

THERMAL STORAGE FOR LARGE LABORATORY LOADS, A Case Study

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Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.





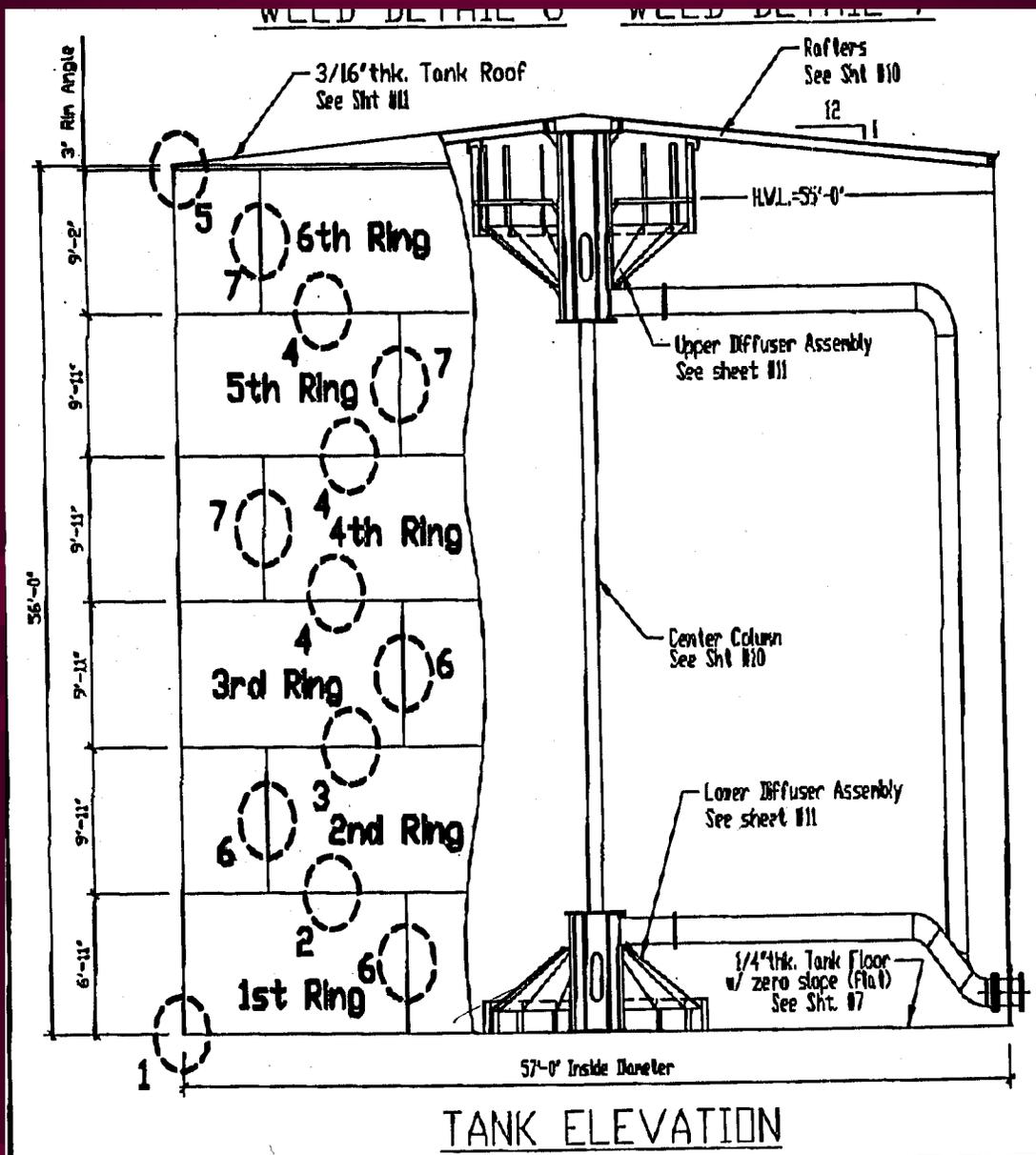
- No Moving Parts
- No New Pumps Required
- Will Last Over Fifty Years
- Low Maintenance
- Fast Payback

