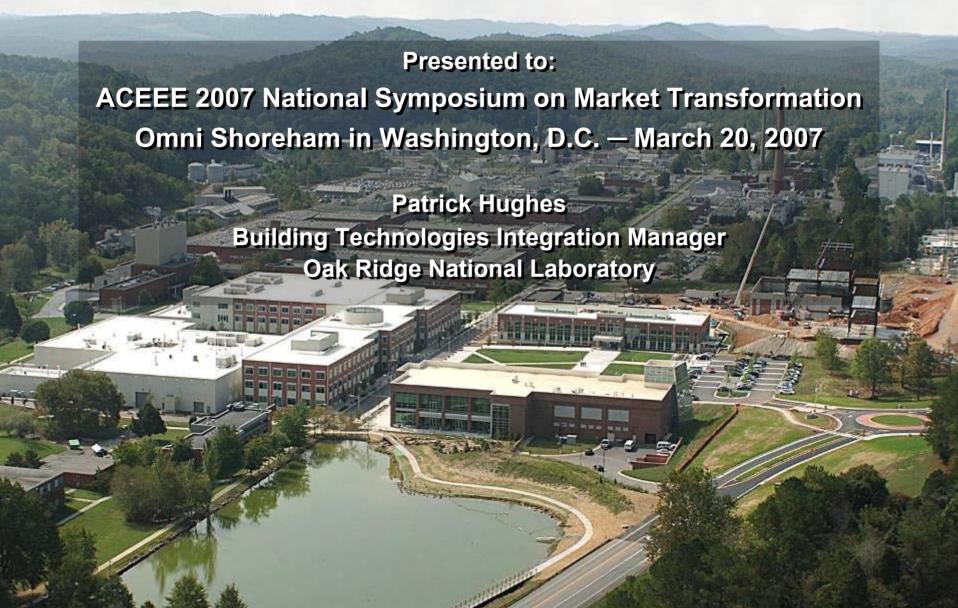
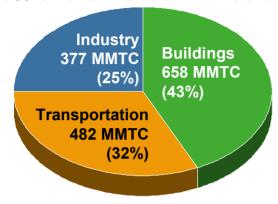
Advances In and Applicability of Heat Pump Water Heating Technology

