



Data-Driven Boiler System Design and Installation

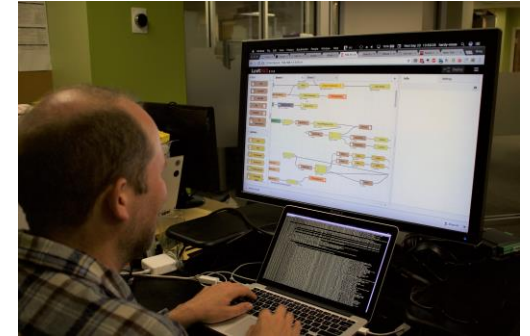


New Ecology works nationally to bring the benefits of sustainable development to the community level, with a concerted emphasis on underserved populations.

A mission-driven non profit, we seek to make the built environment more efficient, healthy, durable, and resilient.

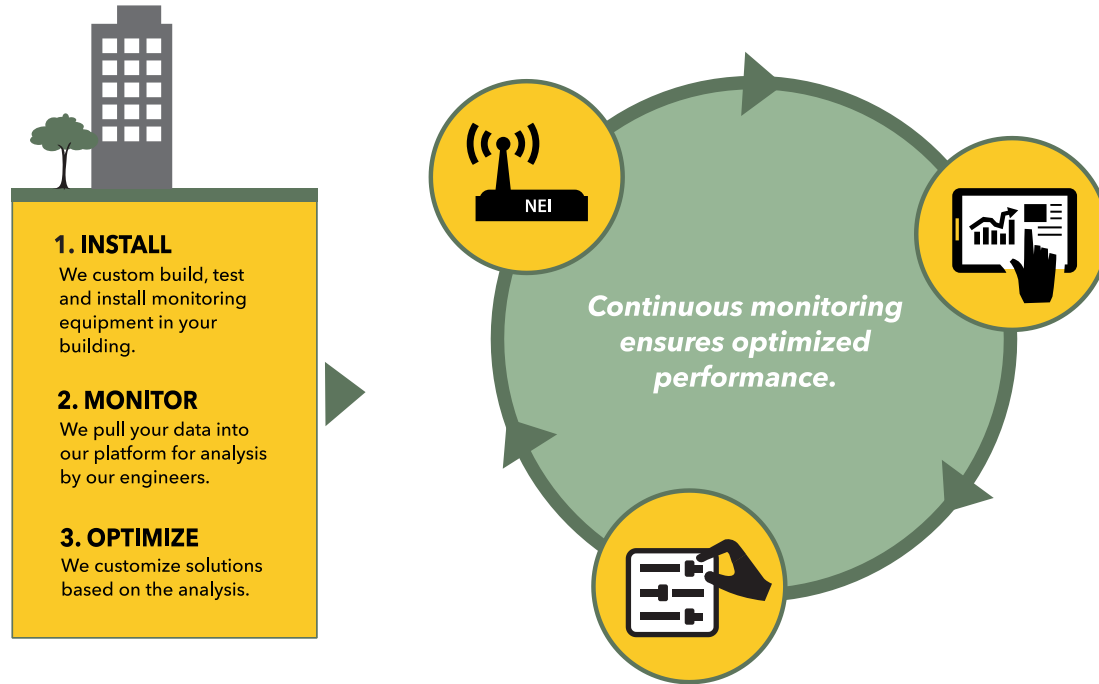
THIS IS MANIFESTED IN OUR CORE WORK TO:

- Research, test and implement new approaches to sustainability, resiliency, healthy environments and energy efficiency;
- Monitor, test, diagnose and solve operational and building performance issues on existing buildings;
- Help design, build, certify and operate new high performance buildings;
- Share our learnings with building professionals, contractors, government, financiers, owners and managers through education and training.