THERMAL STORAGE SYSTEM

- Makes Chilled Water At Night When Electric Rates Are Less For Use During The Day To Cool Ten Connected Buildings
- Stores Over One Million Gallons Or Ten Thousand Ton/Hours Of Cooling Water
- Allows For The Shutoff Of Chillers During The Day When Electric Rates Are High
- Potential Energy Savings Of Over \$ 200,000 Per Year
- Adds The Potential To Optimize Other Related Systems For Additional Savings

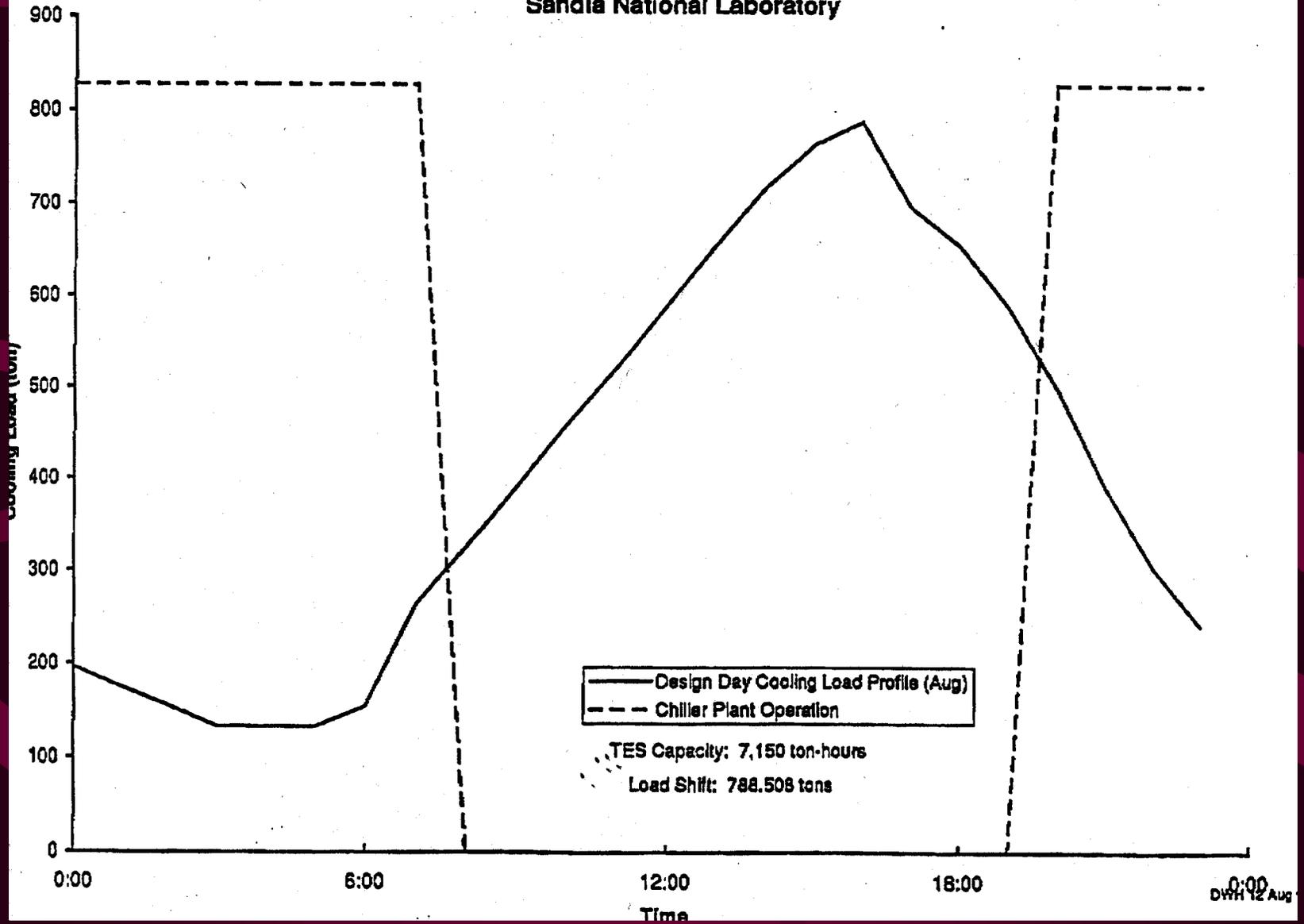
Thermal Storage Theory

- Warm return water and cold supply water in the same tank
- Thermocline forms due to density differences associated with temperature
- Cold water stays at the bottom, Warm at the top, similar to a lake
- Non Turbulent diffuser system
- Closed system, no head loss due to low velocity



