

# We will be starting soon! Thanks for joining us



mormation Glassification: General

### Multi-Family Domestic Hot Water

Albert Rooks and Eva Rooks – Small Planet Supply

March 28, 2024

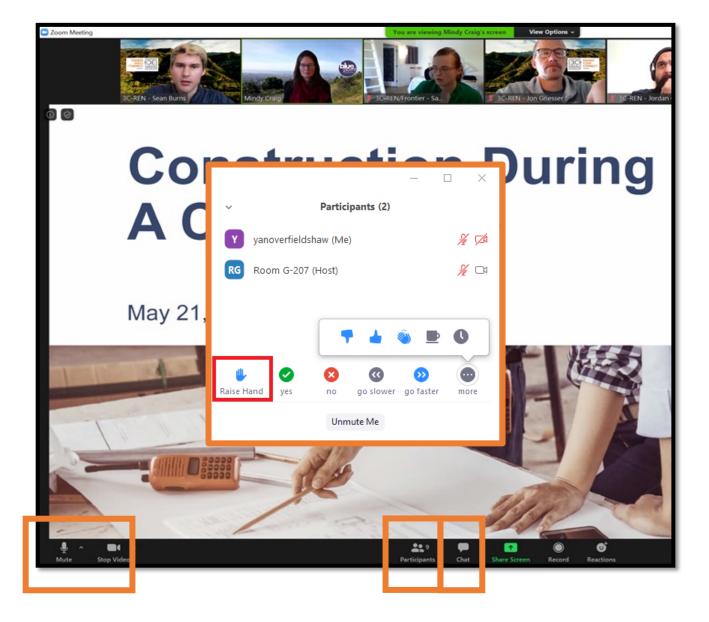






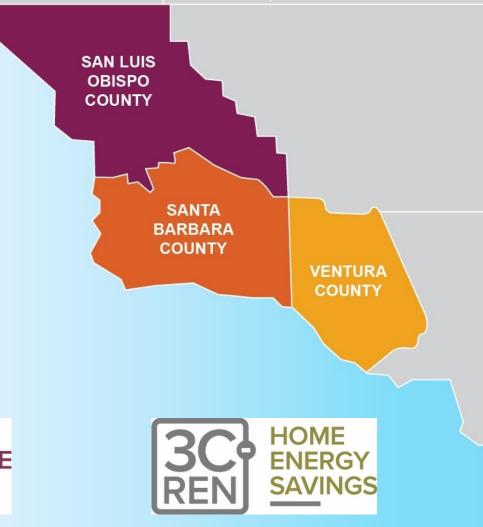
# **Zoom Orientation**

- Please be sure your full name is displayed
- Please mute upon joining
- Use "Chat" box to share questions or comments
- Under "Participant" select "Raise Hand" to share a question or comment verbally
- The session may be recorded and posted to 3C-REN's on-demand page.
   Feel free to ask questions via the chat and keep video off if you want to remain anonymous in the recording.



### 3C-REN: Tri-County Regional Energy Network

- Three counties working together to improve energy efficiency in the region
- Services for
  - Building Professionals: industry events, training, and energy code compliance support
  - Households: free and discounted home upgrades
- Funded by ratepayer dollars that 3C-REN returns to the region



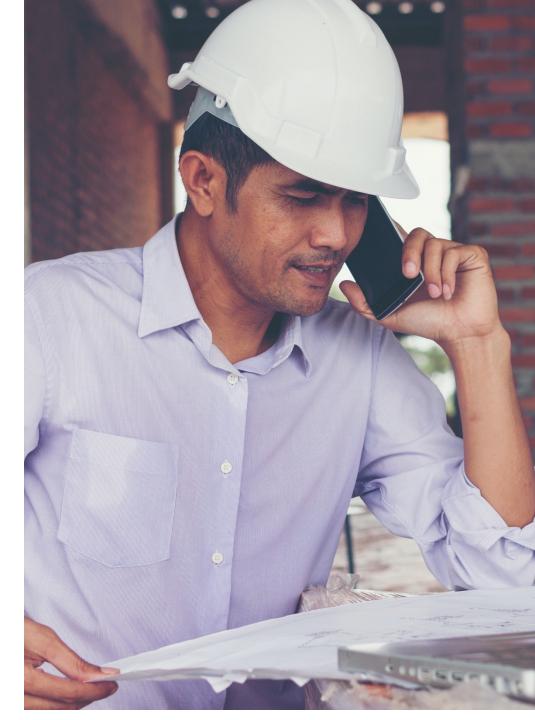






- Serves all building professionals
- Three services
  - Energy Code Coach
  - Training and Support
  - Regional Forums
- Makes the Energy Code easy to follow

Energy Code Coach: 3c-ren.org/codes 805.781.1201 Event Registration: **3c-ren.org/events** 





- Serves current and prospective building professionals
- Expert instruction:
  - Technical skills
  - Soft skills
- Helps workers to thrive in an evolving industry

Event Registration: **3c-ren.org/events** 





#### Multifamily (5+ units)

- No cost technical assistance
- Rebates up to \$750/apartment plus additional rebates for specialty measures like heat pumps

Single Family (up to 4 units)

- Sign up to participate!
- Get paid for the metered energy savings of your customers

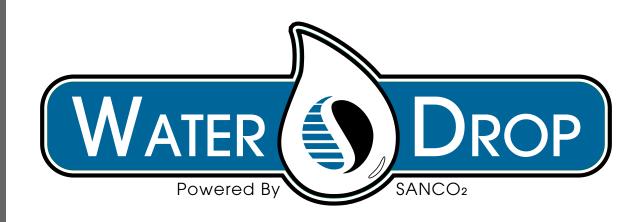




# WaterDrop Systems

Drop-In - Plug and Play - Central Plants for Domestic Hot Water

Albert Rooks, CEO







Information Classification: General

# Multi Partner – Multiyear Application Study



Ken Eklund – Washington State University



# The Shift

Moving to heat pump DHW - Is moving from *Recovery* to *Storage* 

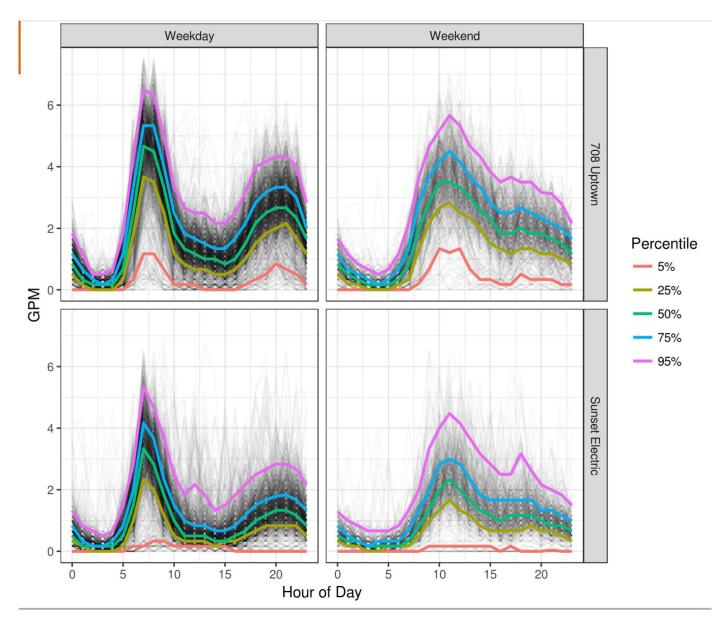
### The Load

• These are two residential apartment buildings in Seattle WA.

• Normally the gas boiler would be sized to meet the peak flow with very little storage.