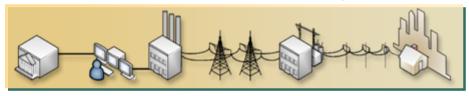


Importance of Buildings & Water Heating

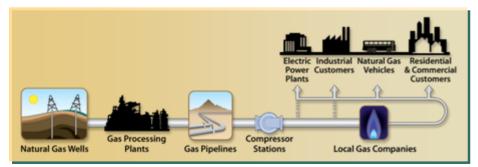
43% of U.S. Carbon Emissions



71% of U.S. Electricity

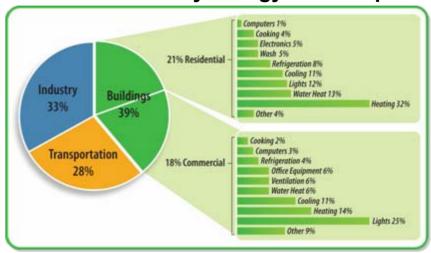


53% of U.S. Natural Gas

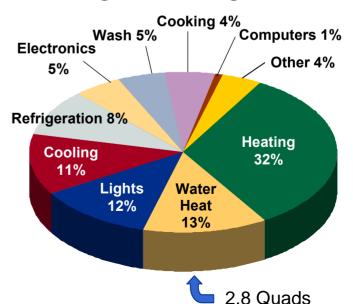




39% of U.S. Primary Energy Consumption



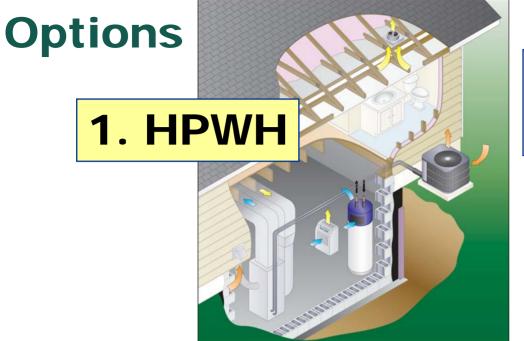
Large WH Savings Potential

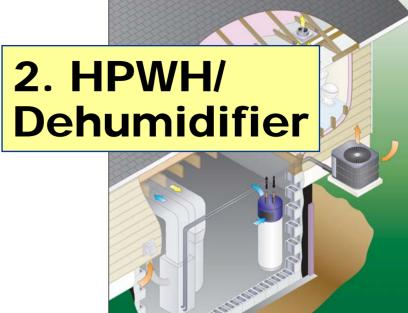


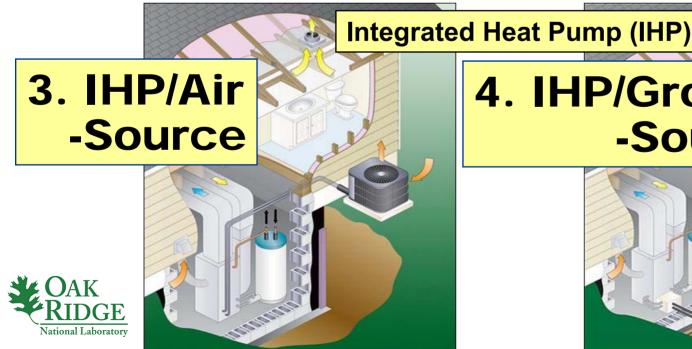
HPWHs Around the World

- Manufactured in Japan, China, Australia, Austria, U.S.
- Substantial sales in Japan (300,000/yr with CO₂ refrig.)
 - High time-of-use (off-peak 6¢/kWh, on-peak 22¢/kWh) e-rates
 - Significant ratepayer/government incentives
- U.S. energy savings potential is large, remains untapped
 - Potential to displace ~4.5 million electric storage WHs annually
 - Potential even larger when gas prices are volatile and high
 - Efficiency (energy factor EF)
 - Electric storage WHs: NAECA min EF = 0.90 (50 gal), best avail. = 0.95
 - HPWHs: EF = 2.0+
 - Status: technical success (EF, durability), pricey, market failure
 - Add-On: Nyle & E-Tech will produce only for quantities
 - All-in-One: EMI WattSaver off the market

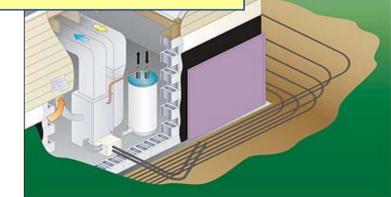




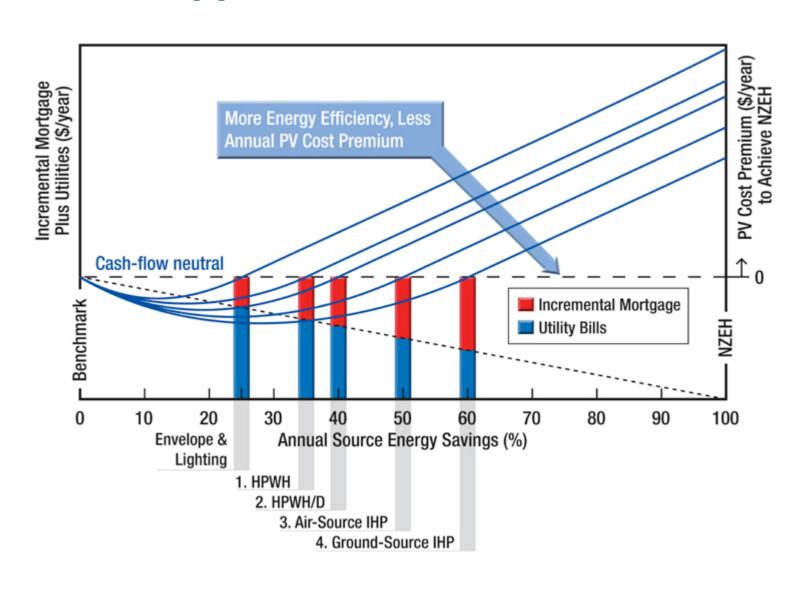




4. IHP/Ground -Source



Net Zero Energy Home (NZEH) Progress (Atlanta, Approximate)



