

Session: 100205

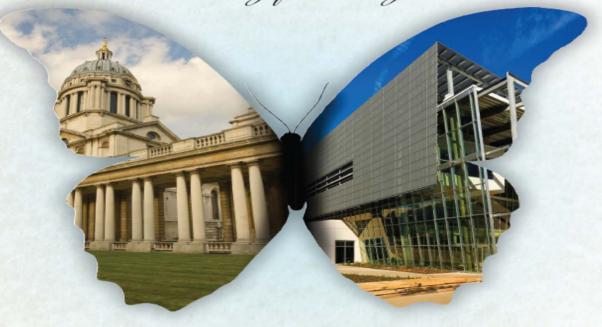
Date: Thursday, October 2, 2014

Time: 10:00 am - 11:00 am





Serving a New
Medical District
The Utility Plant
Challenge



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Principal

Stantec

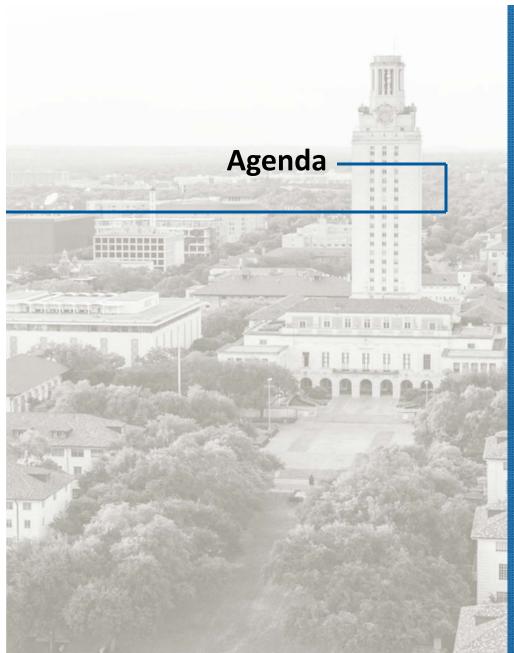






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UT Austin Campus and Utility System

Dell Medical School Program

Challenges & Approach

- Background / Pre-Programming
- Site / Organization
- Planning / O&M
- Design / Context
- Capacity / Distribution
- Reliability / Resiliency
- Efficiency

Closing Remarks

Questions







Background -

To Describe How UT:

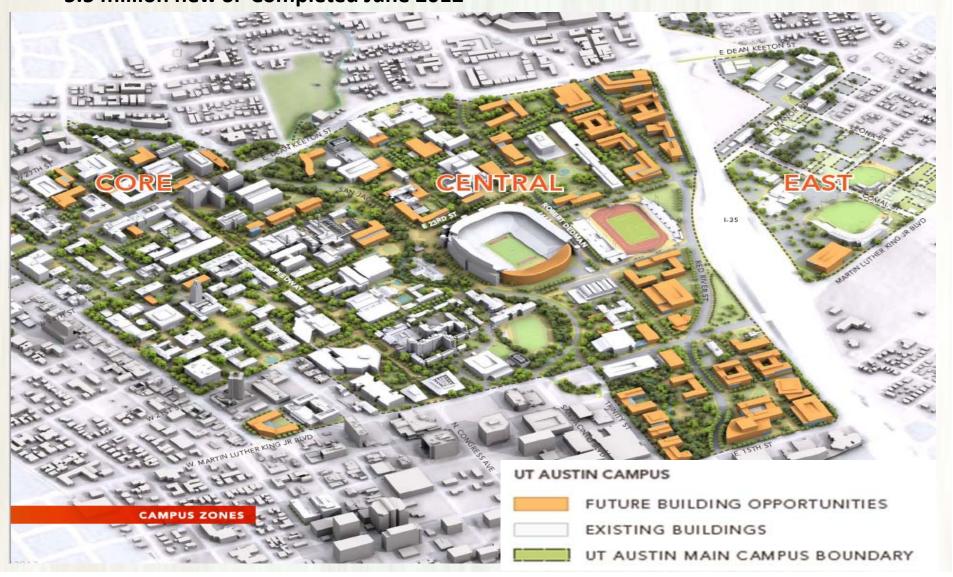
- "Fast-Tracked" a Utility Master Plan
- Used "Real Time" modeling to plan