Background

Buildings are Under-Performing



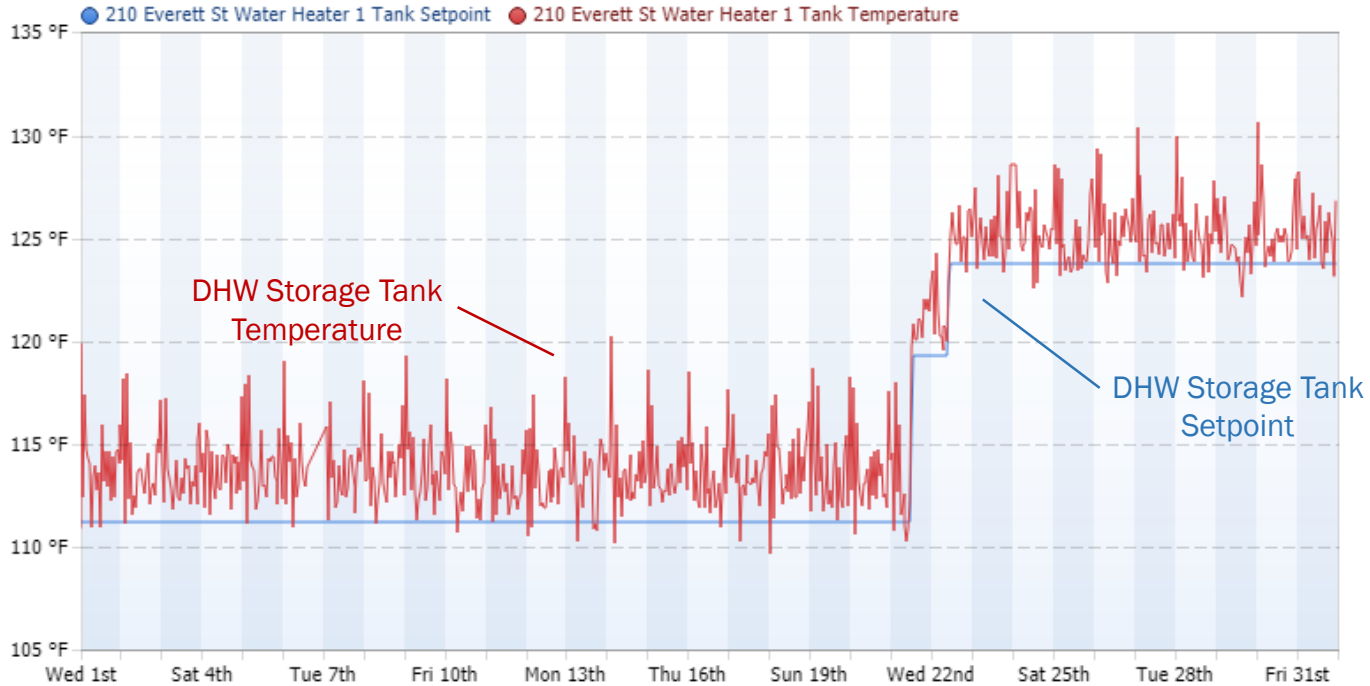
Background

Hydronic System Monitoring Pilot Project

- Assessed **123** buildings in **5** months
- Installed Remote Monitoring systems in **103** buildings
- Installed **>1000** temp sensors
- Built Database w/average of **62** data points/building
- Monitoring **312** boilers and water heaters
- Monitoring **184** Modbus boilers

