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# CALIFORNIA DREAMIN'

## REAL-WORLD IMPLICATIONS OF THE ELECTRIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR A CALIFORNIA PASSIVE HOUSE



PHIUS Conference 2017, Seattle WA

# Overview of Presentation

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- Two Case Studies
- Thermal Storage & Heat-Pump Water Heaters
  - Decarbonize space heating & water heating using one appliance
  - Piping arrangements to maximize thermal storage
  - Load-shifting value in each case
- Criteria for Designers
  - Applicability criteria
  - Sizing the storage tank
- Compare to Other Technology



# CALIFORNIA ELECTRIFICATION MOVEMENT

# Core Principles of Electrification

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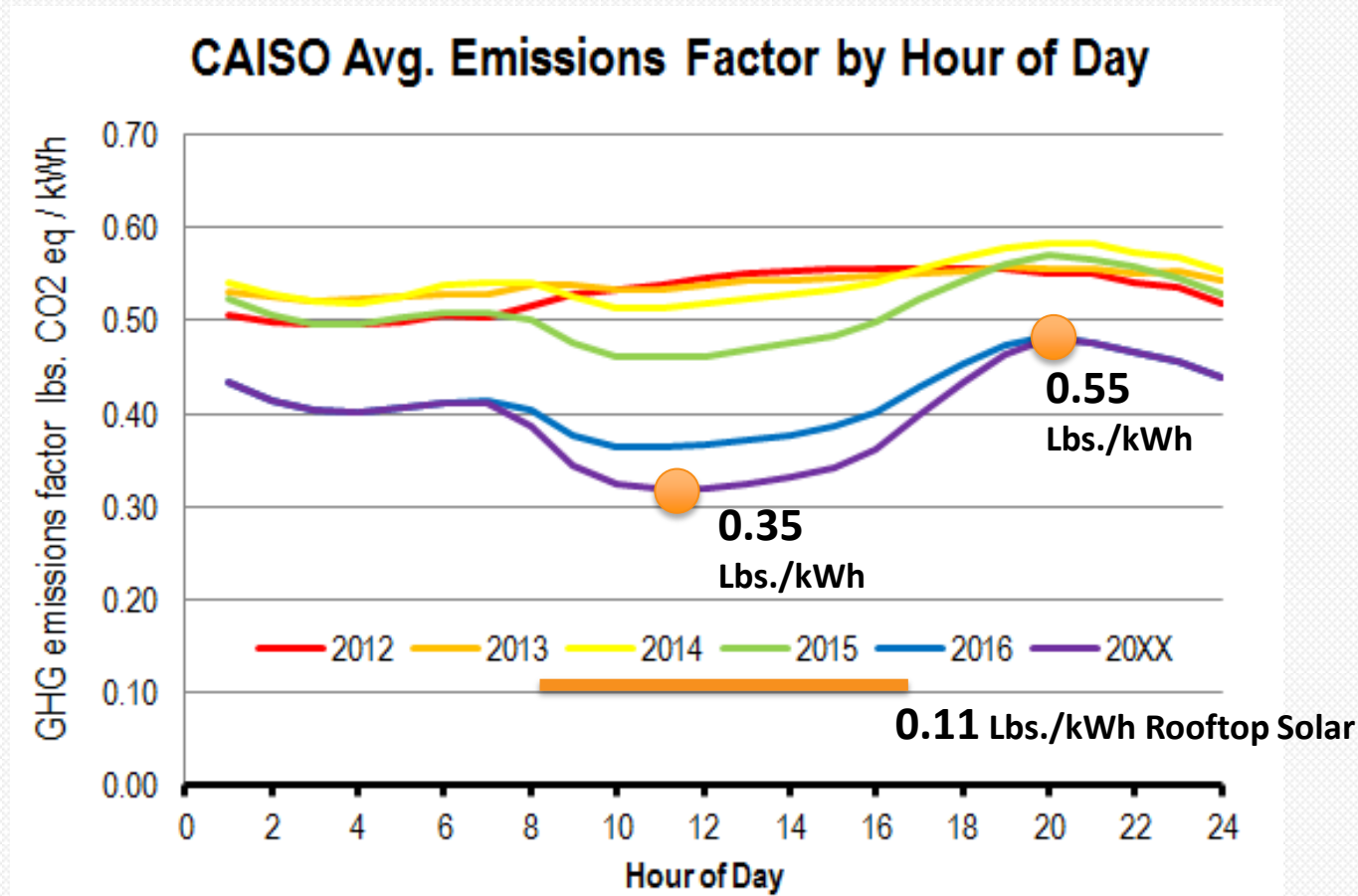
## Shift to Heat Pumps