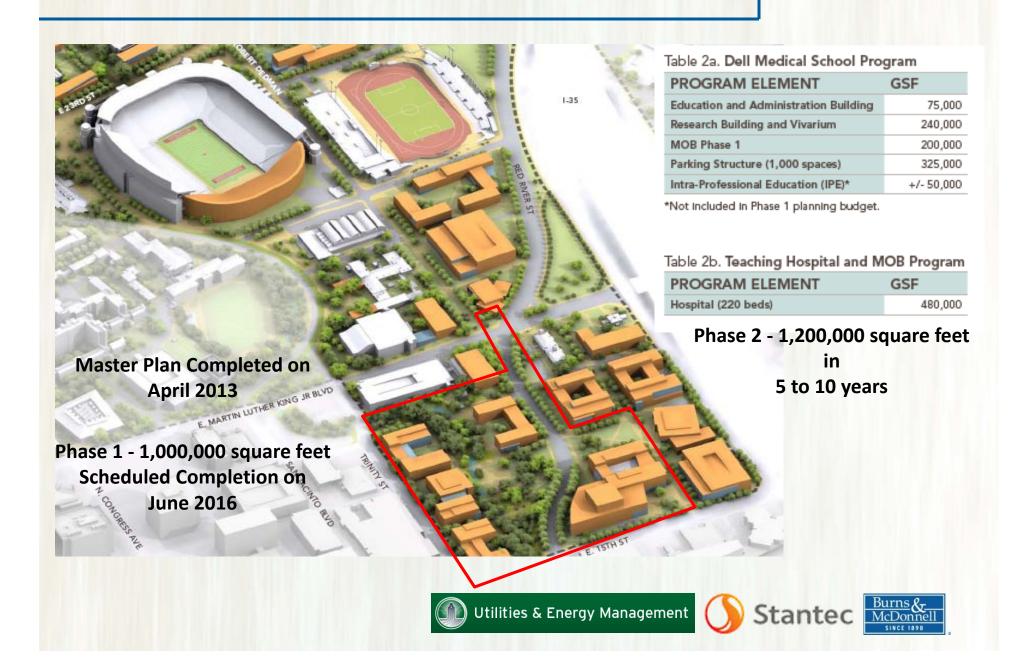


New Campus Master Plan

5.5 million new SF Completed June 2012



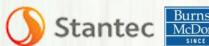
New Medical School



Methodology

- Develop Utility Master Plan in 3 months for new space
 - Using projected building type & actual energy use/GSF for existing campus buildings
 - Estimate peak electrical, steam and chilled water needs
 - Factor in eventual build out of 2.2 million SF for Phase
 2 & 3
 - Factor in additional 1 million new square feet in new Engineering Building and Graduate School of Business

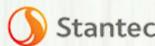






Projected Loads

- Main Campus Load Growth
 - 6,000 Tons
- Phase I
 - Dell Medical School
 - 7,000 Tons, 6 MW, 30,000 lbs/hr
 - Hospital
 - 1,700 Tons, 30,000 lbs/hr
- Phase II Medical School
 - 5,100 Tons, 4 MW, 25,000 lbs/hr