Tank Internals

Strata-Therm® Options
Scenario D: Full Shift System - Design Month
Sandia National Laboratory



Background and History

- We were designing a new laboratory, the Processing and Environmental Technology Laboratory or PETL
- PETL would need a source of chilled water for cooling
- We had a nearby Campus chiller plant that served ten other buildings



PETL Nearing Completion

- We were under a normal Electrical rate structure with Peak, Off Peak, and Demand Charges
- Thermal Storage was presented as a possible alternative to new chillers and cooling towers
- The existing chiller plant was in need of a thorough design review (known over pumping problems)

Design Review of Thermal Storage

- Our A&E Firm came back to us with a less than optimistic life cycle cost report
- I worked with CBI and found a totally different result
- A last minute decision was made to use Chilled Water Thermal Storage

Cost Analysis

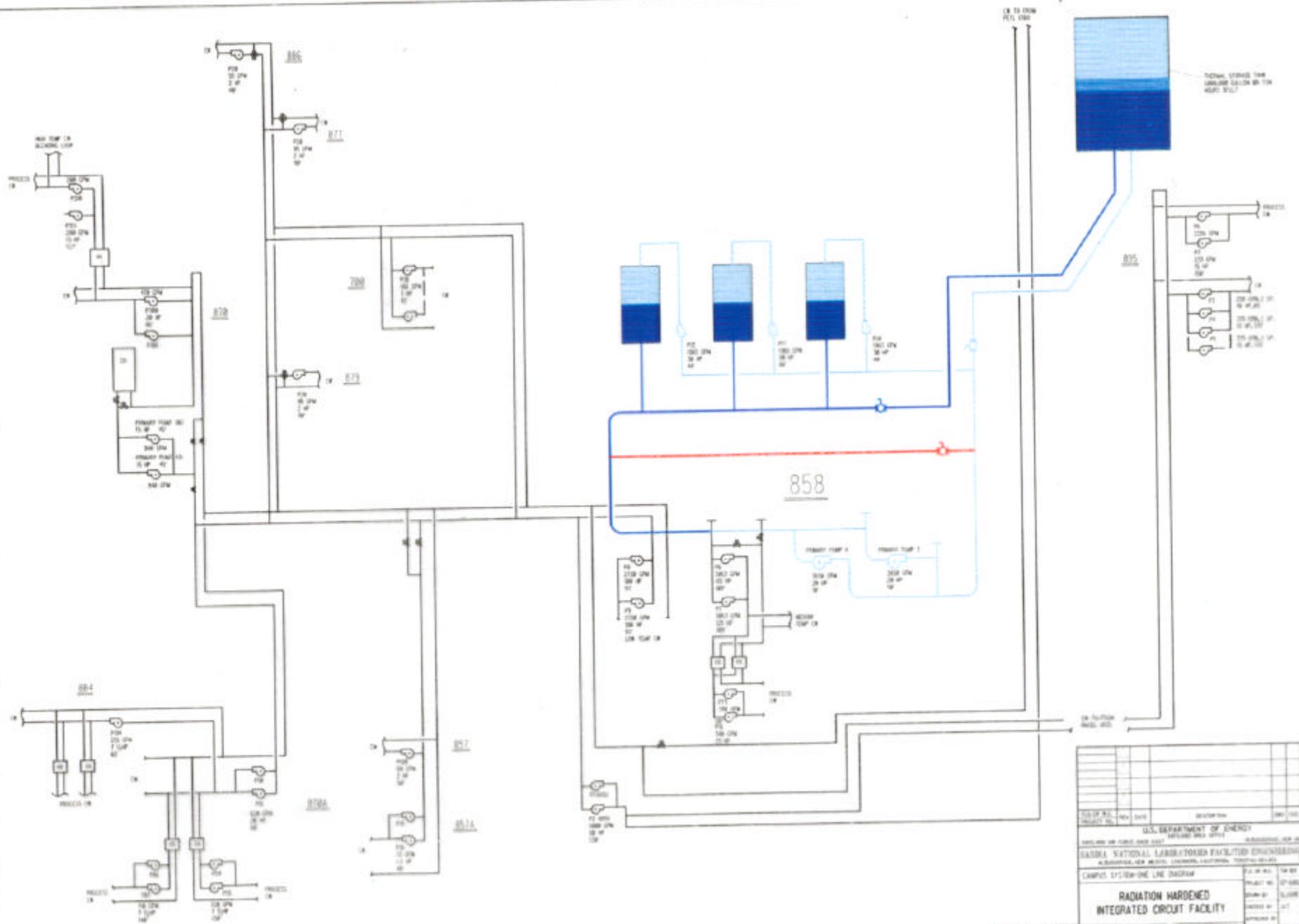
- First cost was available from the PETL project that would have been spent on chillers and cooling towers
- Estimated \$200,000 a year in energy costs and reduced maintenance
- Simple payback of less than one year, operational before PETL for a near zero payback period