- Heat pump (HP) COP at least 2.4, running on 40%-efficient gas-fired powerplant, produces less GHG than burning gas at building at 98% eff.
- HP equipment is cost-neutral to install, vs. gas
- HP equipment will have further efficiency gains, while gas equipment is already stuck at physical limit

## Shift Loads to Midday

- HP equipment can be effectively solar powered if loads are shifted to midday.
- Can't serve loads with renewables in CA if loads occur after dark
- Grid-scale electricity storage is currently not economic (pumped hydro, compressed air underground, etc.)

# California Grid Getting Cleaner



Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Life-cycle\\_greenhouse-gas\\_emissions\\_of\\_energy\\_sources#2014\\_IPCC.2C\\_Global\\_warming\\_potential\\_of\\_selected\\_electricity\\_sources](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Life-cycle_greenhouse-gas_emissions_of_energy_sources#2014_IPCC.2C_Global_warming_potential_of_selected_electricity_sources)

# Implications for Buildings

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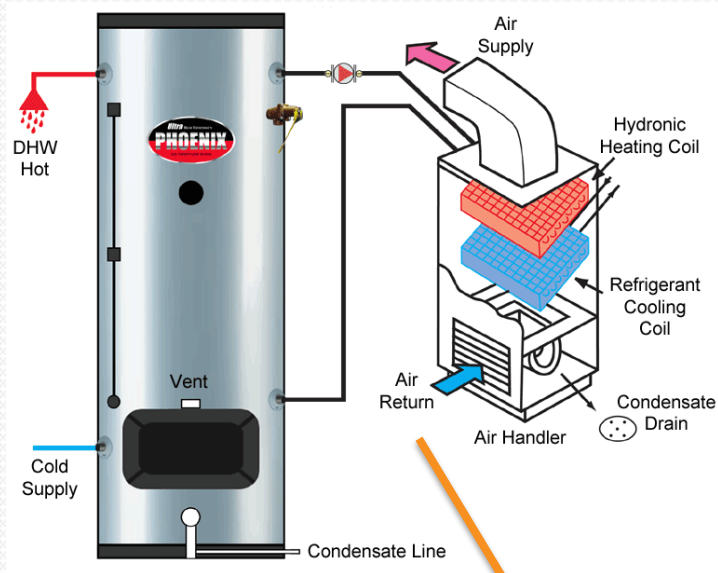
## Homes use a lot of thermal energy

- Domestic hot water (DHW) and space heating are large end-uses in California
- We already have a thermal battery in the DHW tank
- Use thermal storage instead of chemical batteries

## Electric water heating + thermal storage

- Therefore we want electric hot water (heat pump)
- Run mainly at midday using solar PV
- Focus on storing hot water for dark, cold hours
- Provide space heat from DHW storage

# Brief History of “Combi” Systems



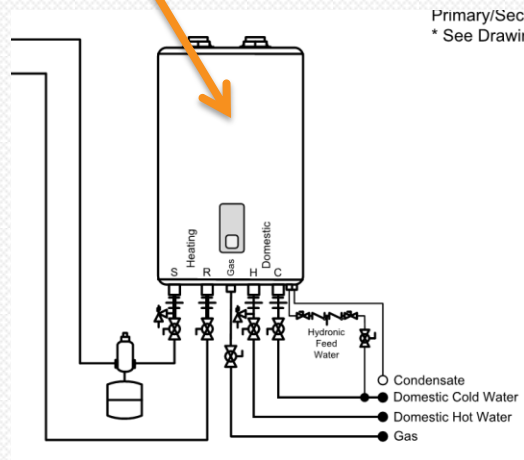
HTP Versa-Hydro



Daikin Altherma



Other Euro & Asian imports



Tankless Gas Combi Boilers



Sanden SanCO<sub>2</sub>

# Two Case Studies

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## #1 Berkeley Passive House (Berkeley, CA)