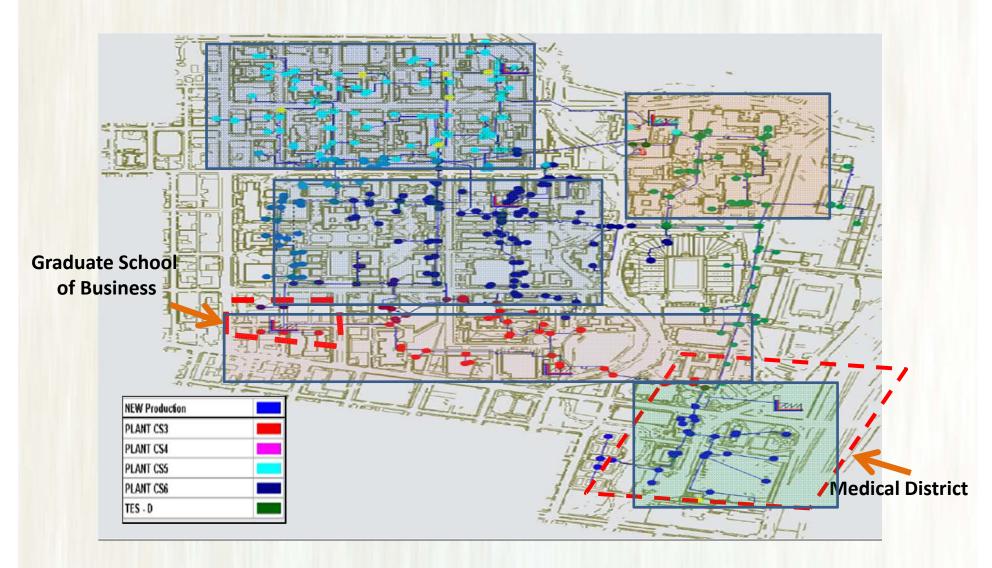
Over Arching Objectives

- New chilling station
 - Capacity & efficiency enough to prevent negative impact to campus
 - Expandable to address subsequent phases of district
- What is impact of other new space?
- Prevent power plant expansion
- Prevent a conflict between Peak Steam and Peak Power





Chilled Water Model at Peak Conditions









Final Steps

- Develop estimates of cost for plants, TES and distribution piping
- Stand-Alone vs Centralized Analysis





Stand-Alone vs Centralized -

	New GSF	District	Decentralized	Decentralized
		Cooling	Air-Cooled	Water-Cooled
UT Research	280,000	\$4,986,942	\$4,980,756	\$5,397,709
МОВ	235,500	\$4,194,374	\$4,189,172	\$4,539,859
Parking Garage	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hospital	515,000	\$9,172,410	\$9,161,033	\$9,927,929
School of Medicine	191,700	\$3,414,274	\$3,410,039	\$3,695,503
Total	1,222,200	\$21,768,000	\$21,741,000	\$23,561,000

NPV (30 Yrs)