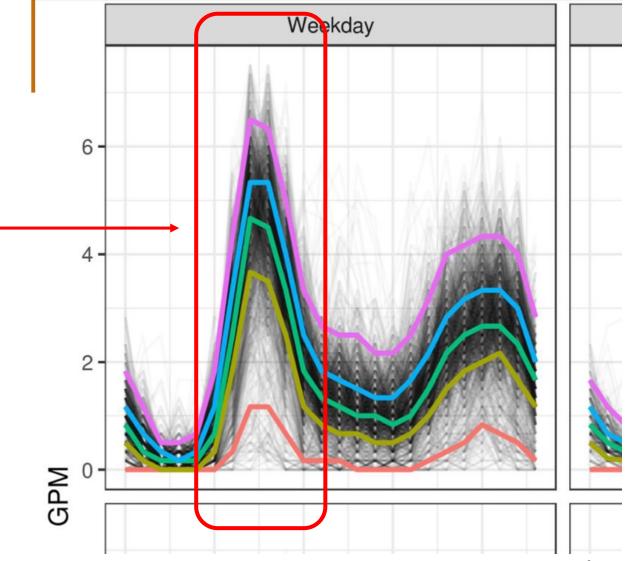
• Then there would be the tendency to oversize. Just a little...

• Boilers have high recovery capacity.



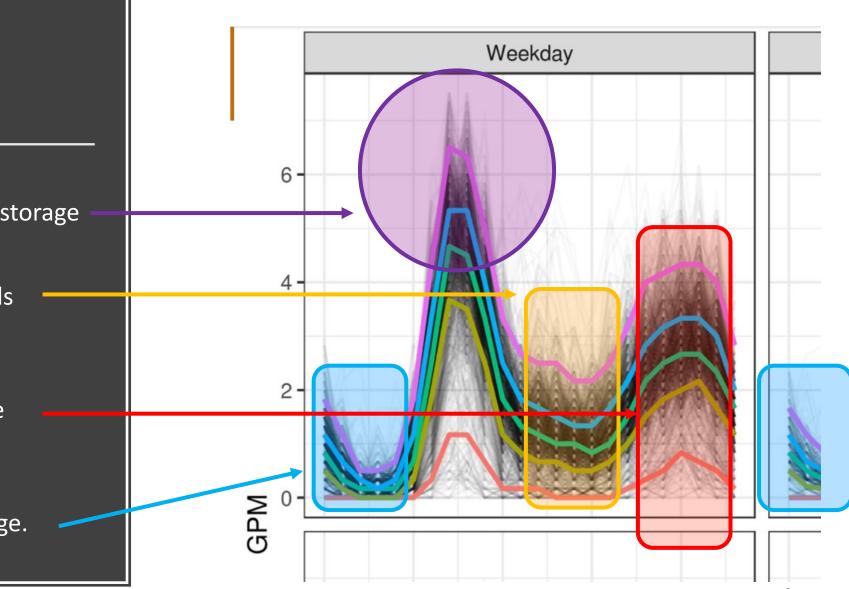
### Heat Pump Strategy

- Build storage ahead of draw.
- Size storage to meet the peak loads. In residential buildings this is the morning peak.
- Heat pump capacity is sized to recover the peak in 4 to 8 hours. The recovery rate is developed by load patterns, renewable energy strategy, and equipment utilizations.





- Morning draw served by storage
- Daytime recovery rebuilds storage.
- Evening Draw takes some storage
- Overnight recovers storage.



# The nature of CO2

Super Critical – Super Good

#### Why We Like CO2

- Minimal Global Warming, approx. 1/1500th compared to "normal" refrigerants
- Non ozone depleting, Safe & secure
- It's gets hot and crazy under pressure

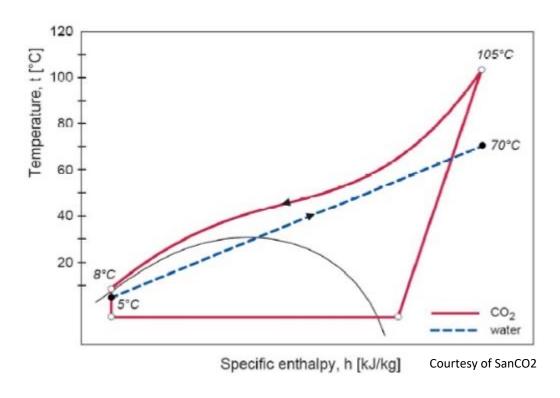
|                             | and the second |     |       |          |              |                         |  |  |
|-----------------------------|--|-----|-------|----------|--------------|-------------------------|--|--|
|                             | Refrigerant  | ODP | GWP   | Toxicity | Flammability | Notes                   |  |  |
| Fluorocarbon<br>refrigerant | R134a  | 0   | 1,430 | No       | No           | Refrigeration<br>& HPWH |  |  |
|                             | R410A  | 0   | 2,086 | No       | No           | HP, AC &<br>HPWH        |  |  |
|                             | R407C  | 0   | 1,800 | No       | No           | HP & AC                 |  |  |
| Natural<br>refrigerants     | CO <sub>2</sub>  | 0   | 1     | No       | Νο           |                         |  |  |
|                             | Propane Gas  | 0   | 20    | No       | Yes          | Flammable               |  |  |
|                             | NH3<br>Ammonia   | 0   | <1    | Yes      | Yes          | Plume Study<br>required |  |  |

Courtesy of SanCO2

#### No Phase Change Means More COP

Super Critical Fluid will drop the heat quickly as pressure is released. 炋 10,000 solid supercritical 1,000 🗖 fluid liquid pressure P (bar) 001 critical point 10 🗖 gas <sup>9</sup>triple point 1 200 250 300 350 400 temperature T (K)

### Heat drops from the gas/fluid onto the water with no phase change energy



#### CO2 Works in the Cold

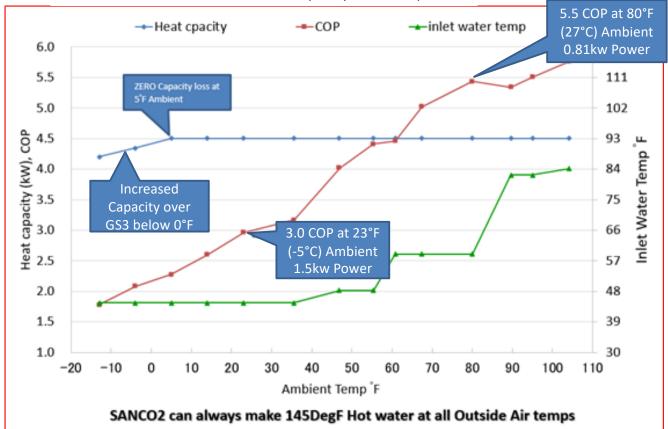
- 5.5 COP at 26C
- 4.5 COP at 15C
- <u>3.1 COP at freezing!</u>
- 1.75 COP at -25C

Based on inverter driven compressor, fan, & water pump and a double wall heat exchanger.

#### GS4-45HPC COP



COP is defined as the ratio of Capacity/Power Input





### Questions about the Shift to Heat Pumps or CO2 as a Refrigerant?

Up next – The Single Pass System

Lots of New Heat Pumps are Coming to Market

ECOTOPE

#### New HPWH products – Large CO2

- > Laars
- > Mestek/Transom
- > Copeland CO2 compressor



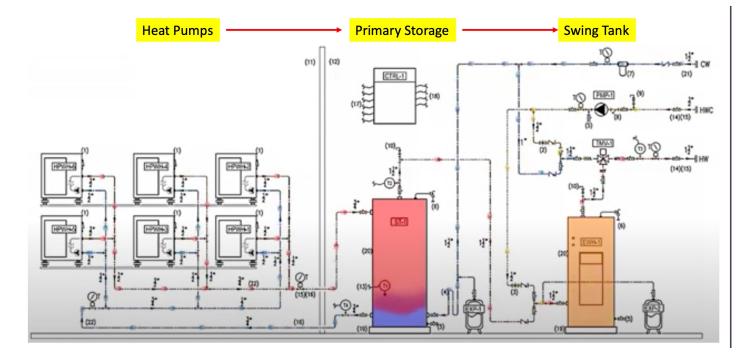
#### New HPWH product – Synthetic Low GWP