Home Near ORNL ~50% of Way to NZEH With Energy Efficiency (All-Electric, ~70¢/day)



Better Envelopes Create Equipment Challenges

High-R, airtight envelopes are game-changing:

- Active ventilation required
- Active dehumidification required
- Heating/cooling lower, water heating relatively more important

Only modest efficiency improvement potential with today's dis-integrated equipment:

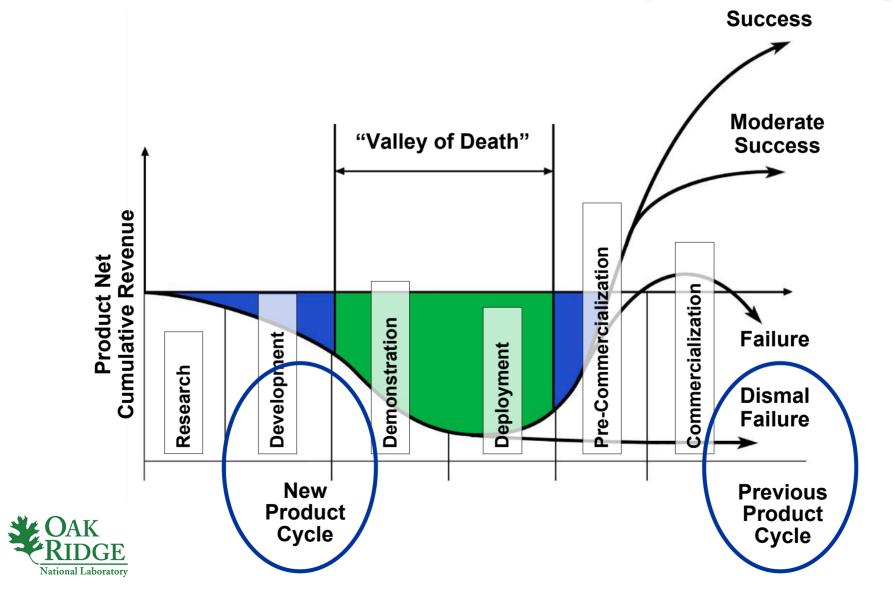
- Heat pump (HP) for heating (H) & cooling (C)
- "Air-cycler" controls on HP and bath fan for ventilation (V)
- Stand-alone dehumidifier (D), or several
- Water heater (WH)

Partly/fully integrated heat pump options for WH

- Heat pump water heater (HPWH)
- Heat pump water heater/dehumidifier (HPWH/D)
- Fully integrated heat pump (IHP), air- or ground-source