\$40,259,000

\$55,770,000

\$51,764,000







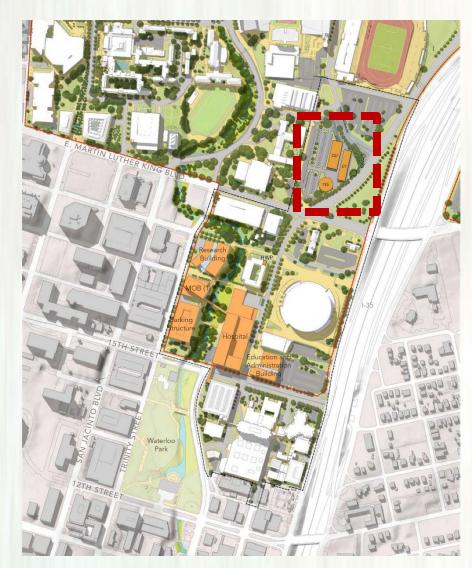
Site / Context







Serving a New Medical District: The Utility Plant Challenge

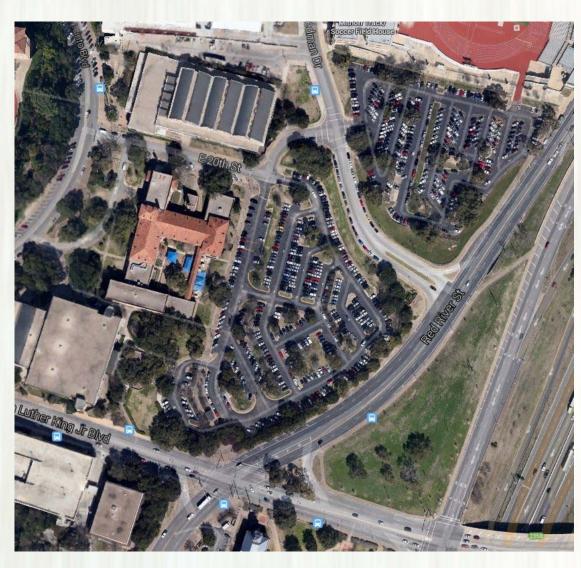








Site / Context









Site Planning / Organization

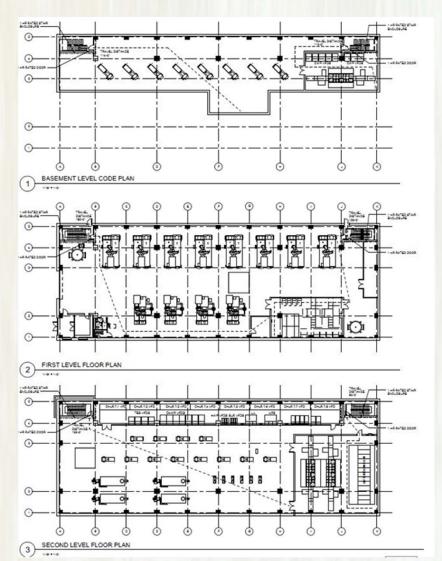


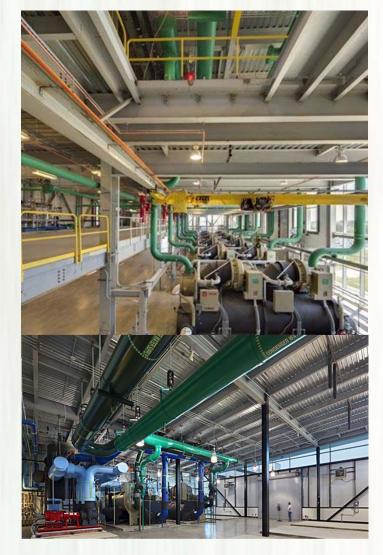






Planning / O&M











Building Image





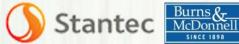




Princeton University Chilled Water Plant, Princeton, NJ









Context















Context









Conceptual Design





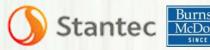




Capacity

- Chilled Water System
 - 15,000 tons chilled water
 - 2,500 ton chillers
 - 5°F approach cooling tower
 - Expandable to 20k tons
 - 5.5 million gallon TES
 - Stratified Water
 - Dedicated pumping
 - More than 5 MW load shifting capacity







Capacity

- **Heating Hot Water System**
 - CS-7: 53,000 MBH
 - **Heat pump chillers**
 - Watertube boilers