- > Nyle R513a
- > Colmac R513a



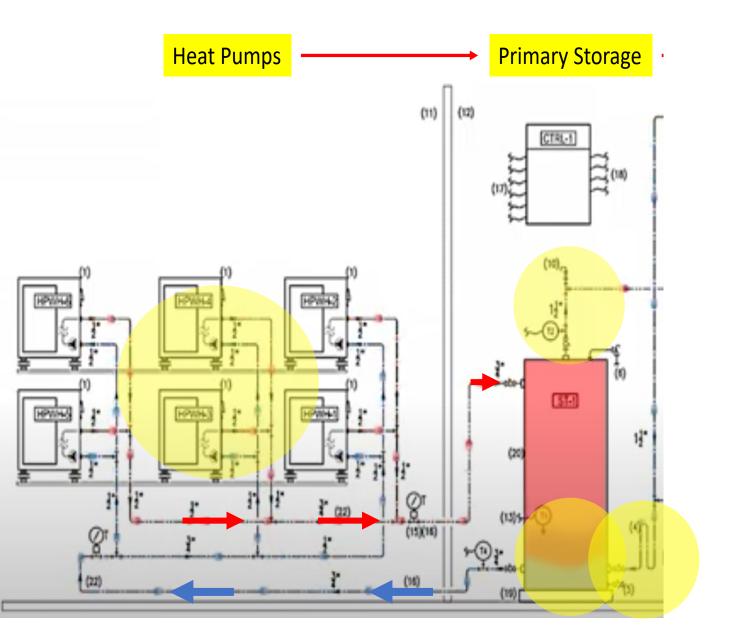


### Single Pass System Configuration



### Breaking into Functions

- The primary storage tank(s) are stratified
- The cold municipal water is piped into the bottom of the primary storage tanks(s)
- Heat pump(s) take cold water from the bottom of primary storage tank(s) and provide the 100F lift in a single pass.
- The high temperature (150F-170F) is piped to the top of the primary storage tank(s)
- The hot DHW is piped from the top of the primary storage tank to the load.

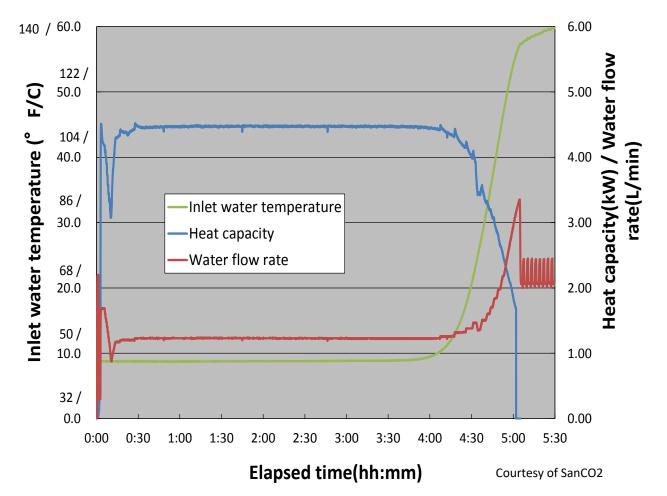


### CO2 Needs Cold Water

- CO2 Heat pumps loose both capacity and COP when return temperatures increase.
- As the inlet temperature increases, the delta T decreases.
- The water pump try's to compensate by speeding up the flow.
- The overall capacity is reduced as the entering water temperature increases.

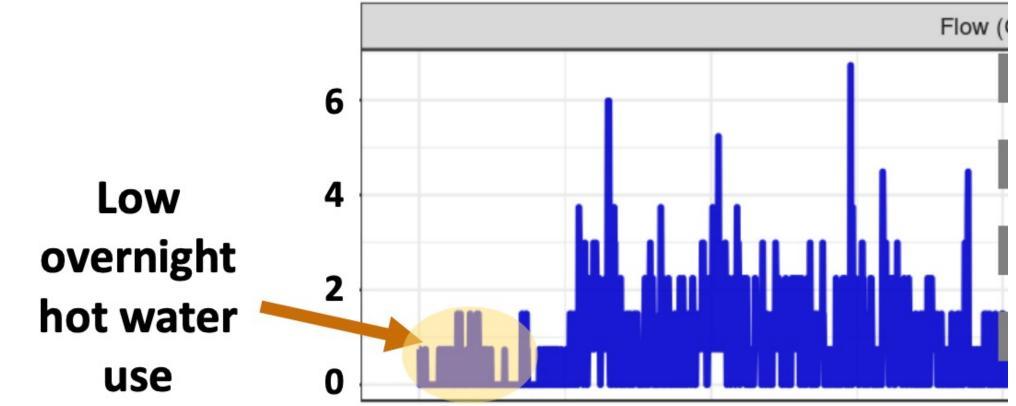
#### Heating 83 Gallon tank from Cold

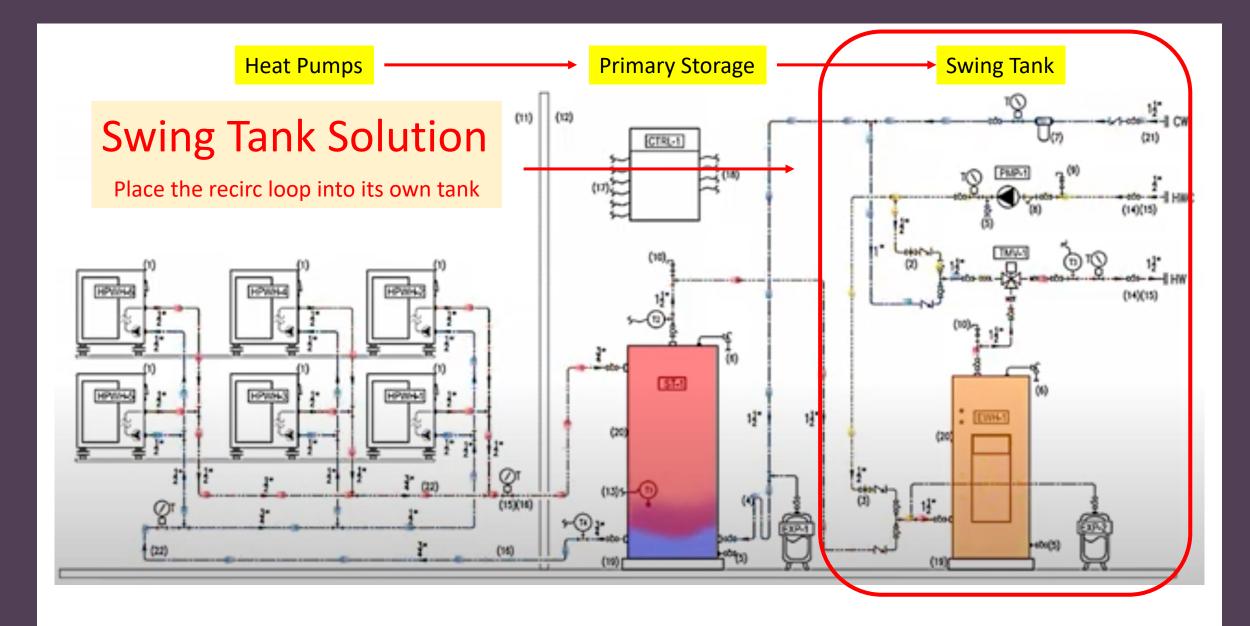




# **Recirculation** losses

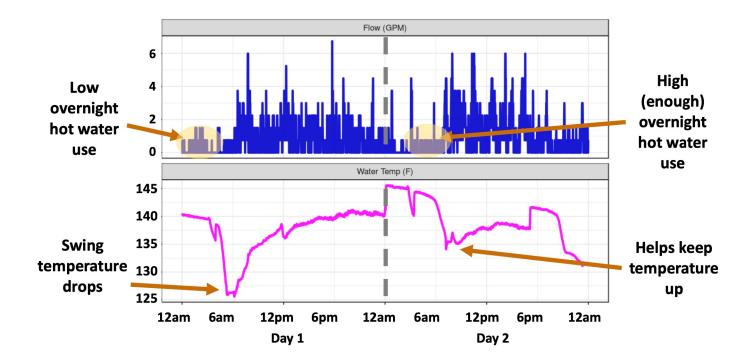
Happens overnight as the recirc loop pulls heat from the tank and looses it to the building