Our Plan

- Gain a complete understanding of the existing chiller plant operation
- Create a campus wide design intent and operating structure
- Design the Thermal Storage System to supply PETL while correcting design deficiencies of the entire campus system (AE's design later replaced with Sandia design)

Our Plan

- Perform a complete flow analysis to verify the new design
- Implement the findings
- Keep metrics on the operation and correct the control strategy as required
- Claim victory for our facilities group and live happily ever after



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	
GASPAR NATIONAL LABORATORY FACILITY ENGINEERING	
PROJECT SYSTEM ONE LINE DIAGRAM	
RADIATION HARDENED INTEGRATED CIRCUIT FACILITY	
DATE: 08/14/71	BY: J.C.
NO. 98547/M1	

1-10 DRAWING
 COMPUTER SYSTEMS DEPT. 708
 TITLE: RADIATION HARDENED INTEGRATED CIRCUIT FACILITY
 PROJECT: 98547/M1

System Layout

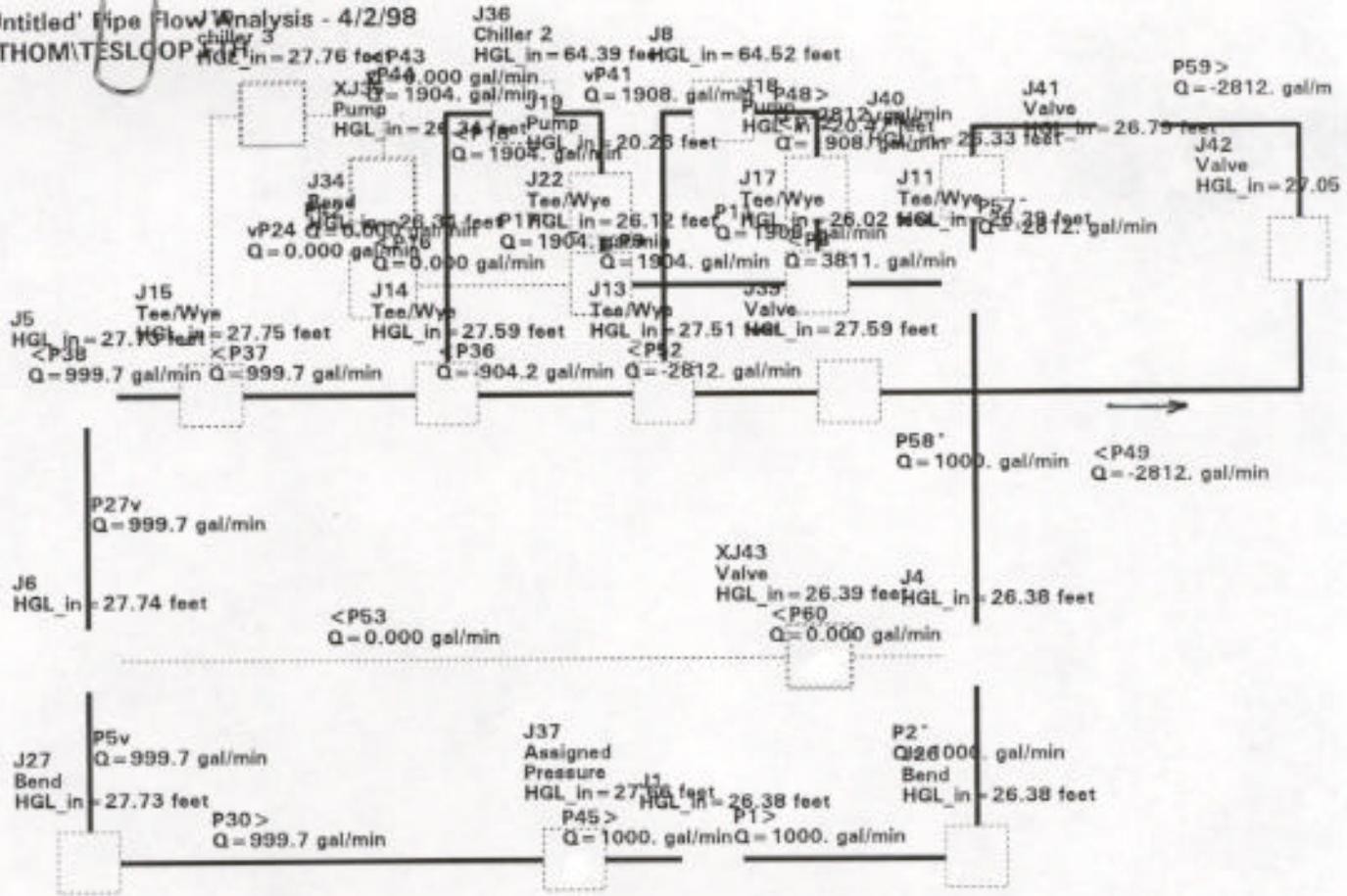
- Three 1300 ton 1000HP centrifugal chillers with 2000 GPM circulation pumps
- Primary loop with 20 HP, 4000GPM circulation pumps
- Decoupled secondary supply loops