- HWP-1: 40,000 MBH
 - Steam to hot water exchangers



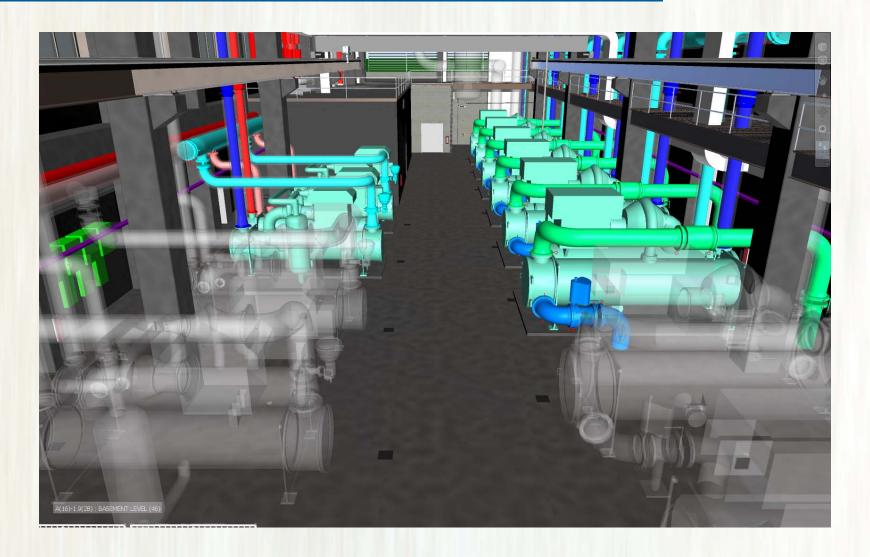








Capacity -

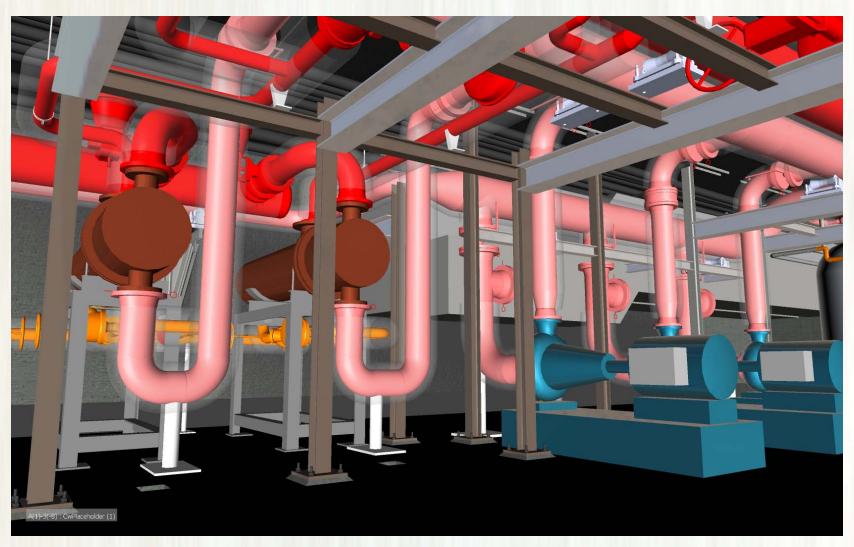








Capacity -



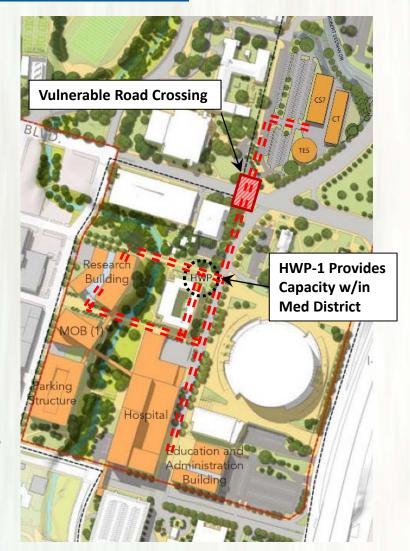






Reliability

- Chilled water
 - Proven Existing System
 - Tunnel + Direct Buried
 - Station Redundancy
- Heating water
 - New System
 - Fuel diversity
 - Geographic Diversity
- Single Points of Failure
 - N+1 pumps and tower cells
 - Looped Piping
 - Main tie main switchgear











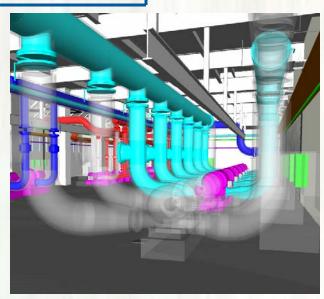
Resiliency

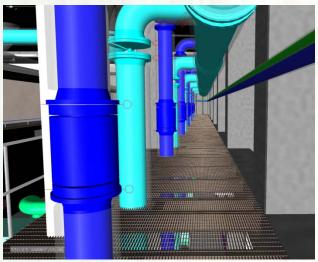
Multiple Water Sources

- Recovered
- 2. Reclaimed
- **Irrigation**
- **Domestic**

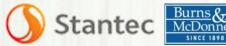
O&M Considerations

- Bridge crane and monorails
- Commonality of components
- Catwalks
- PLC Control System
 - Programming for failure









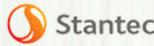


Efficiency

- Water
 - Recovered Water System
 - Heat Pump Chiller
 - 17,000,000 gal/year + chemicals
- Gas
 - Heat Pump Chillers
 - \$287,000 /year
- Electricity
 - Optimization
 - Maintain the "Sweet Spot"
 - Pumping in harmony
 - Up to 25,000,000 kWh/year savings vs. conventional plant









Current Status & Next Steps

- Construction begins:12/1/2014
- HW service for dry-in:
 June 2015
- Anticipated Completion:
 May 2016









Seminar Evaluation

We hope you enjoyed this session...

Please take a moment to complete the evaluation form. EDUCA,

Thank you!