The Previous HPWH Product Cycle Failed But One or More New Ones May Be Starting

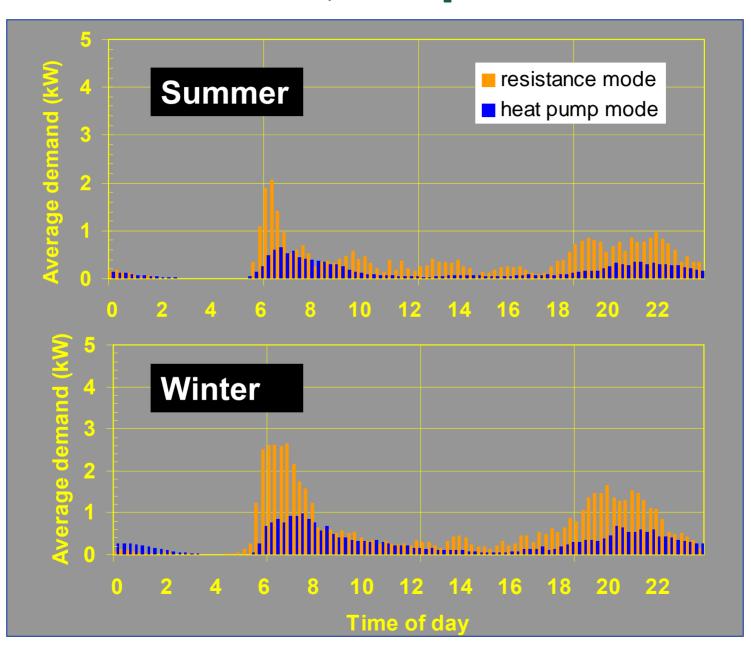


Previous HPWH Performed Well

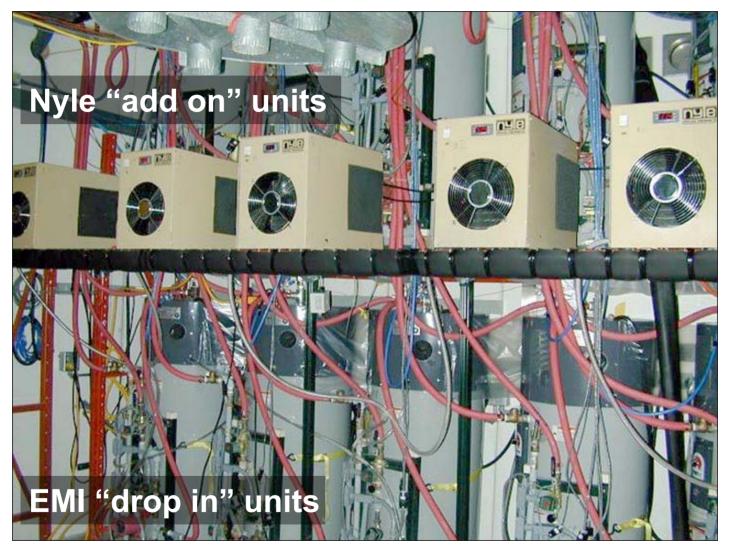
- EF = 2.4
- Field test in conjunction with 11 utilities (16 sites)
 - Units generally operated well, participants satisfied
 - No problems with mechanical components
 - Control sensor problem diagnosed and corrected (no recurrences)
 - 55% energy savings (average), range: 1350 3280 kWh/yr
 - Variation due to supply water T, unit location, occupant use pattern
 - Diversified demand profile desirable (next slide)
 - Evaluation results at http://web.ornl.gov/sci/btc
 - "In Hot Water" Newsletter at http://inhotwater.org



HPWH Demand (No Special Controls)



Previous HPWHs Were Durable





Post-Durability-Test Examinations Found Nothing Unexpected

Accelerated life testing simulated 7-10 years of real-world operation

Post-mortem examinations of units:

 No compressor performance degradation

No appreciable oil deterioration

 "Mild" wear, principally on crank bushing

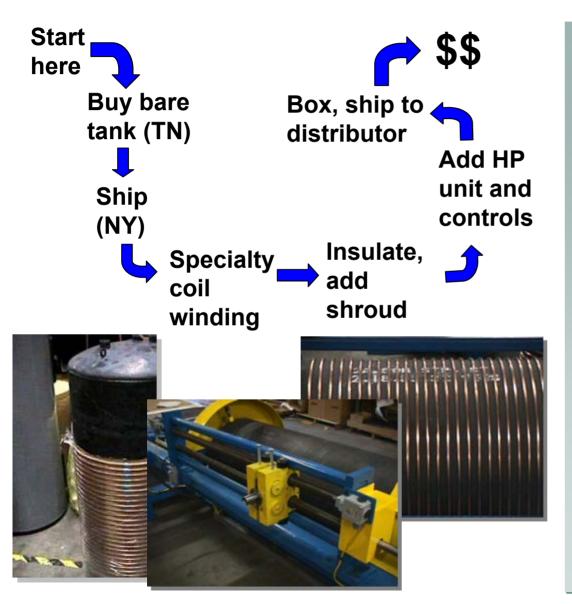
Minimal tank scale

Condenser attachment OK

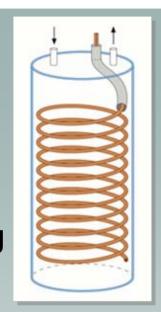




Previous HPWHs Were Too Costly at \$1500 Installed

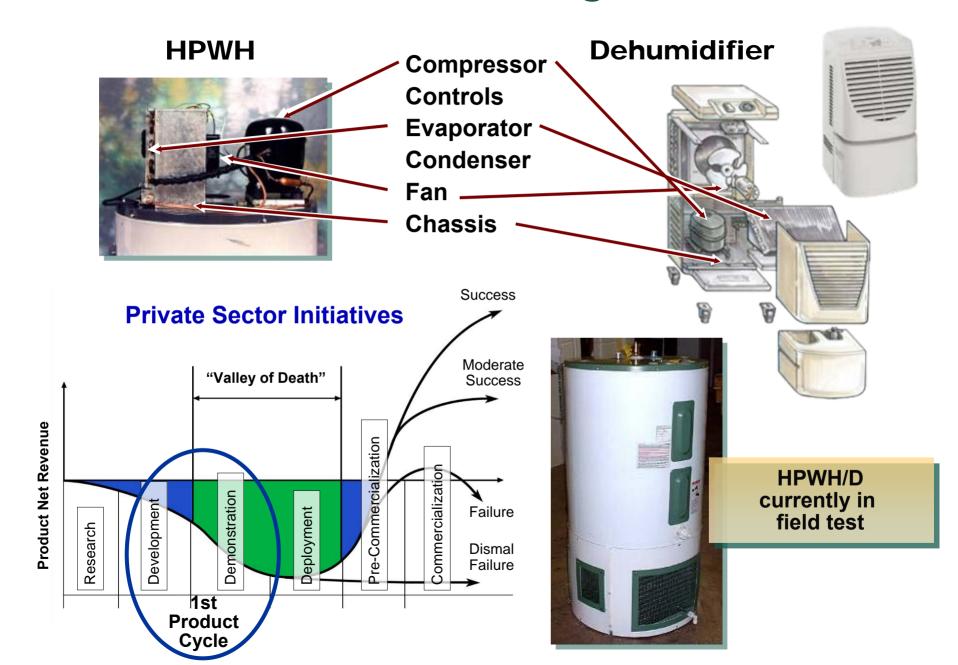


Immersed
Concentric
Tube
Condenser
Is One Cost
Reduction
Option Being
Explored

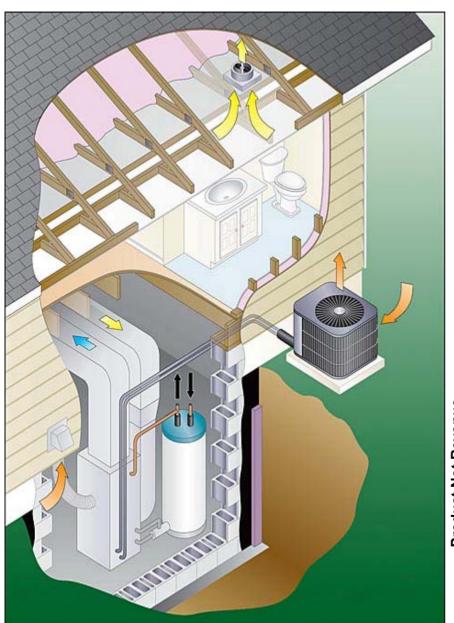


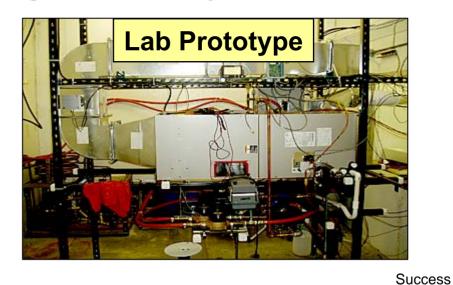
- Start with the standard mass produced tank
- Affix a swirled sleeve in an opening
- Push in the condenser to form helix
- Sleeve shape determines pitch/diameter of helix
- Builds "ship-in-a-bottle"