System Layout

- We first drew up the system and gathered data, pump curves, etc.
- The system was sketched and reverse engineered with known operating data
- A flow model was done to verify present operation
- The new Storage tank was added to the flow model

File 'Untitled' Pipe Flow Analysis - 4/2/98

C:\FATHOM\TESLOOP



Tank Charge Cycle, Two Chillers On, Partial System Load

Final Design Analysis

- Utilized existing pumps, with new VFD drives, increase primary flow by 50%
- Two connection points with valves for tank lines
- Self balancing
- Blending available with bypass valve
- Chiller Plant sensor upgrade with BTU meters

Design Comparison

- A&E Firm design had six new pumps with associated VFD's
- A complicated piping system with at least six connection points
- multiple operating valves and bypass lines
- It doesn't have to be complicated if you take the time to understand your system

Lessons Learned

- Keep tank temperature sensors out of the sun
- Watch your chemical program, it can get expensive
- Hire an A&E firm with experience in thermal storage

Tank design

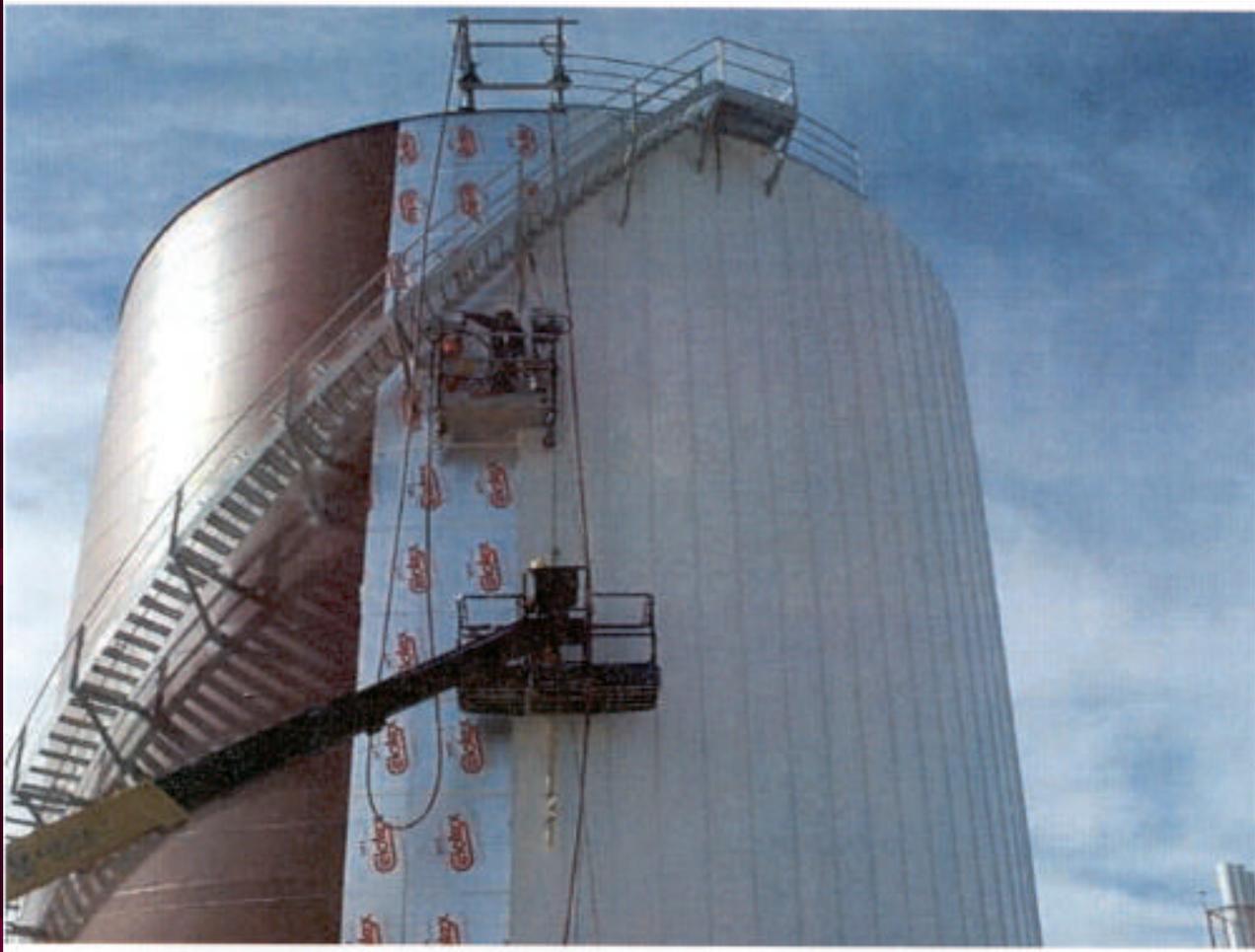