- Radiant floor heating

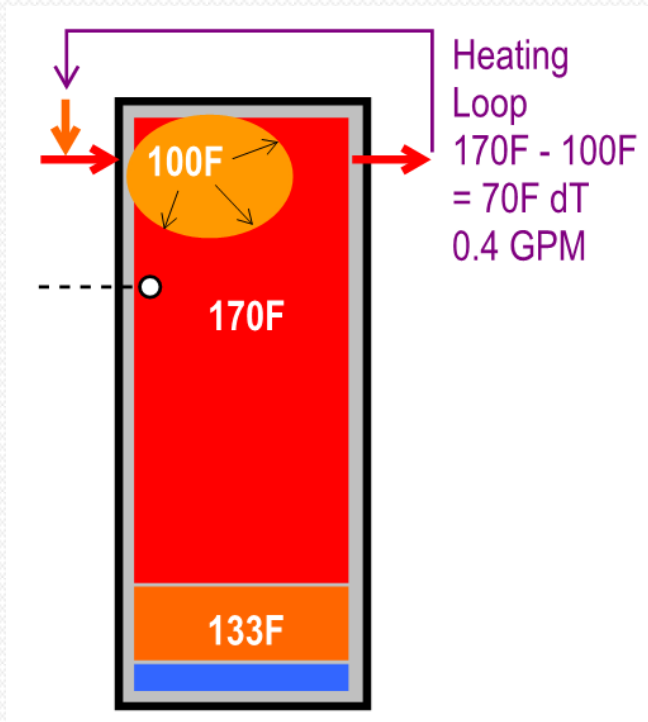
## #2 Phased P.H.-Inspired Remodel (Kensington, CA)

- Forced-air heating
- Both under construction
- We hope to report data next year
- Now we'll look at storage design common to both



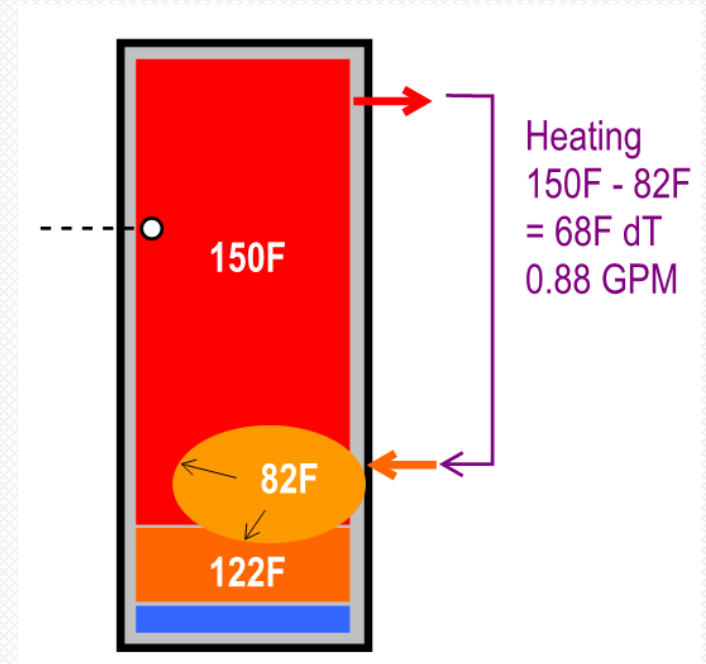
# Adapting PNW Design for Load Shift

Top-Tank Return:  
Perfect Mixing?