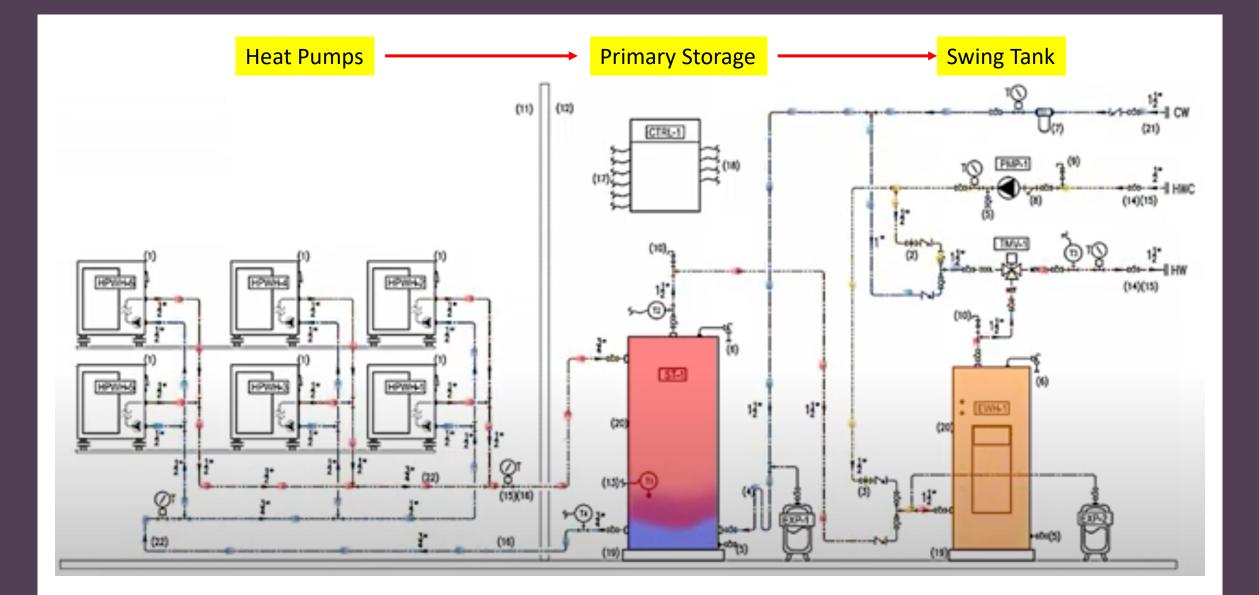




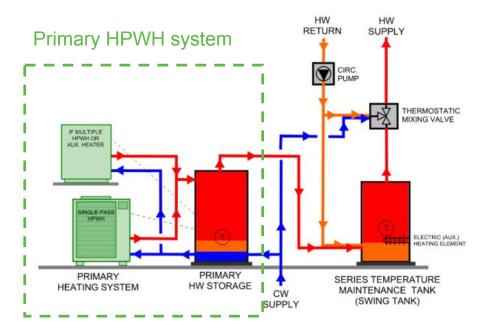
### How it works

- Recirculation losses are isolated from primary storage
- Overnight tank temperature can often cool below set point (120F)
- Add electric resistance to provide a short lift back to set point.
- Can also use a multi-pass heat pump.

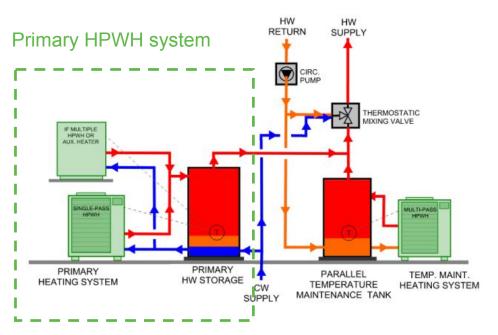




#### Swing Tank can be both Electric Resistance or a Multipass Heat Pump



Single-pass primary with electric resistance water heater in series for temperature maintenance system (HPWH\_SPST)



Single-pass primary with multi-pass in parallel for temperature maintenance system (HPWH\_SPwMPTM)

Source: NEAA, Dec 2022, https://neea.org/img/documents/advanced-water-heating-specification-v8.0.pdf



### Multipass Swing Tank Delano California

#### Control & Visibility

The WaterDrop Controller Functions: Basic, Communication Package, BMS, Full M&V.





### Questions about "The Single Pass System"?

### Up next – Sizing a Plant

# Sizing a Building

(4)

New tools!

# The Ecosizer

#### https://ecosizer.ecotope.com/sizer/

| ECOSIZER | Size Your System | Glossary | Documentation | FAQ | About | ECOTOPE |
|----------|------------------|----------|---------------|-----|-------|---------|
|----------|------------------|----------|---------------|-----|-------|---------|

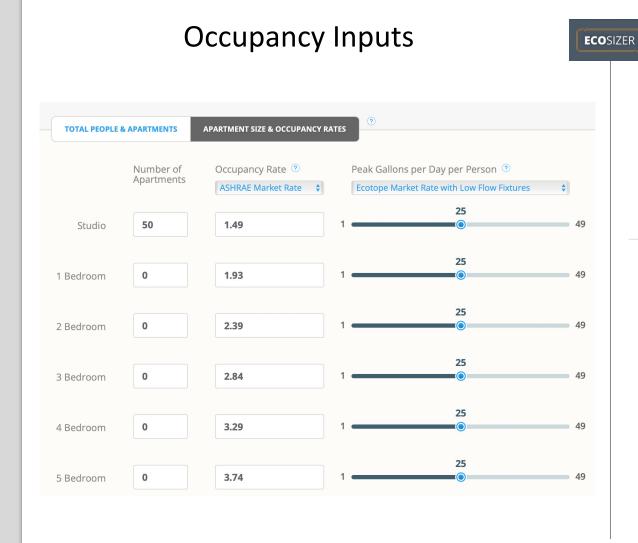
#### Electrifying water heating is a major decarbonization strategy for multifamily buildings.

The Ecosizer is a free tool for sizing central water heating systems based on heat pump water heaters (HPWHs) in multifamily buildings. The tool is designed to support the building industry to adopt HPWHs to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Ecosizer is also intended to provide educational information on central HPWH system designs to other stakeholders, for example energy efficiency and building decarbonization advocates, program administrators and implementors, building science researchers, manufacturers, and policy makers.

#### HOW TO USE THIS TOOL

- 1. Identify weather conditions (cold water temperature and ambient temperature) on the design day, which is usually the coldest day of the year.
- 2. Select a HPWH technology and identify its temperature setpoint limitations. Consider its potential performance limitations under winter design conditions.
- 3. Provide input method and values to determine design-day hot water demand.
- 4. Provide the storage, delivery, and incoming water temperature settings for your system.
- 5. Select the configuration for the temperature maintenance system.
- 6. Revise default values for advanced inputs, if needed.
- 7. Click "Size Your System" to obtain minimum sizing results and the Primary Sizing Curve.
- 8. Select the actual HPWH heating capacity according to performance characteristics of the selected HPWH technology. Use the Primary Sizing Curve to find the minimum storage volume based on the actual HPWH design-day heating capacity. Alternatively, select a storage volume first and use the Primary Sizing Curve to find the corresponding HPWH output capacity needed to meet the design-day hot water demand.

