

Background & Introduction

The Central Plant:

- Generates 93% of the campus's greenhouse gas emissions.
- Provides steam to campus through 8 miles of tunnels with loss-heavy piping.

UW Energy Renewal Plan:

- Strategy to decarbonize UW's steam and hot water system
- Designs to change campus wide building heat to hot water instead of steam

Our goal:

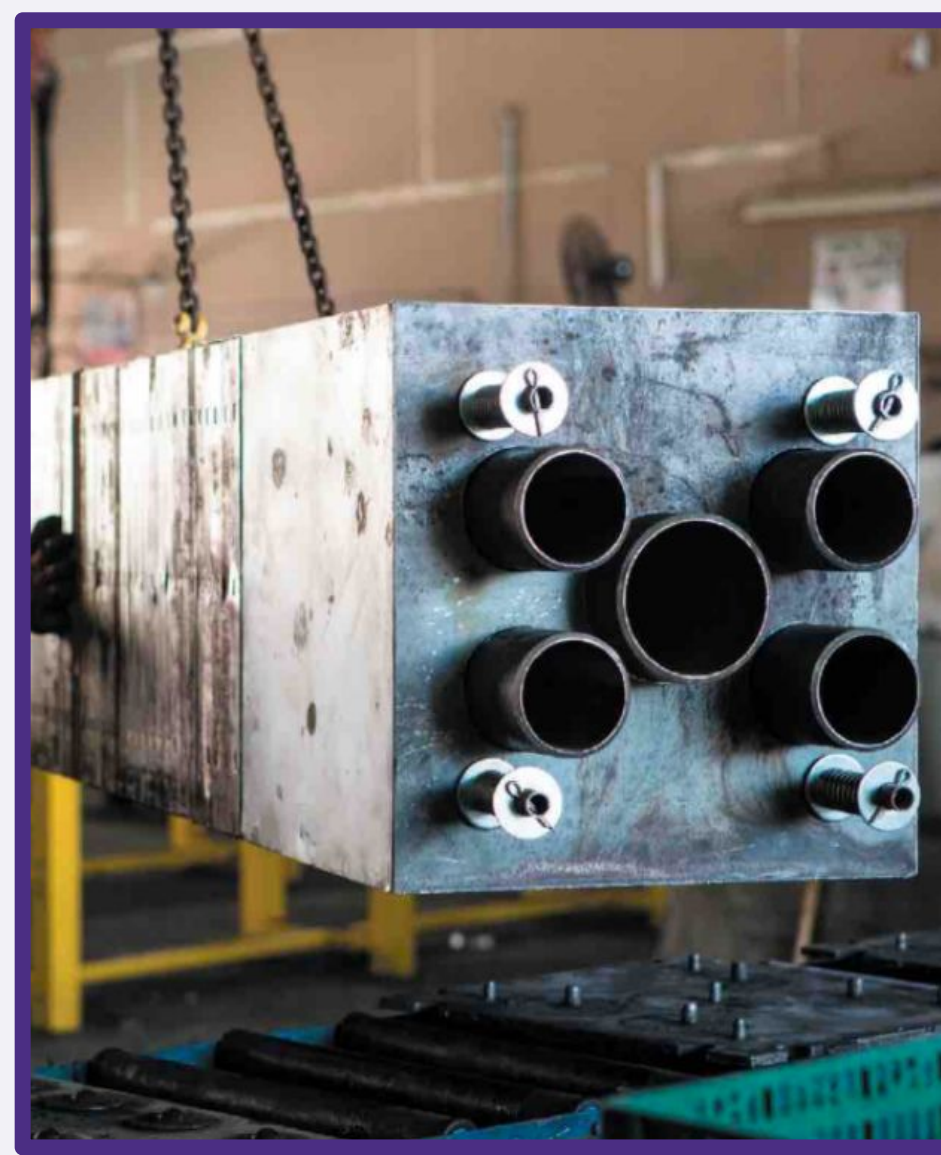
- Propose a plan to supply electrified process steam to a high steam use building as a blueprint for future projects



Cleaver-Brooks Electric Boiler



AtmosZero Steam Heat Pump



Rock Energy Storage bGen Zero

Technology Evaluation

Three electric steam boiler technologies were evaluated against pressure certification (50–80 psig) and capacity scale:

Technology	Type	Notes
Single Central Electric Resistance Boiler Cleaver-Brooks Model S-480	Electric Resistance Steam Boiler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simplest controls - Long steam distribution runs increase heat loss - High electrical load - Cheapest capital and installation cost
2x Wing-Zone Electric Resistance Boilers Cleaver-Brooks Model S-362	Electric Resistance Steam Boiler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shorter piping runs - Fault isolation per wing - High electrical load - Great balance of reliability and capital cost
3x AtmosZero Boiler 2.0	Air-Source Steam-Generating Heat Pump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High COP reduces operational cost vs resistance heating - Relatively large footprint and upfront cost relative to other solutions
ROCK Energy Storage bGen Zero	Thermal Energy Storage (TES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Off-peak charging and energy storage allows for cheaper electricity - Very simple design provides a long life cycle and ease of installation - Slightly higher electrical load than electric resistance boiler.