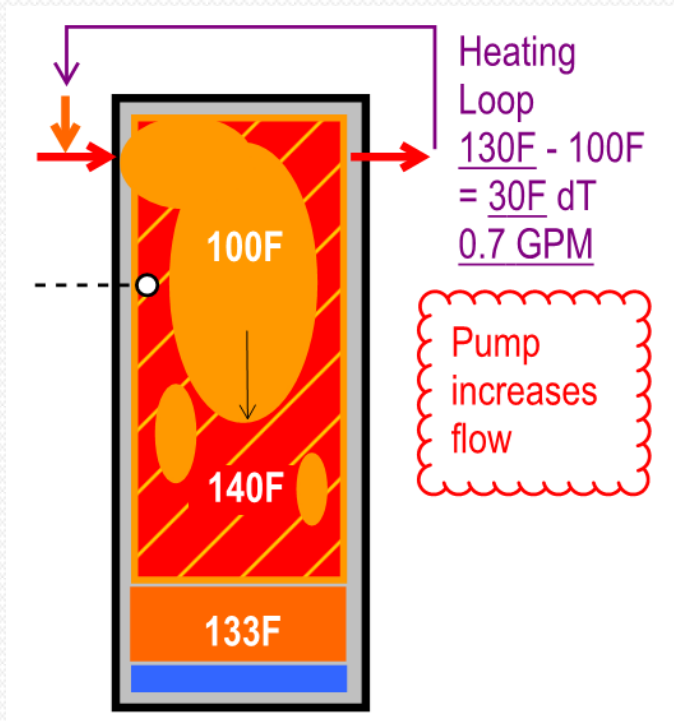
-OR-

Bottom-Tank Return:  
Perfect Stratification?



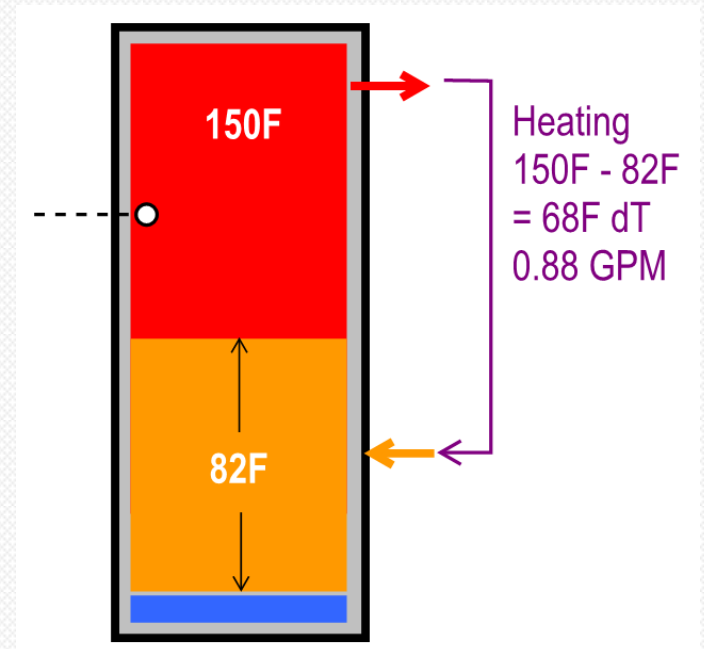
# Piping the Storage Tank

Top-Tank Return:  
Perfect Mixing?



-OR-

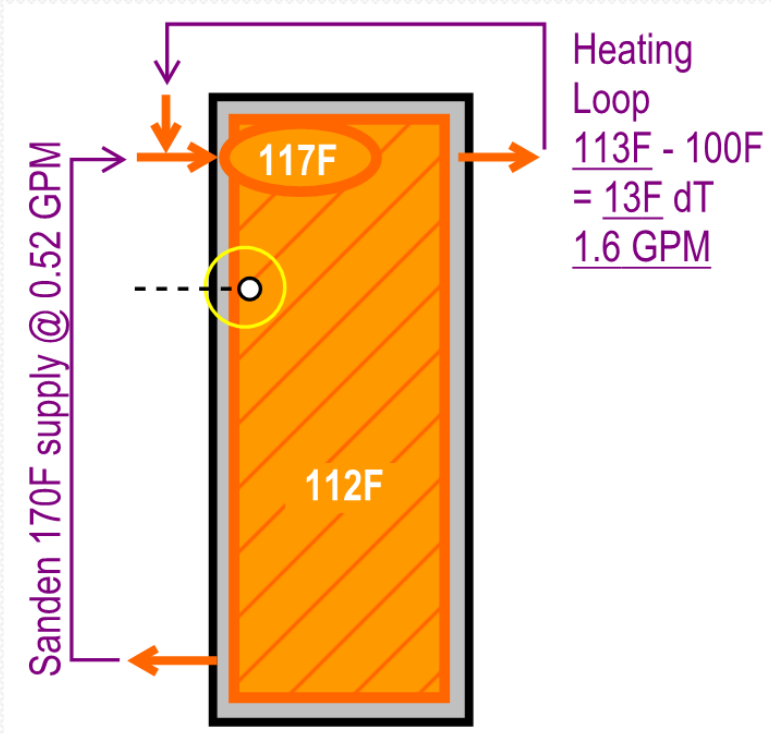
Bottom-Tank Return:  
Perfect Stratification?