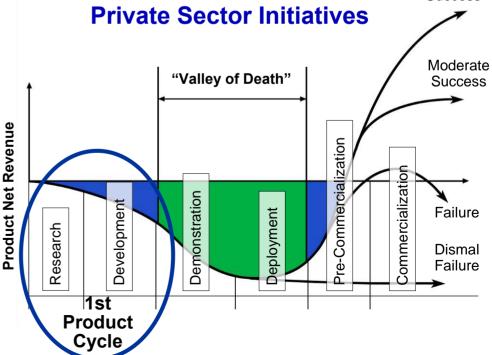
The 1st HPWH/D Unit Is being Demonstrated



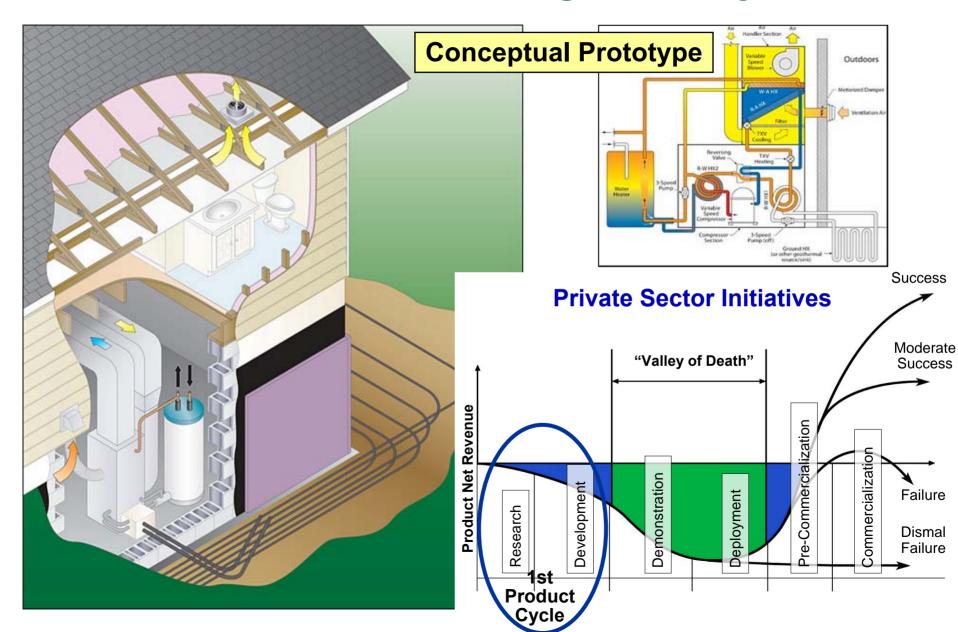
Air-Source IHP Is Seeking Industry Partners







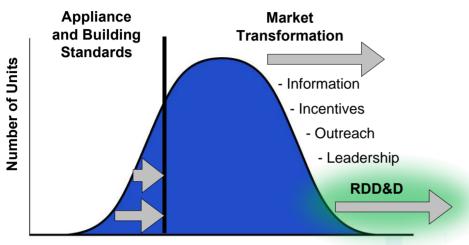
Ground-Source IHP Seeking Industry Partners



Market Transformation is the Key to Success

Product Net Revenue

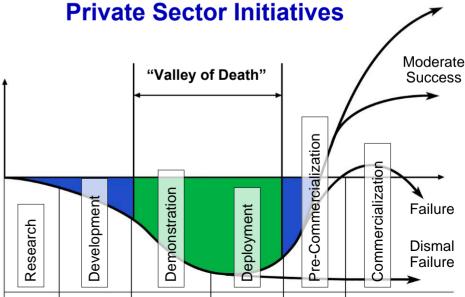
Public Sector Initiatives







Success





For More Information

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