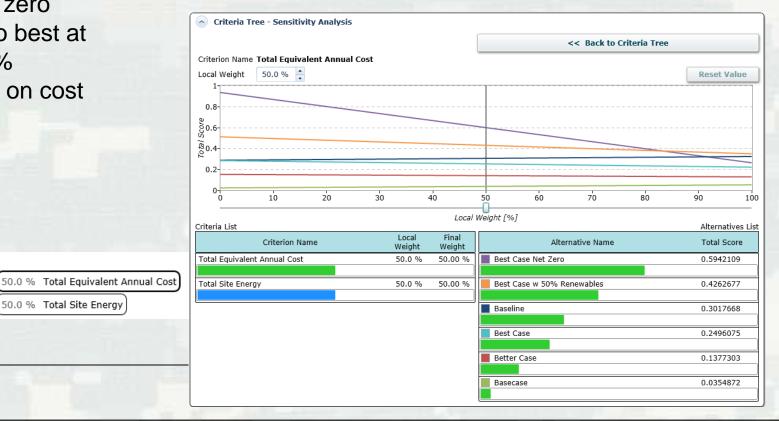
#### **BUILDING STRONG**®

### **Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis** Warm Weather Example

- Net zero best • choice based on equal weighting between energy and cost
- 50% new zero • crosses to best at about 91% weighting on cost

50.0 % Total Site Energy





Net Zero Decision Model

# **NZP Tool Conclusions**

- Do not make short term decisions without a long term plan
- Simple Interface to POWERFUL underlying tools, i.e. EnergyPlus, AMPL, CPLEX, etc.
- NZP Tool analysis currently available through U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- NZP Tool already follows the OSD Installation Energy Plans Memo





## YouTube Live Demo

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC2sdFPLVc5TENXyuRL4SzNw





#### **BUILDING STRONG**®

# Conclusions

- Do not make short term decisions without a long term plan
- NZP Tool makes the data collection for energy and cost analysis faster and easier
- Simple Interface to POWERFUL underlying tools, i.e. EnergyPlus, AMPL, CPLEX, etc.