*Time Elapsed +2 hours*

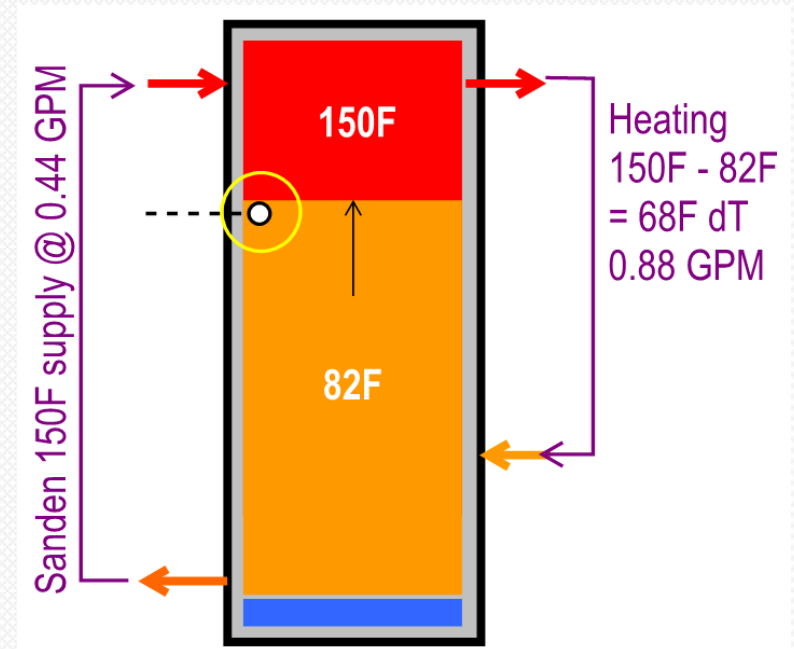
# Piping the Storage Tank

Top-Tank Return:  
Perfect Mixing?



-OR-

Bottom-Tank Return:  
Perfect Stratification?

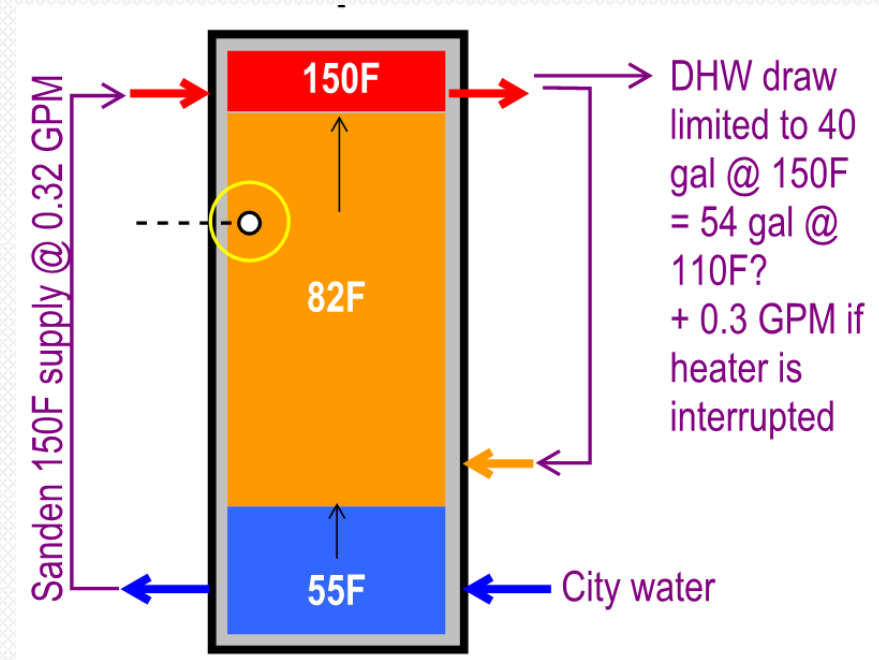


*Time Elapsed +4 hours  
(Steady State Equilibrium)*

# Piping the Storage Tank

## Bottom-Tank Return Advantages:

- **Requires low return temp** on heating loop
- Can supply **very hot water to heating loop**
- No supply-temp-oscillation
- **Cooler return** to Sanden = higher efficiency
- **HOT water reserve** for domestic