- One million gallon above ground (no UST regulations)
- Steel with epoxy painted interior
- Ring wall foundation with sand fill (no oil)
- Active cathodic protection system (impressed current)



Lower Difuser Cone



Upper Difuser Cone and Roof Structure



Insulation System and Sheathing

Insulation System

- Two inches of polyiso. With a bonded aluminum skin
- Very low losses due to volume vs.. surface area
- Losses of around one degree per week in 95 degree temperatures



Completed Tank

858M

858

CHILLED WATER TANK

858CHBTU858CHTF

54	54.27 DEG F
52	42.05 DEG F
50	39.37 DEG F
48	40.23 DEG F
46	40.40 DEG F
44	38.79 DEG F
42	36.81 DEG F
40	39.39 DEG F
38	36.15 DEG F
36	38.59 DEG F
34	36.06 DEG F
32	39.37 DEG F
30	39.21 DEG F
28	39.31 DEG F
26	38.58 DEG F
24	37.04 DEG F
22	35.48 DEG F
20	38.27 DEG F
18	38.18 DEG F
16	39.68 DEG F
14	36.35 DEG F
12	39.01 DEG F
10	39.47 DEG F
8	39.46 DEG F
6	39.44 DEG F
4	39.44 DEG F
2	38.12 DEG F

MDO50T
-3.75 GPM

52.94 DEG F

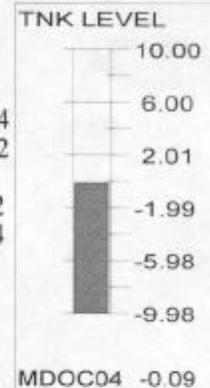
42.13 DEG F

● FLOW DIRECTION

Tank High Alarm
MDOA05
OFF
NONE

Tank high alarm > 4
 Tank high > 2
 16 IN. Tank full > 0
 Tank fill > -2
 Tank low alarm > -4