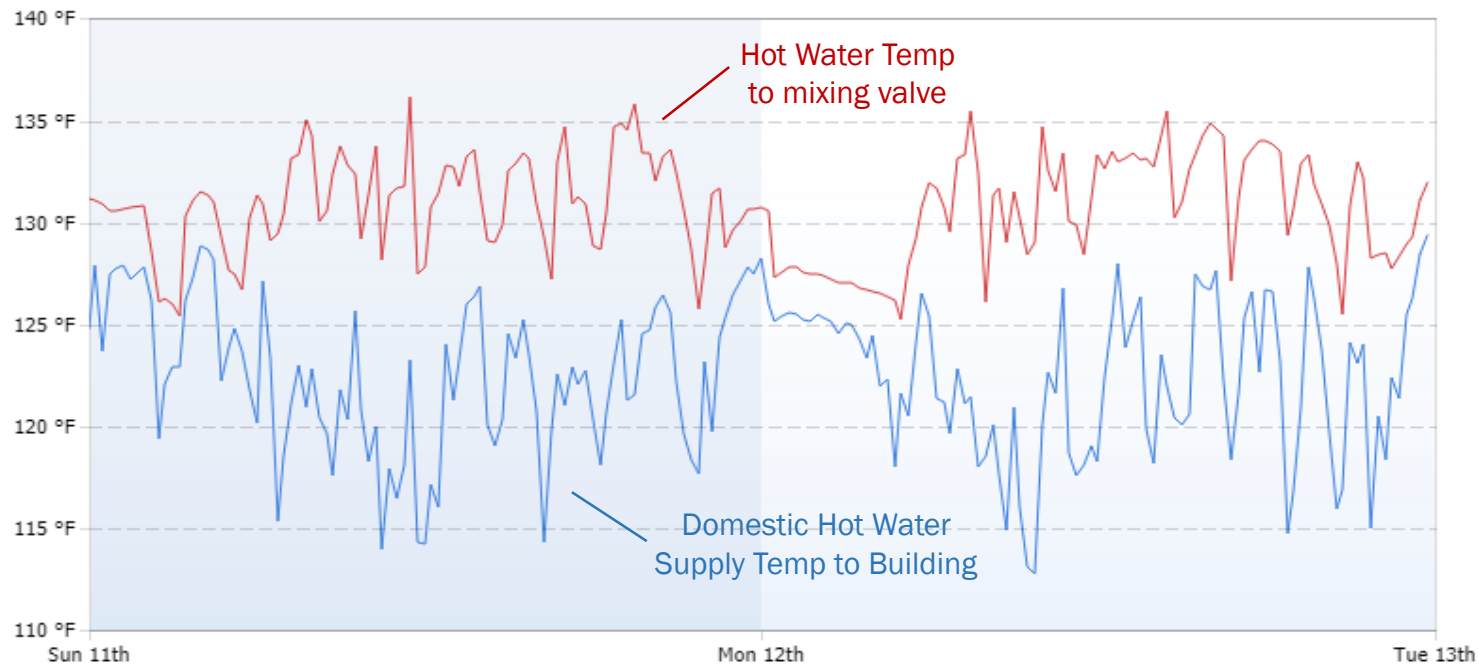
Background

Common Solution: Reactive Maintenance



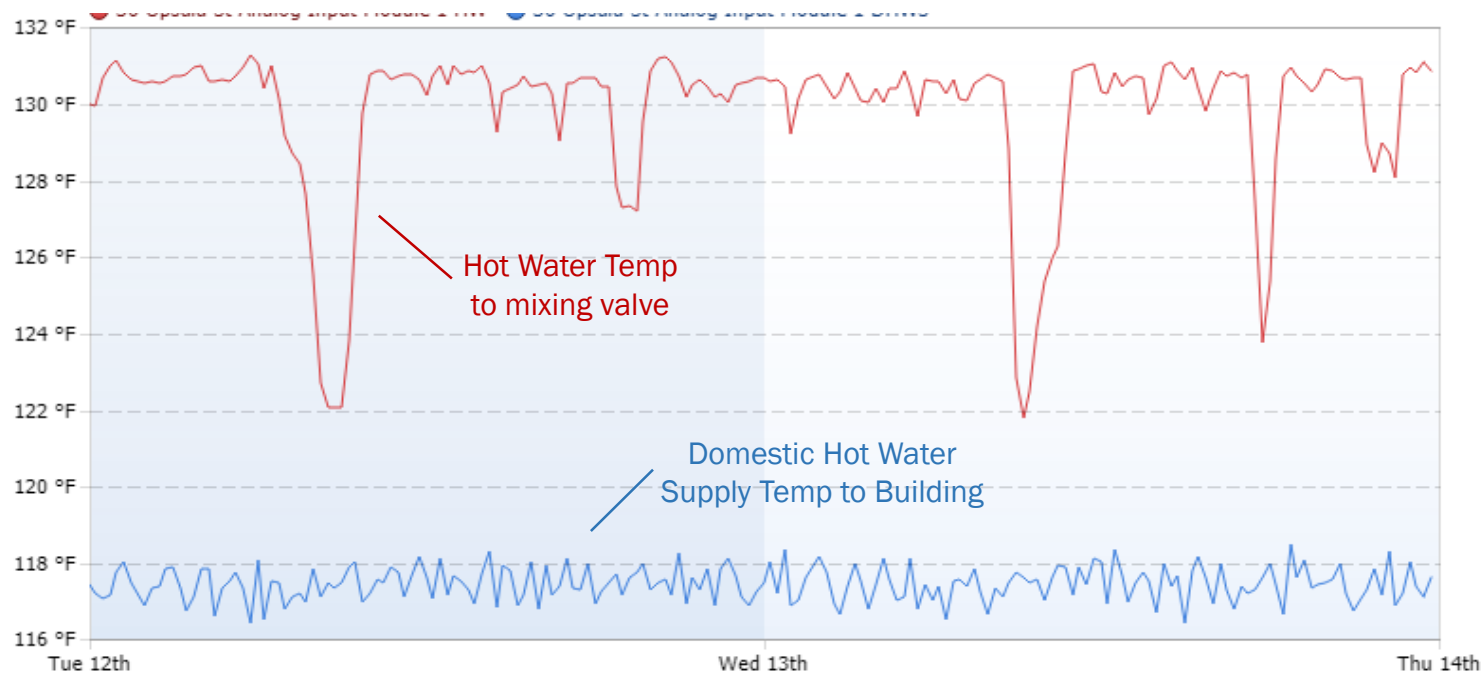
What we found

Mixing Valve: Typical Operation



What we found

Mixing Valve: Ideal Operation



What we found

80% had temperature settings that needed to be lowered

58% had outdoor air sensors in the wrong location

19% had inappropriate controls configurations

54% of buildings with combined systems are mixing water

30% of boilers are excessively cycling

39% were delivering unsafe potable water temperatures to tenants

60% of hot water heaters show excessive cycling

31% need DHW tank temperatures lowered

54% of buildings with combined systems are mixing water

39% had mixing valves needing service, repair or changes

Results

Hydronic System Monitoring Pilot Project

- **94%** = buildings that achieved some savings
- **65,753** = therms saved so far
- **12.6%** = gas savings in average building
- **1,000s** = reduction in number of boiler cycles