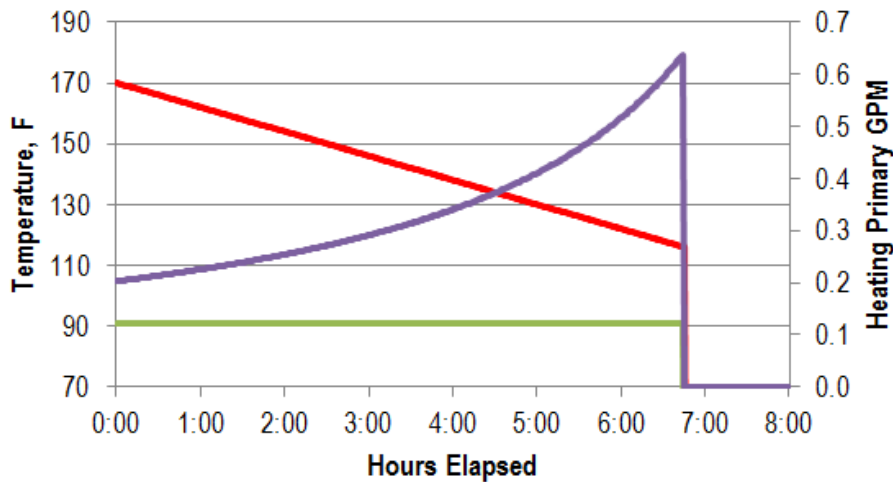
*Time Elapsed +4 hours  
40 gal @ 150°F still available*

# Spreadsheet Model

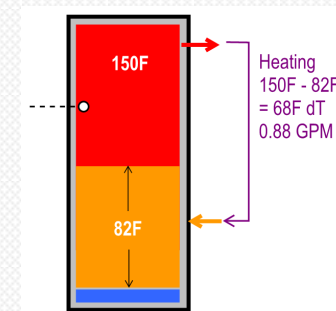
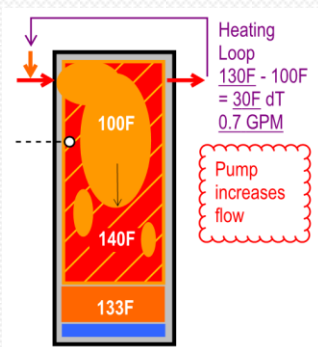
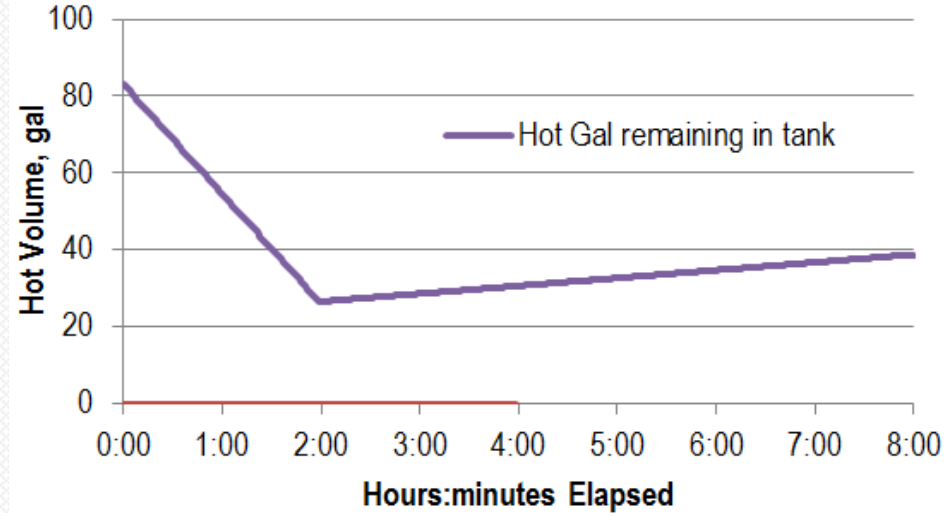
Top-Tank Return:  
Perfect Mixing?