#### MORE INFORMATION



#### Water Temperatures **Water Temperature Design Cold** Supply Hot Storage 120 50 °F °F 150 °F Temperature Maintenance System $\bigcirc$ Single Pass Primary Storage Swing Tank Single Pass Primary HPWH(s) Storage Parallel **Single Pass** Primary Storage Loop Tank HPWH(s) HPWH(s) SWING TANK **PARALLEL LOOP TANK PRIMARY - NO RECIRCULATION** Primary plant with a temperature (?) Primary plant with a temperature (?) Just the primary plant without a maintenance plant in series maintenance plant in parallel temperature maintenance load

### Results



#### Results

The graph below represents the trade off between storage volume and heating capacity. The Ecosizer method result is the green curve in the graph. The system sized from user inputs is the blue diamond. Users should pick any point above the green curve to determine their system sizing.

THIS SYSTEM WAS SIZED FOR

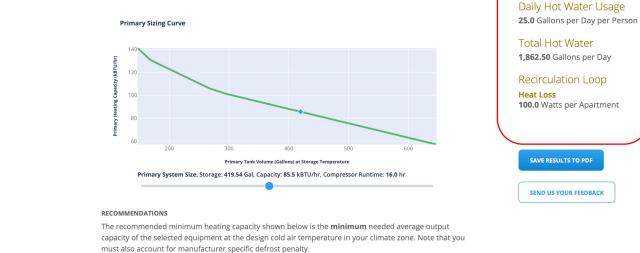
Details

Occupancy 74.5 People

Apartments

50.0 Units

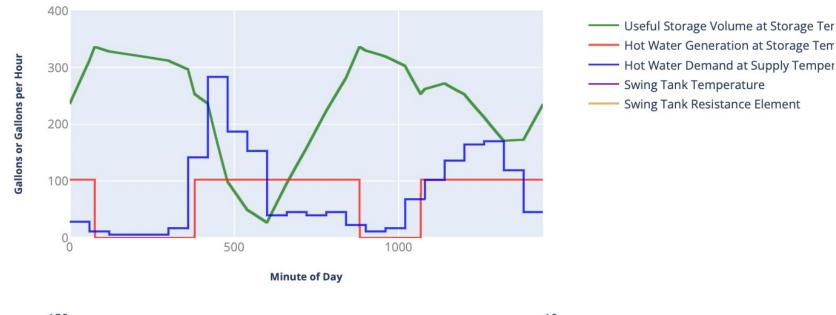
Use the slider bar below the plot to select a different size system.

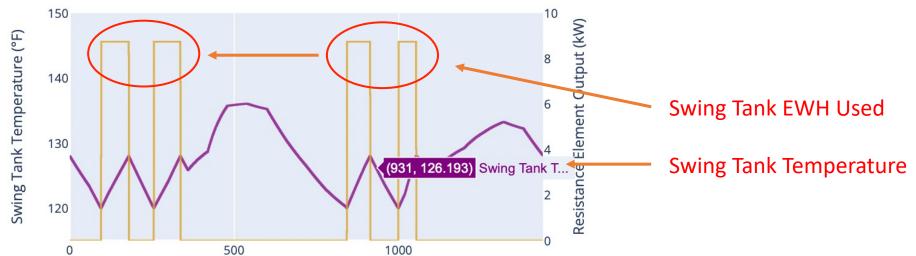




#### **Hot Water Simulation**









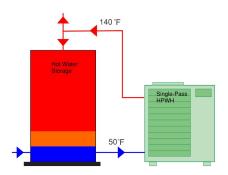
#### Questions about "Sizing a Plant"?

Up next – California Codes

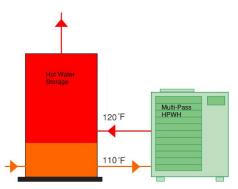
#### **Central HPWH System Approach**

#### System performance and applications vary by:

- Primary HPWH equipment types
  - Single-pass vs. Multi-pass
  - Refrigerant type
  - Capacity
- Temperature maintenance system (TMS) for maintaining hot water temperature in recirculation loop
  - Decoupled from primary system
  - Direct return to primary system

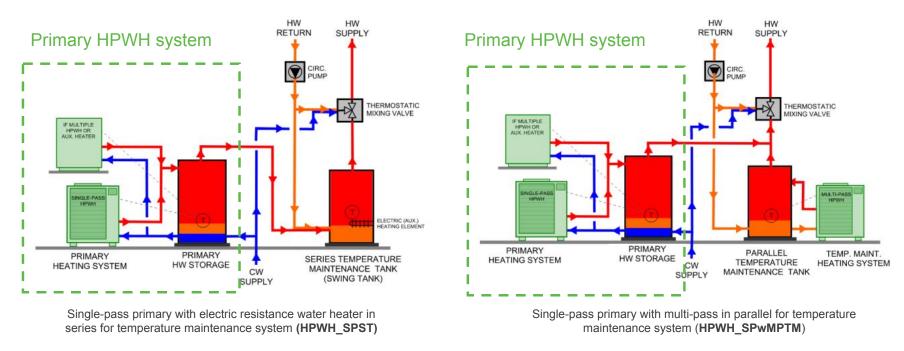






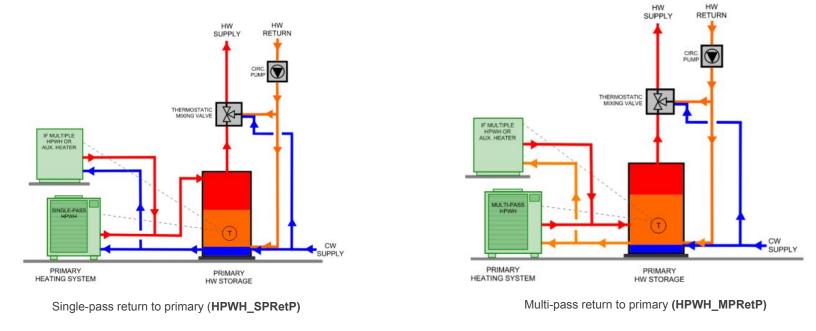
Multi-Pass Heats up water to working temperature in multi pass

#### **Recirculation Loop Decoupled from Primary System**



Source: NEAA, Dec 2022, https://neea.org/img/documents/advanced-water-heating-specification-v8.0.pdf

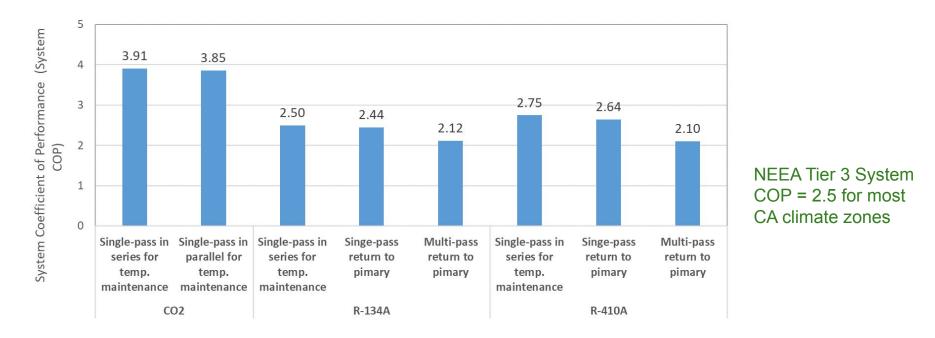
#### **Temperature Maintenance System Return to Primary Configurations**



Source: NEAA, Dec 2022, https://neea.org/img/documents/advanced-water-heating-specification-v8.0.pdf

#### **Central HPWH System Energy Performance**

Example: Annual System COP for Climate Zone 12



Source: the DHW CASE Team

#### **Current Code Requirements**

Existing requirements in Title 24, Part 6 Section 170.2(d)2

- Allows both single-pass and multi-pass primary equipment
- Requires recirculation loop decoupled from primary HPWH systems
- Plumbing configurations to ensure stratification in primary tanks
- Control requirements to achieve minimal efficiency
- Design documentation of specified operating conditions of the system according to Joint Appendix 14.4

Performance Requirements: Joint Appendix 14

- Qualification requirements for a performance pathway for central HPWH
- Includes product performance testing requirements, as well as design documentation requirements

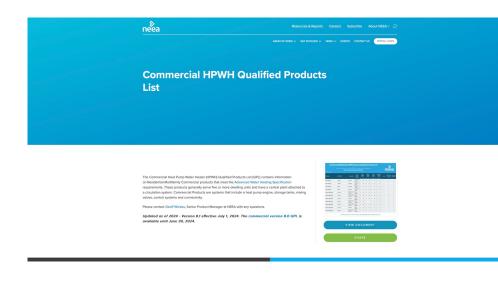
Source: 2022 Building Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings

#### **Draft Proposed Code Change Language**

- Updates prescriptive requirements in Section 170.2(d)2 to include two compliance paths:
  - (a) Single-pass primary HPWH meeting prescriptive requirements. Summary of revisions highlighted in red:

    - Requires recirculation loop decoupled from primary HPWH systems
    - Plumbing configurations to ensure stratification in primary tanks
    - Control requirements to achieve minimal efficiency
    - Requires heat pump compressor cut-off to be 40° F or lower
    - Design documentation of specified operating conditions of the system according to Joint Appendix 14.4
  - (b) A system that meets requirement of NEEA Advanced Water Heating Specification for commercial HPWH system Tier 3 o higher.