Strategies

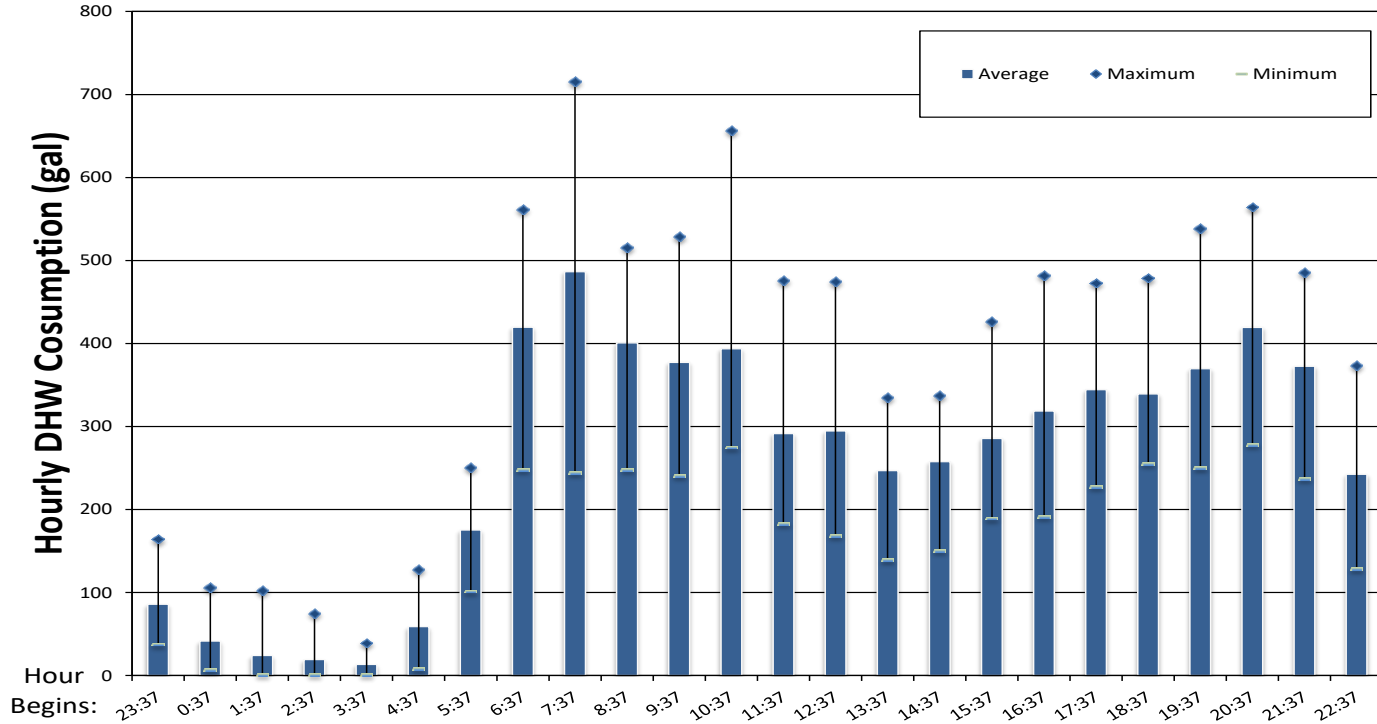
Design



- Early owner and team buy-in
- Start design with low water temperatures as the goal
- Standardizing communications protocols
- Decouple domestic hot water and heating
- Size equipment based on real data
- Specify system setpoints

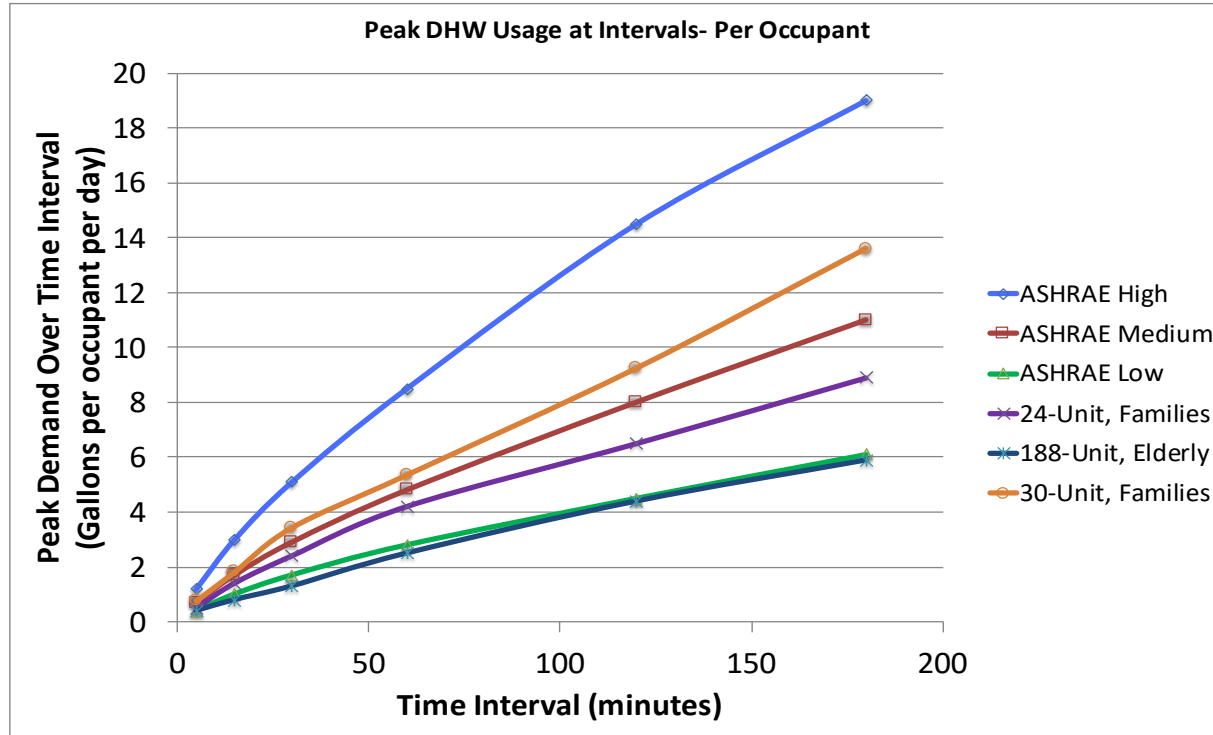
Strategies

Design: Size Equipment Based on Real Data



Strategies

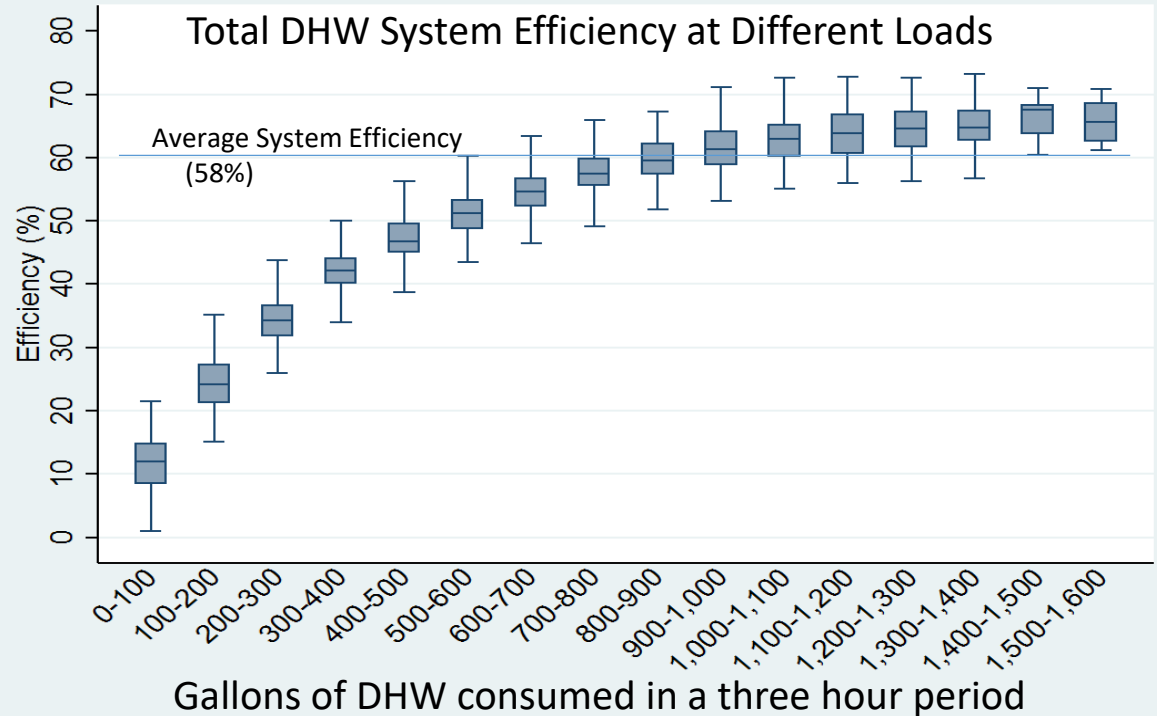
Design: Size Equipment Based on Real Data