Tank Low Alarm
MDOA04
OFF
NONE



Fill valve for tank



Estimated Time for Tank Discharge

at 2500 GPM 6.17 HRS

at 2828.5 GPM AV 5.50 HRS

Percent of tank charged

92.60 PERCNT

Gallons of usable charge * 1000

926.00 K GAL

Present tank flow rate

-3.75 GPM

Hours of discharge at present flow rate

0.00 HRS

CHILLER OPERATIONS

OUT SIDE TEMPO A WET BULB

P 858 OATEMP
82.89 DEG F
NORMAL

K858O3
63.68 WBULB
NONE

858CT01

858M

858CHTFL

(0) MEANS ALL CHILLERS OFF

LEAD CHILLER
SELECT
0-1-2-3

MDPS00
3.00 CHL NO
NONE

Tank Charge
OFF
NONE
START TIME

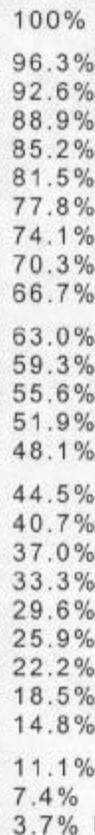
MDPB07
20.00 CRTIME
NONE

Tank Dis-charge
OFF
NONE

Dis-charge
Start time

MDPB06
11.01 TIME
NONE

MDOTM
10.99 CRTIME
NONE



MDP730



CH 3 SYSTEM
MDPB05
ON
NONE

START/ STOP
MDP812
ON
NONE

MOTOR LOAD
MDP857
77.00 PERCNT
NONE

LCW TEMP
MDP858
38.00 DEG F
NONE

CHILLER FAIL

MDP720



CH 2 SYSTEM
MDPB04
OFF
NONE

START/ STOP
MDP811
OFF
NONE

MOTOR LOAD
MDP854
0.00 PERCNT
NONE

LCW TEMP
MDP855
45.00 DEG F
NONE

CHILLER FAIL

MDP710



CH 1 SYSTEM
MDPB03
ON
NONE

START/ STOP
MDP810
ON
NONE

MOTOR LOAD
MDP852
76.00 PERCNT
NONE

LCW TEMP
MDP850
38.00 DEG F
NONE

TIME SELECTED TO TURN OFF ALL CHILLERS AND USE THE TANK ONLY

MDPS02
P CHL CAL TM
17.83 CRTIME
NONE

MDPB00
P CHILR CALL
ON
NONE

DISCHARGE START IS SET BY THE MBC

MDOC62 HRS OF DCHRG 5.64 HRS
MDPC67 HRS TO 18.00 7.01 HOURS

Total of four will turn all chillers off

0.00	Time
1.00	OA temp
1.00	Tank Charge
0.00	Discharge Cycle
2.00	Total

858 CHILL WATER TANK FLOW

WEST

TWO OR MORE CHILLERS IN ALARM

EAST

To chillers

TO BLDG MENU

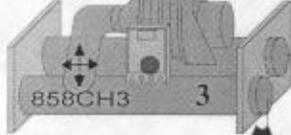
MDP730

MDP720

MDP710

858CHTNK
 HRS OF DCHRG 5.68 HRS
 HRS TO 18.00 6.92 HOURS

858M
 42.00 870
 38.00 RH
 38.00 OAT



CHILLER TEMP SETPOINT
 MDPS03 38.00 DEG F
 NONE

CHILLER TOTAL FLOW
 MDOC03 3796.4 GPM
 NONE

MDO50T -3.75 GPM
 MDO50Z 52.69 DEG F
 MDO101 ON NONE
 MDO50Y 42.13 DEG F
 MDO105 OFF NONE

● OPEN
 ● CLOSED

MDP858 38.00 DEG F
 36.59 DEG F

MDP855 45.00 DEG F
 36.21 DEG F

MDP850 38.00 DEG F
 35.74 DEG F

MDOS00 38.00 DEG F
 NONE

BYPASS TEMP SETPOINT

MDO200 20.00 MADC
 NONE

K85866 37.73 DEG F

TO LOOP FLOWS

TEMP 870

TO VFD

MDPC18 0.00 SECNDS

858CH1LP

B8705B 41.59 DEG F

858CHVFD

LOOP'S TOTAL FLOW

MDO5F1 2735.6 GPM
 MDOR01 12.50

MDOC01 2735.5 GPM AV

MDO202 O CH01ES01 4.00 MADC
 NONE

MDO102 OFF NONE

MDO103 ON NONE

MDO50S 2625.0 GPM

MDOC02 2723.3 GPM AV

MDO203 O CH01ES02 10.50 MADC
 NONE