#### NEEA CHPWH Qualified Products List



| Rheem                    | HPHD-60HNU-201<br>(HORIZONTAL)       | Multi Pass Return<br>to Primary | Custom<br>Engineered          | 1 | 2.2 | 1 | 1.7 | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.4 | No  | No | No  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|-----|----|-----|
| Rheem                    | HPHD-60HNU-201<br>(VERTICAL)         | Multi Pass Return<br>to Primary | Custom<br>Engineered          | 1 | 2.2 | 1 | 1.7 | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.4 | No  | No | No  |
| Small Planet Supply      | Small Planet Supply<br>SanCO2 System | Swing Tank                      | Fully Specified<br>Built-Up   | 2 | 2.7 | 3 | 2.6 | 3 | 2.4 | 2 | 2.0 | No  | No | No  |
| Small Planet Supply      | WD1S-60-300-119-09                   | Swing Tank                      | Full Packaged<br>Skid-Mounted | 2 | 2.7 | 3 | 2.6 | 3 | 2.4 | 2 | 2.0 | No  | No | No  |
| Small Planet Supply      | WD1S-75-430-119-09                   | Swing Tank                      | Full Packaged<br>Skid-Mounted | 2 | 2.7 | 3 | 2.6 | 3 | 2.4 | 2 | 2.0 | No  | No | No  |
| Small Planet Supply      | WD1T-90-500-119-12                   | Swing Tank                      | Full Packaged<br>Skid-Mounted | 2 | 2.7 | 3 | 2.6 | 3 | 2.4 | 2 | 2.0 | No  | No | No  |
| Small Planet Supply      | WD2S-120-650-119-12                  | Swing Tank                      | Full Packaged<br>Skid-Mounted | 2 | 2.7 | 3 | 2.6 | 3 | 2.4 | 2 | 2.0 | No  | No | No  |
| Small Planet Supply      | WD2S-150-800-200                     | Swing Tank                      | Full Packaged<br>Skid-Mounted | 2 | 2.7 | 3 | 2.6 | 3 | 2.4 | 2 | 2.0 | No  | No | No  |
| Small Planet Supply      | WD2S-180-1000-200                    | Swing Tank                      | Full Packaged<br>Skid-Mounted | 2 | 2.7 | 3 | 2.6 | 3 | 2.4 | 2 | 2.0 | No  | No | No  |
| Steffes Origin with Nyle | C125A                                | Swing Tank                      | Full Packaged<br>Skid-Mounted |   |     |   |     | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | 1.3 | Yes | No | Yes |
| Steffes Origin with Nyle | C185A                                | Swing Tank                      | Full Packaged<br>Skid-Mounted | 1 | 1.8 |   |     | 1 | 1.4 | 1 | 1.3 | Yes | No | Yes |

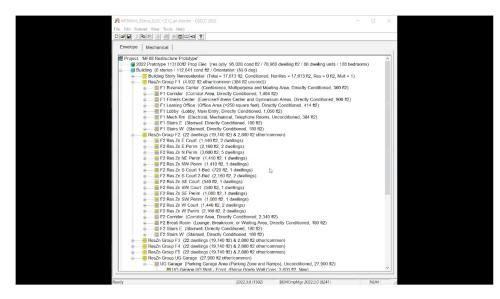
https://neea.org/resources/commercial-hpwh-qualified-products-list



# Engineering Resources

Drop-In • Plug & Play • Central Plants for Domestic Hot Water

#### **California Title 24 CBECC Modeling**

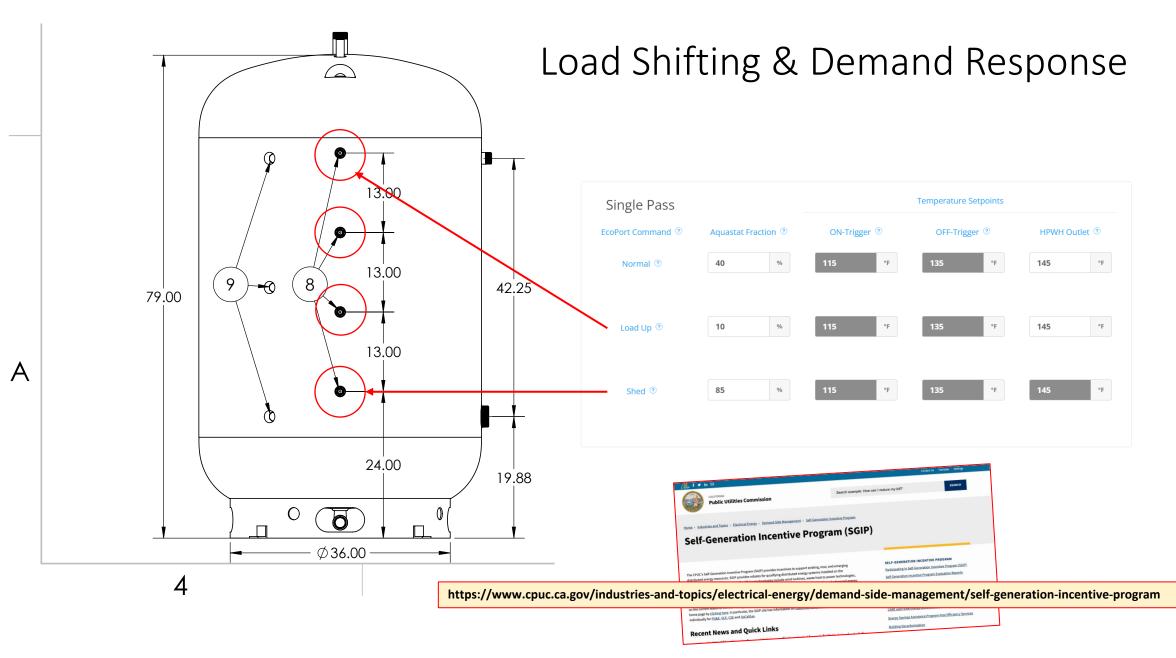


A quick demonstration on how to enter a WaterDrop System into California Title 24 software using CBECC modeling software.