Strategies

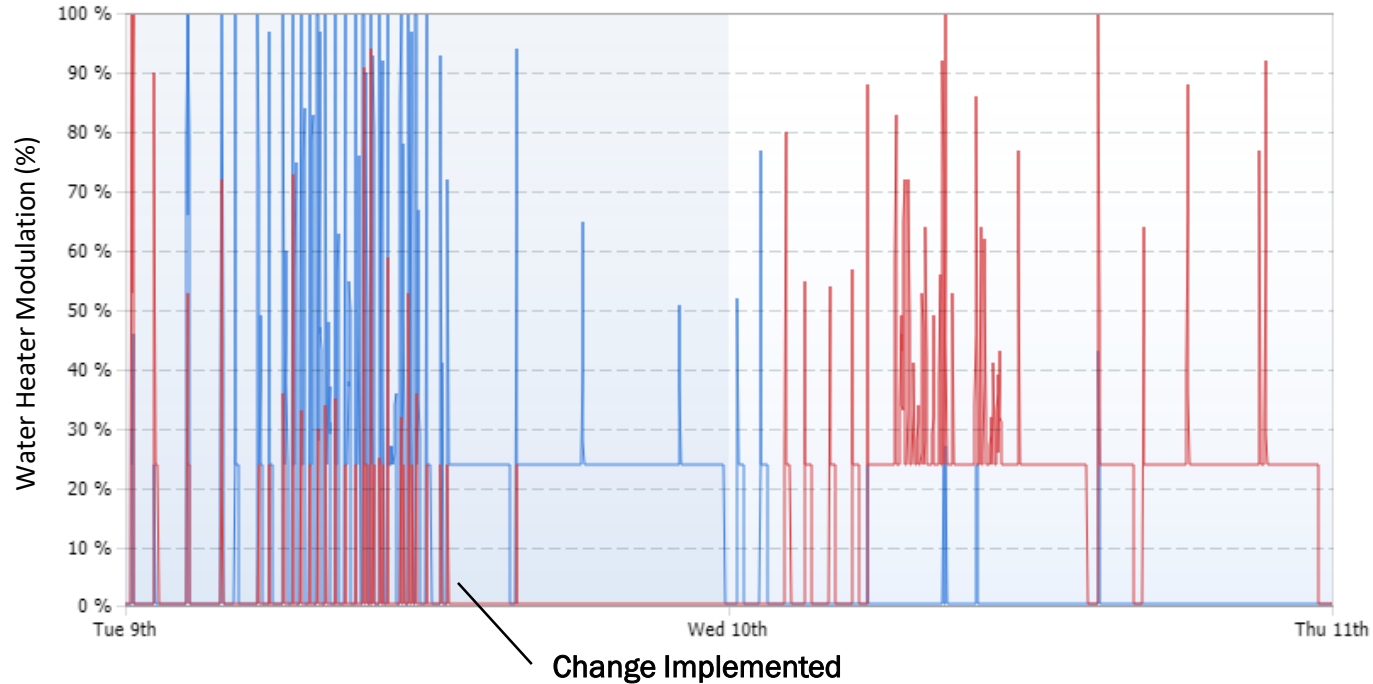
| Building Characteristics | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Number of units | 188 |
| Number of bedrooms | 201 |
| Population | Elderly |
| Water heater capacity | 2x 500,000 Btu/h |
| Storage volume | 4x 120 gallon |