Methodology/Plan

Connected Load Survey

- Gather end-use load data via an in-person visit
 - Conducted a survey to inventory all steam-consuming end-uses in the MHSC
 - Took nameplate data to determine individual steam consumption of each end-use

Usage Profile Analysis

- Analyze process steam loads of the building, including a design load and diversity factor
 - Create a usage profile for process steam generation loads

Steam Generation Solutions

- Propose multiple steam generation systems to meet our design load
 - Contact manufacturers and gather information regarding different solutions

Cost Analysis and Carbon Abatement

- Perform Life Cycle Cost Analysis and cost of decarbonization for each steam generation system

References

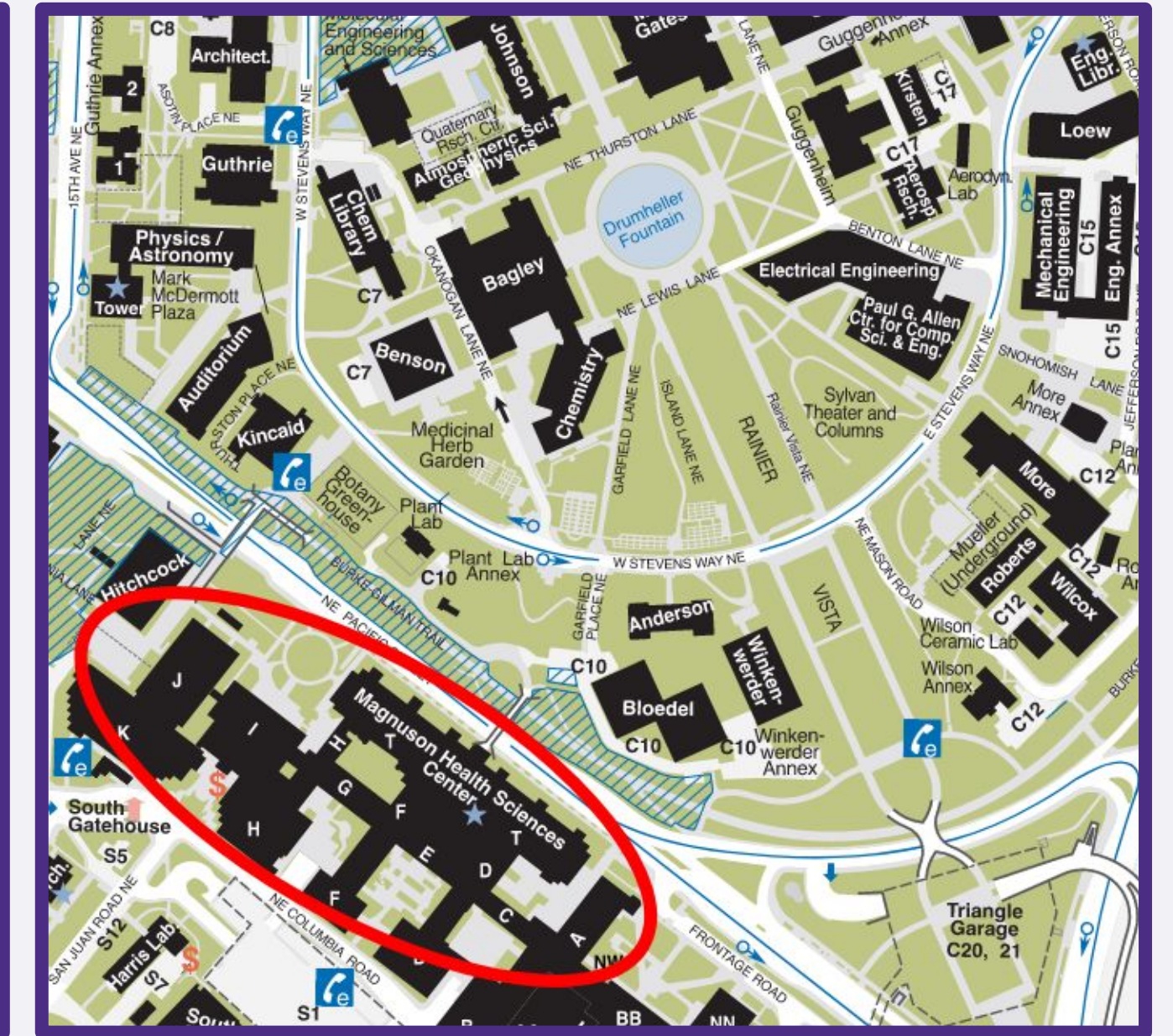


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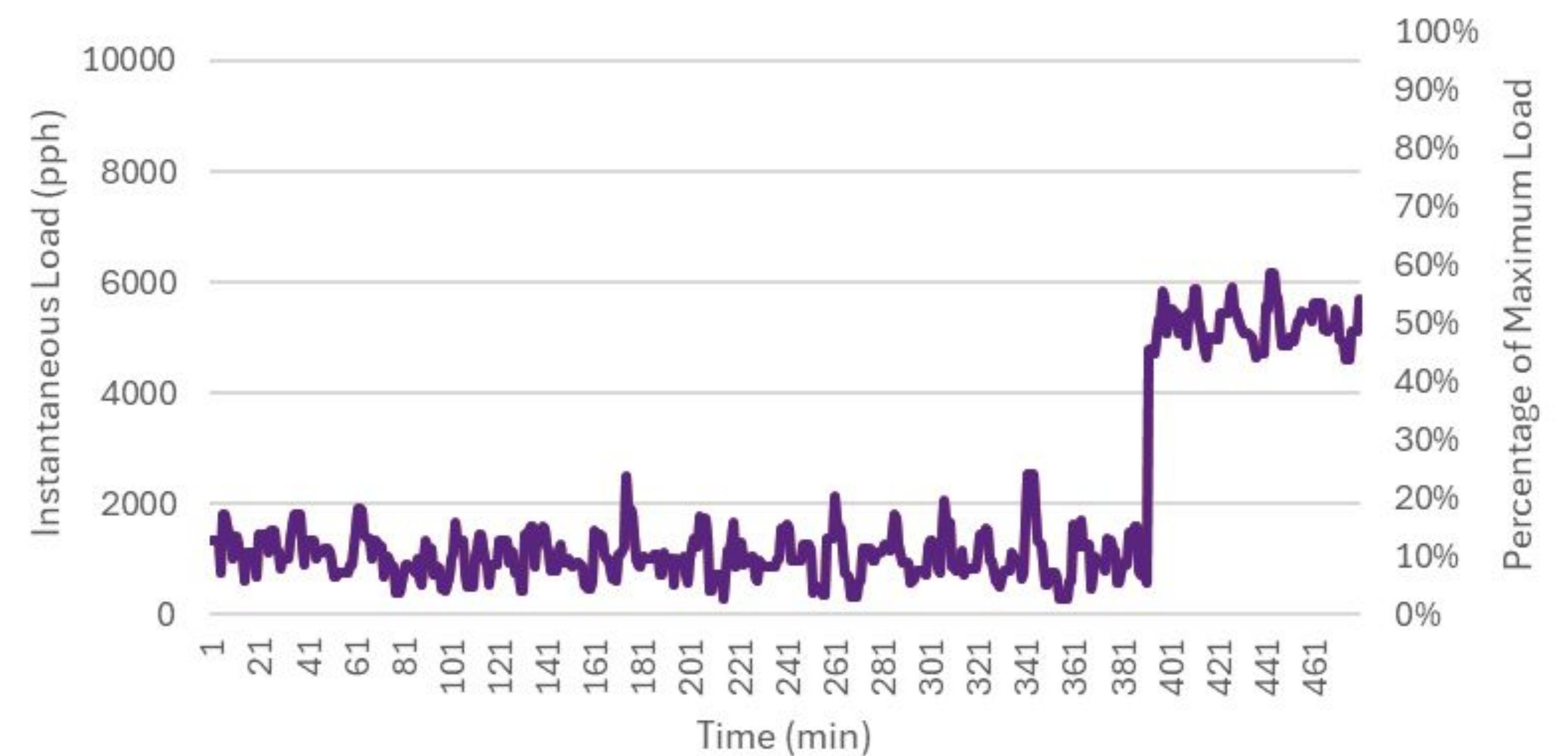


Site visit to gather end-use information



Location of the MHSC

MHSC Process Steam Load Model



Steam Usage

10,515 lb/hr

Maximum Connected Steam Load

6,680 lb/hr

Design Peak Load (0.64 Div. Factor)

614– 1944 kW

Electric Power Requirement
(range for different technologies)

50–80 psig