#### **Proposed Code Change**

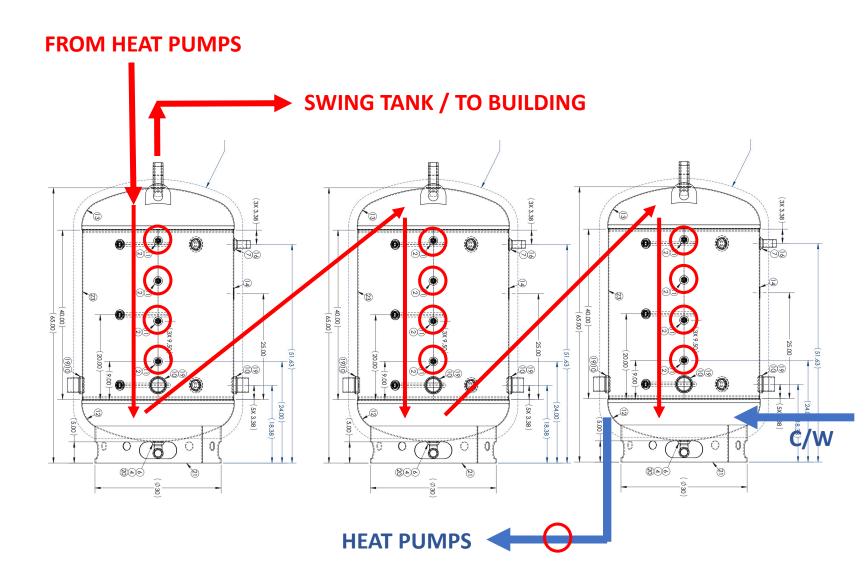
|                       |   | Prescriptive Compliance Pathway |                 |                                   |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| System Config         | urations  | 2022                            | 2025            |                                   |  |  |  |
| Oystern Ooring        |   |                                 | Primary<br>path | Alternative path                  |  |  |  |
| Single-Pass           | with HW Circulation Returned to Primary Storage                             | No                              | No              |                                   |  |  |  |
| Primary               | with Series Temperature Maintenance Tank System (Swing Tank)                | Yes                             | Yes             | NEEA                              |  |  |  |
|                       | with Parallel Temperature Maintenance Tank System with multi-pass HPWH      | Yes                             | Yes             | AWHS<br>Commercial<br>HPWH Tier 3 |  |  |  |
| Multi-Pass<br>Primary | with HW Circulation Returned to Primary Storage                             | No                              | No              | or higher                         |  |  |  |
|                       | with Series or Parallel Temperature Maintenance Tank<br>System (Swing Tank) |                                 | No              |                                   |  |  |  |

#### All configurations can use the performance pathway



# Measure Everything

- Stage recovery based on charge condition
- Optimization of Time Of Use Rates
- Total System COP
- Total Energy Usage
- Total Water Usage
- Optimization of Demand Response
- Additional programing can be pushed





#### Questions about "California Codes"?

Up next – Types of CHPWH Deliveries

# Site built plants have been successful but...

Space and complexity can be reduced into a package

#### Major Components of Laars Heat Pump System



- Heat Pump pulls heat from air to transfer to domestic water. Main heat source for DHW system.
- I/O panel allows for remote installation of tanks far from the heat pump, neatly houses wiring.
- Storage tanks hold required hot water to meet daily demand, sized for daily load vs. peak load.
- Temperature maintenance tanks provide hot water for recirculation loop needs. Minimizes likelihood of stored hot water to be depleted.

**LAAPD** fusers are placed into the storage tanks to help maintain temperature stratification. Tank <sup>25</sup>
<sup>25</sup>