Design: Size Equipment Based on Real Data



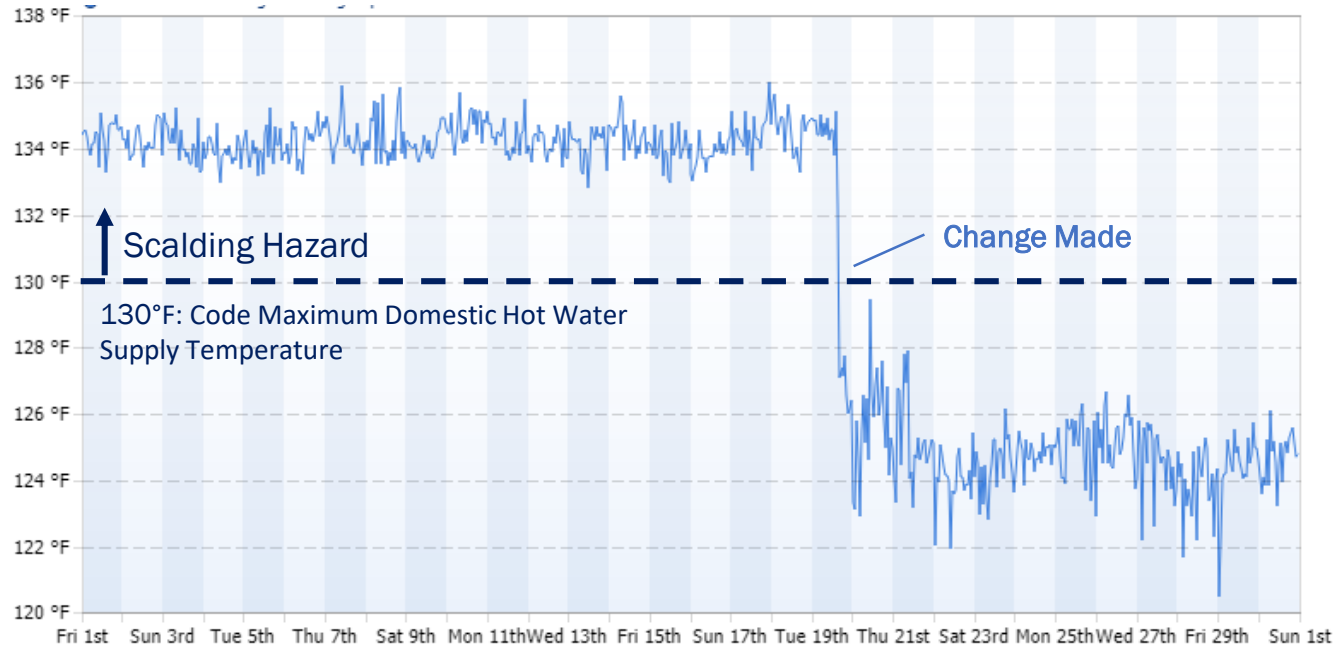
Strategies

Operation: Reduce Equipment Cycling



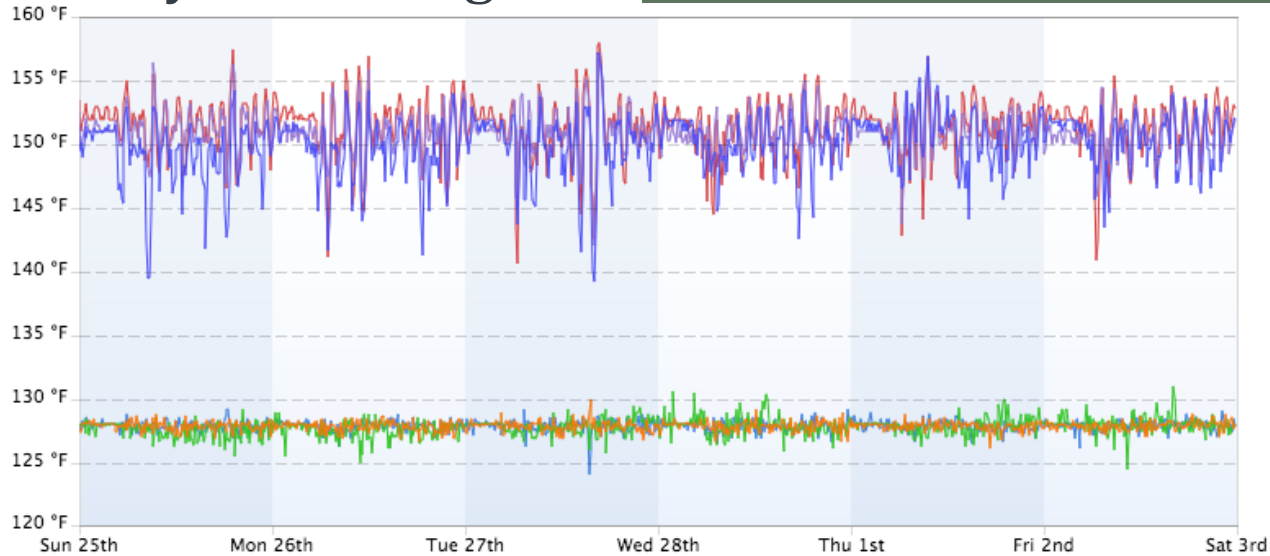
Strategies

Operation: Lower Domestic Hot Water Temperatures

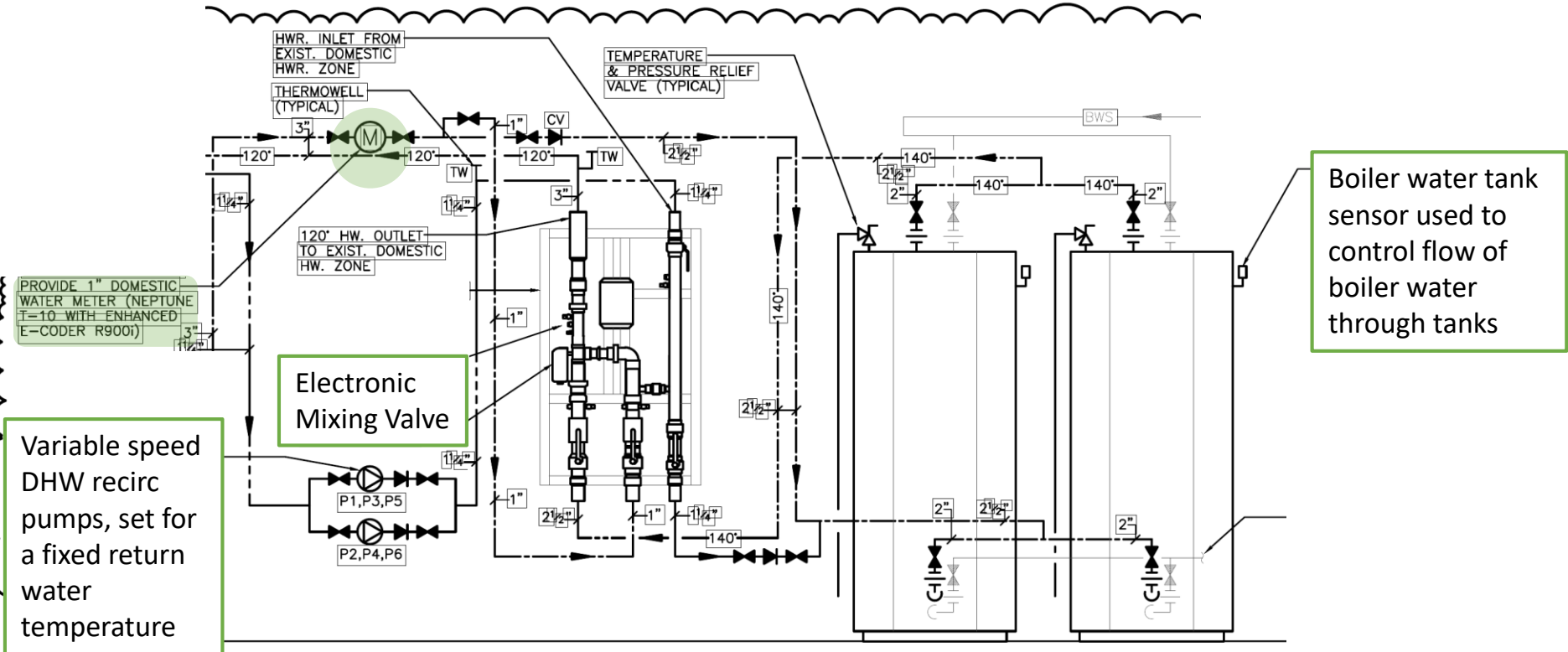