Required Steam Pressure



Autoclave end-use



Tunnel Washer end-use

Cost Analysis Results

Model Chosen For Cost Analysis	Gas Boiler Reference	3x AtmosZero Boiler 2.0	Bren-Miller bGen system	2x CleaverBrooks S-362	CleaverBrooks S-480
Initial Investment	\$876,979.61	\$5,009,812	\$3,509,812	\$1,137,131	\$1,019,624
Life Cycle of Product	20 years	20 years	30 years	20 years	20 years
Maintenance NPV 2026-2075	\$1,459,529	\$8,337,675	\$5,841,272	\$1,892,492	\$1,696,929
Usage NPV 2026-2075	\$8,552,046	\$29,217,944	\$17,079,908	\$36,797,737	\$36,797,737
Total NPV 2026-2075	\$14,164,987	\$61,282,291	\$32,867,990	\$44,075,729	\$43,323,651
Carbon Abatement 2026-2075 (\$/ton CO2)	\$0	\$3,065	\$1,228	\$1,951	\$1,902

- Carbon abatement** = cost to remove 1 metric ton of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere
 - Lower values are desired for decarbonization
 - Often compared to the "Social Cost of Carbon" (SCC), which is prescribed at \$190 from the EPA
- NPV/Net present value** = cost of all expenses projected for the future, "discounted" back to the value of money today
 - Allows for a more tangible dollar figure since it removes inflation while keeping potential price variation