#### Packaged would be faster, better, and with less risk



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# Deliveries

SANCOLE

HE

min

Parts, Pumps and Skids

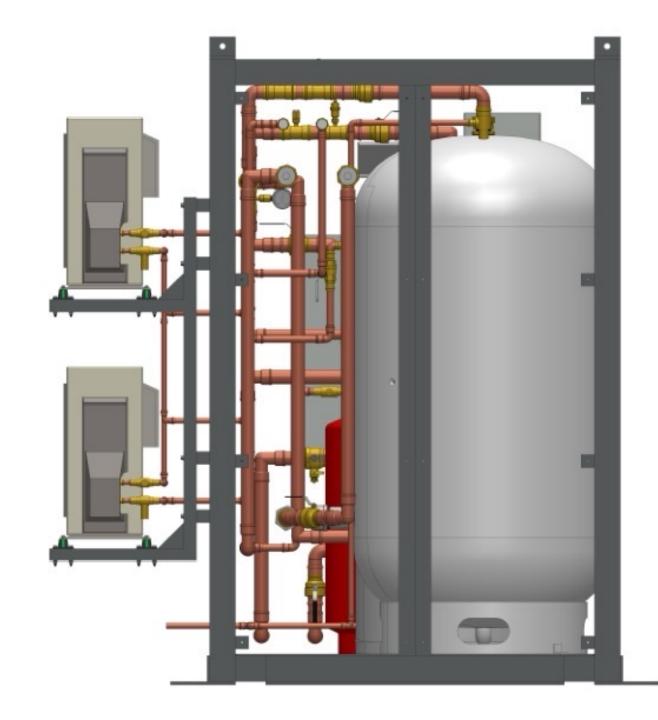


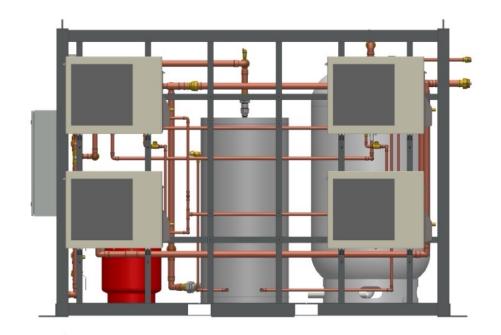
# **Eklund Innovation Center**

Factory Assembled Plug & Play

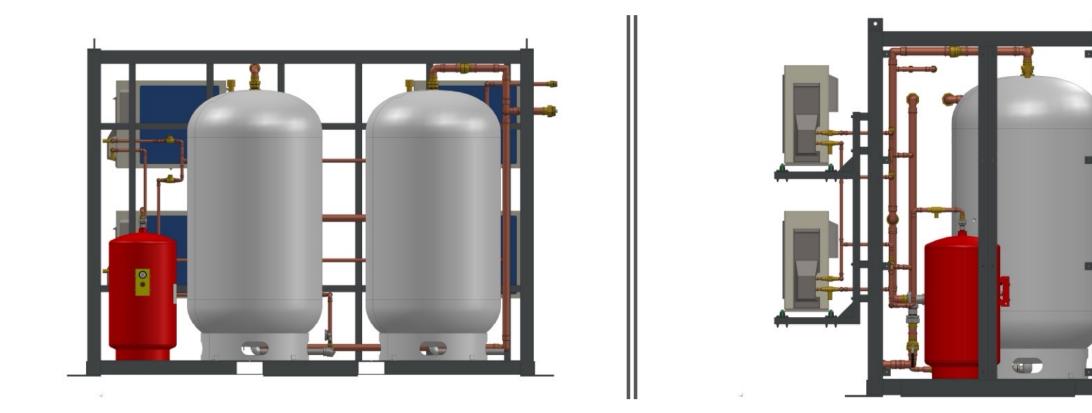












# Extend the heat pumps and storage

Information Classification: General















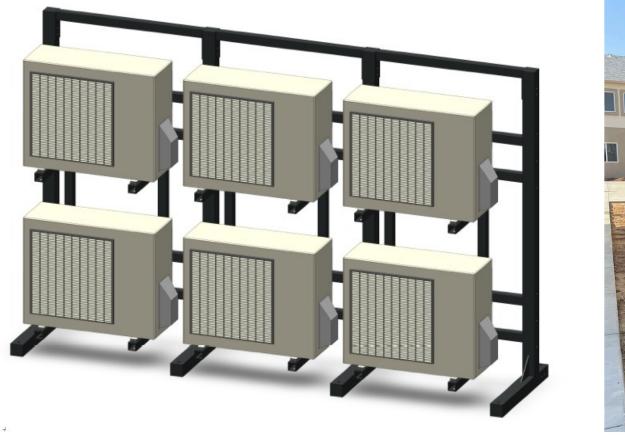




#### WATERDROP STANDARD SKID MODEL DATA

|                               | Total         |     |         | HP Recovery <sup>2</sup> Max Output <sup>3</sup> |           | Storage   | Swing Tank | Swing Tank | Dimensions |        |        | Dry Weight | Wet Weight |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----|---------|--|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|--------|--------|------------|------------|
| Model Number <sup>1</sup>     | Pcs, Height   | HPs | (kBtuh) | (Gal/Hr)   | (Gal/Day) | (Gallons) | (Gallons)  | (kW)       | L (in)     | W (in) | H (in) | (lbs)      | (lbs)      |
| WD1S-30-0175-119-F-G-H-I-J-K  | 1 Piece, Std  | 2   | 31      | 37   | 592       | 175       | 119        | 6          | 149        | 94     | 101    | 4,800      | 7,500      |
| WD1S-60-0300-119-F-G-H-I-J-K  | 1 Piece, Std  | 4   | 62      | 74   | 1,183     | 318       | 119        | 9          | 149        | 94     | 101    | 4,900      | 9,250      |
| WD1S-75-0430-119-F-G-H-I-J-K  | 1 Piece, Std  | 5   | 77      | 92   | 1,479     | 432       | 119        | 9          | 149        | 94     | 101    | 5,250      | 10,400     |
| WD1T-90-0500-119-F-G-H-I-J-K  | 1 Piece, Tall | 6   | 92      | 111  | 1,775     | 500       | 119        | 12         | 149        | 94     | 123    | 5,350      | 11,000     |
| WD2S-120-0650-119-F-G-H-I-J-K | 2 Piece, Std  | 8   | 123     | 148  | 2,366     | 660       | 119        | 12         | 2 x 149    | 2 x 94 | 101    | 8,900      | 16,800     |
| WD2S-150-0800-200-F-G-H-I-J-K | 2 Piece, Std  | 10  | 154     | 185  | 2,958     | 795       | 200        | 18         | 2 x 149    | 2 x 94 | 101    | 9,500      | 19,300     |
| WD2S-180-1000-200-F-G-H-I-J-K | 2 Piece, Std  | 12  | 185     | 222  | 3,550     | 954       | 200        | 18         | 2 x 149    | 2 x 94 | 101    | 10,000     | 21,000     |

HP Capacity + Storage = Sizing



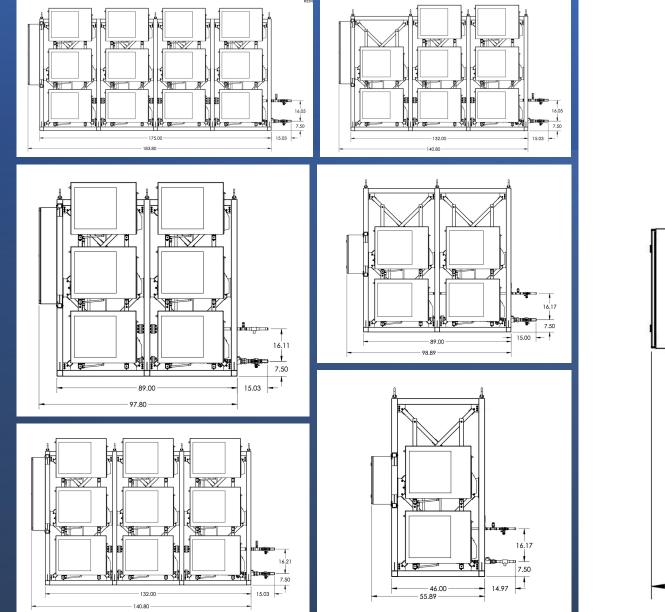


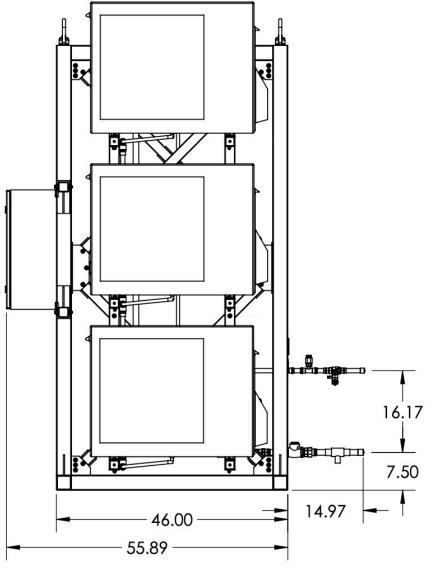
# Droplet Racked Heat Pump Array

Heat pumps Outside – Tanks Inside

Information Classification: General

#### Available Droplet Configurations: 2/3/4/6/8/9/12









#### DROPLET HEAT PUMP RACK MODEL DATA

|            | Total | HP Rec  | overy <sup>1</sup> | Max Output <sup>2</sup> |        | Dimensions <sup>3</sup> | l      | Dry Weight <sup>3</sup> | Wet Weight <sup>3</sup> |
|------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Model      | HPs   | (kBtuh) | (Gal/Hr)           | (Gal/Day)               | L (ft) | W (ft)                  | H (ft) | (lbs)                   | (lbs)                   |
| Droplet 2  | 2     | 31      | 37                 | 592                     | 60     | 45                      | 80     | 400                     | 550                     |
| Droplet 4  | 4     | 62      | 74                 | 1,183                   | 96     | 45                      | 80     | 800                     | 1,075                   |
| Droplet 6  | 6     | 92      | 111                | 1,775                   | 135    | 45                      | 80     | 1,200                   | 1,600                   |
| Droplet 8  | 8     | 123     | 148                | 2,366                   | 175    | 45                      | 80     | 1,600                   | 2,150                   |
| Droplet 10 | 10    | 154     | 185                | 2,958                   | 135    | 90                      | 80     | 2,150                   | 2,850                   |
| Droplet 12 | 12    | 185     | 222                | 3,550                   | 135    | 90                      | 80     | 2,400                   | 3,200                   |

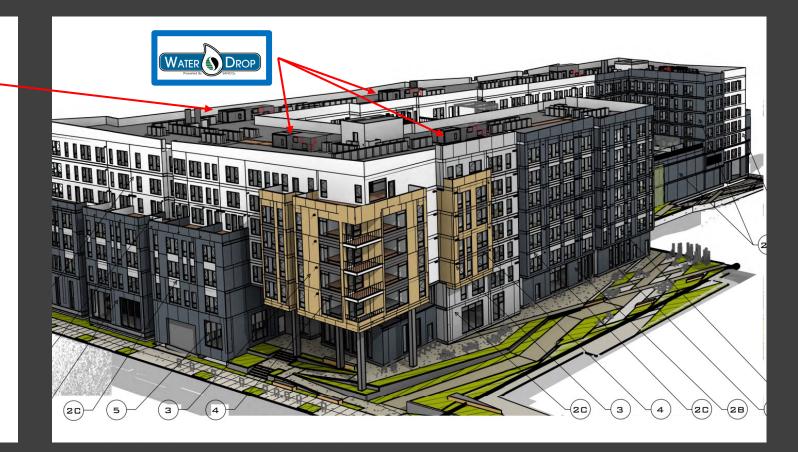
# Big Buildings

Zone out and keep it tight

**AITTAL TO** 

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Break it into zones

- Compact distribution systems use less pump energy
- Shorter runs have less loss with a smaller swing tank lifts
- Multiple plants offer better security and lower power drops.

## Questions?

(It's safe to to wake up now...)

# Questions about Title 24?



### **3C-REN offers a** *free* **Code Coach Service**

# 

Energy Code Coaches are local experts who can help answer your Title 24 questions. Coaches have decades of experience in green building and energy efficiency improvements. They can provide citations and offer advice for your project to help your plans and forms earn approval the first time.

# Closing

- Continuing Education Units Available
  - Contact itzel.torres@ventura.org for AIA and ICC LUs
- Coming to Your Inbox Soon!
  - Slides, Recording, & Survey Please Take It and Help Us Out!
- Upcoming Courses:
  - April 2<sup>nd</sup> Introduction to Passive House Standard
  - April 4th Why Energy Consultants Should Learn to do Residential HVAC Design
  - April 9<sup>th</sup> <u>Blower Door Basics and Beyond</u>
  - April 11<sup>th</sup> <u>Is A Heat Hump Water Heater Right for Me?</u>
- Visit <u>www\_3c-ren\_org/events</u> for our full catalog of trainings.





#### Thank you!

For more info: 3c-ren.org

For questions: info@3c-ren.org



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