System Design

Key Elements- Potable Side



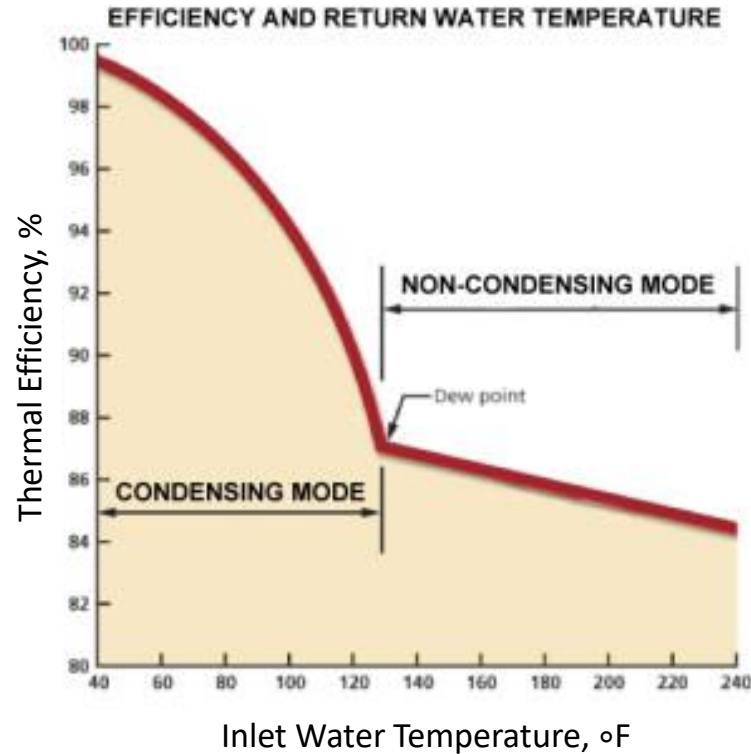
- DHW Submeters with data output
- Pressure regulating valve per zone
- Electronic Mixing Valves with data output
- Variable speed recirculation pumps with temperature setpoint control



TYPICAL SCHEMATIC – NEW WORK (FLOORS 2, 8 & 17)
NOT TO SCALE

Background

Common Problem: Condensing Boilers not reaching Condensing Mode



System Design

Key Elements- Boiler Side

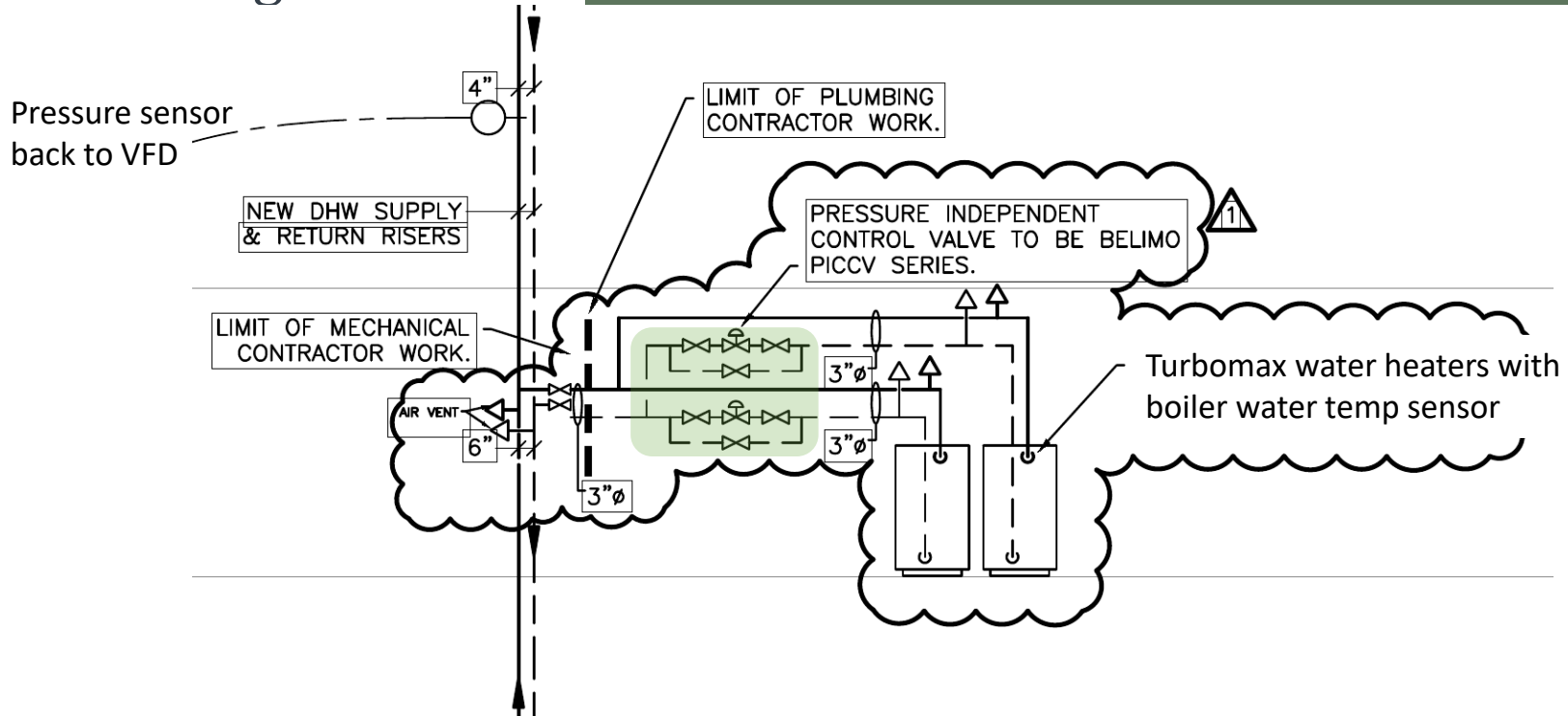
| Valve Size | Model Number | GPM at 5 psi differential | | C _v | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------|----------------|---------|---------------------|
| | | Open | Closed* | Open | Closed* | Design ⁴ |
| ½" | CS-1/2-XXX | 2.9 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| ¾" | CS-3/4-XXX | 4.0 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.85 |
| 1" | CS-1-XXX | 7.4 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 1.57 |
| 1¼" | CS-1-1/4-XXX | 11.4 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 0.15 | 2.48 |
| 1½" | CS-1-1/2-XXX | 17.0 | 0.3 | 7.6 | 0.15 | 3.72 |
| 2" | CS-2-XXX | 31.8 | 0.3 | 14.2 | 0.15 | 7.02 |

1. XXX = Desired close temperature
2. Open temperature = XXX-10°F
3. Valve position is linear with temperature. Example: For a 110°F desired return temperature, CircuitSolver® is approximately 60% open at a water temperature of 104°F
4. Use the Design Cv to calculate pressure loss across the CircuitSolver®. (Refer to the CircuitSolver® design guide.)

- Cold Water Reset
 - city water gets colder, boiler water gets hotter
- Variable speed boiler pumps
 - modulation controlled
- 10:1 boiler modulation
- VSD pumps for boiler water circulation
 - pressure controlled
- Temperature controlled HWR
 - 2x CircuitSolver thermostatic restrictor (130F)
 - Pressure independent control valve

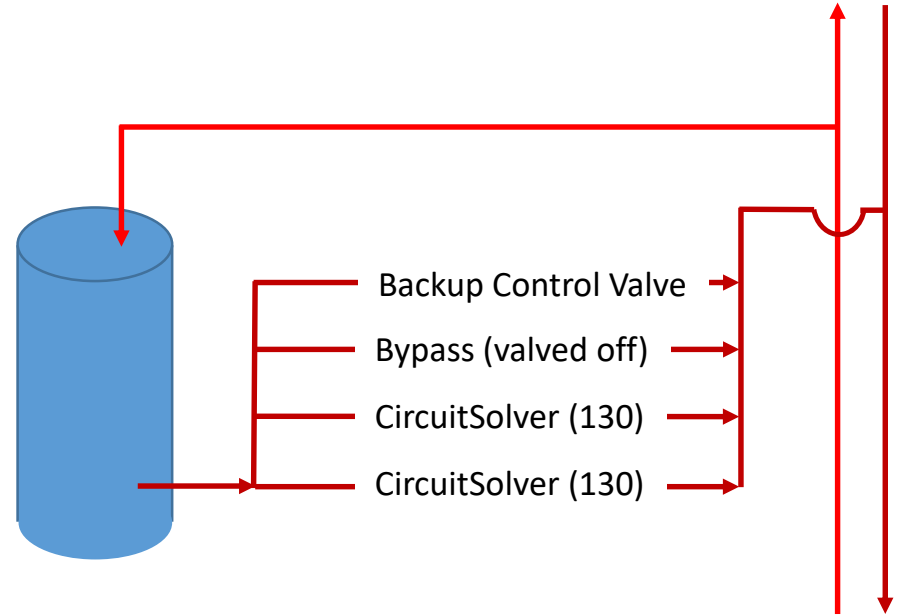
Strategies

Typical DHW Mechanical room- Boiler Water Side





Typical DHW Mechanical room- Boiler Water Side



The NEI M&O Team



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