-OR-

Bottom-Tank Return:  
Perfect Stratification?



— Tank mixed temp, F      — Mixed Supply to top tank, F  
— Heat primary flow, GPM



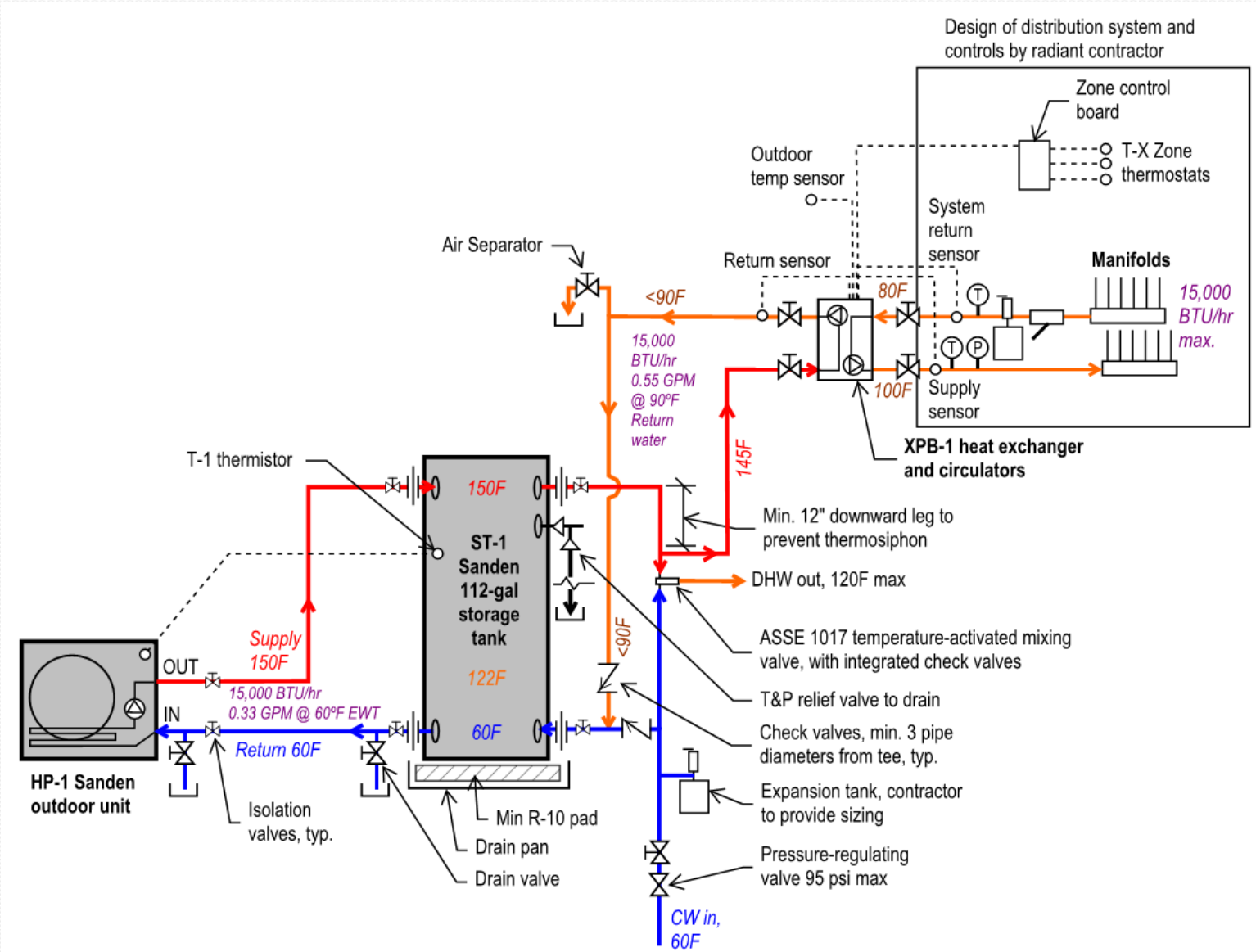


# CASE STUDY #1

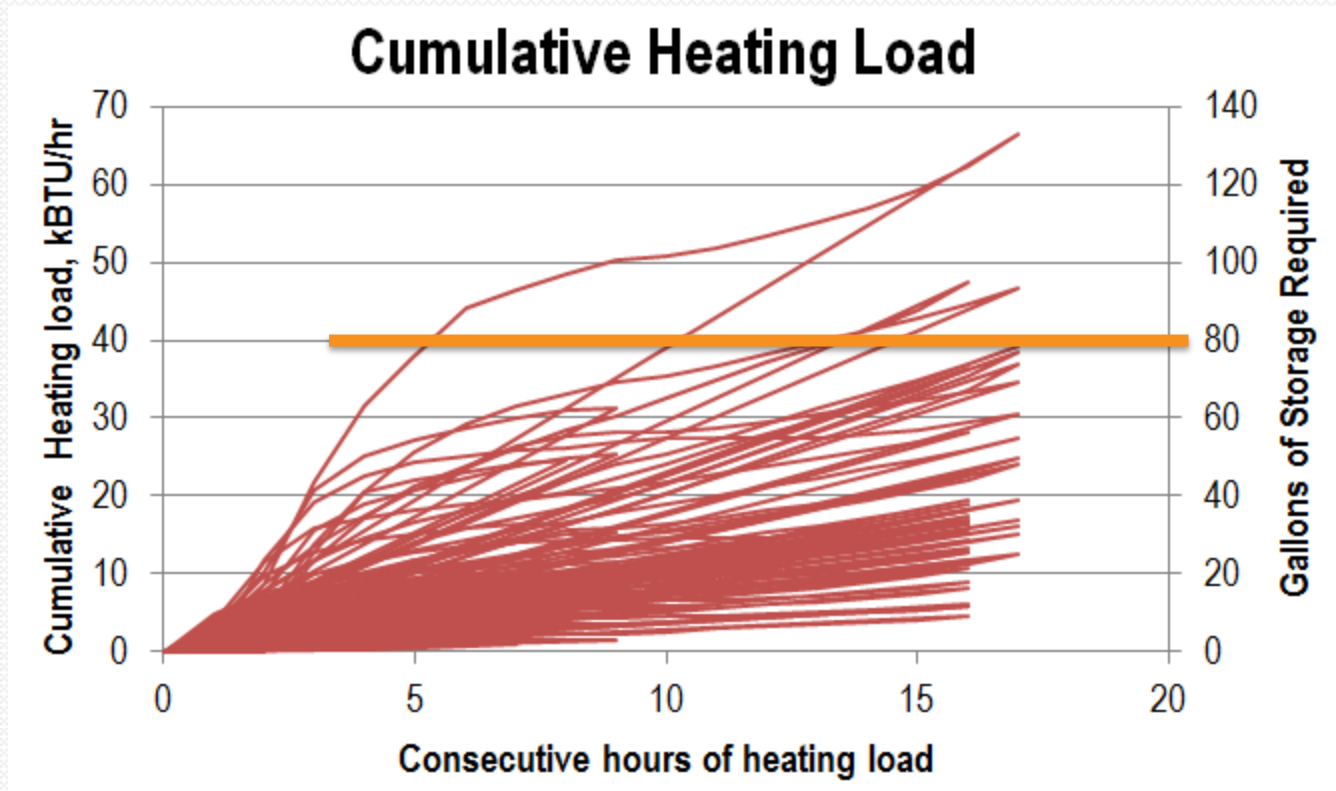
## BERKELEY PASSIVE HOUSE

2900 sq.ft. gut remodel  
33°F Winter design temp  
7,000 BTU/hr peak heating load (Manual J)

# Radiant Floor Heating



# #1 Sizing the Storage Tank



From hourly simulation of Berkeley passive house in EnergyPro (CBECC-RES v.2.1)



# #1 Load-Shifting Value

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## Does the design meet the goals?

Tank capacity: 112 gal. (about 42 gal DHW reserve, 70 gal load-shift volume).

- About 40 minutes showering
- 35 kBTU for space heating, about 5 hour peak load @ 7,000 BTU/hr.
- Simulated duration of heating events is max. 16 hours at 2000 BTU/hr = 32 kBTU
- 2.5 hours to recover the 70 gal volume, 90F -> 150F lift
- Equivalent to about 4 kWh chemical battery storage



## CASE STUDY #2

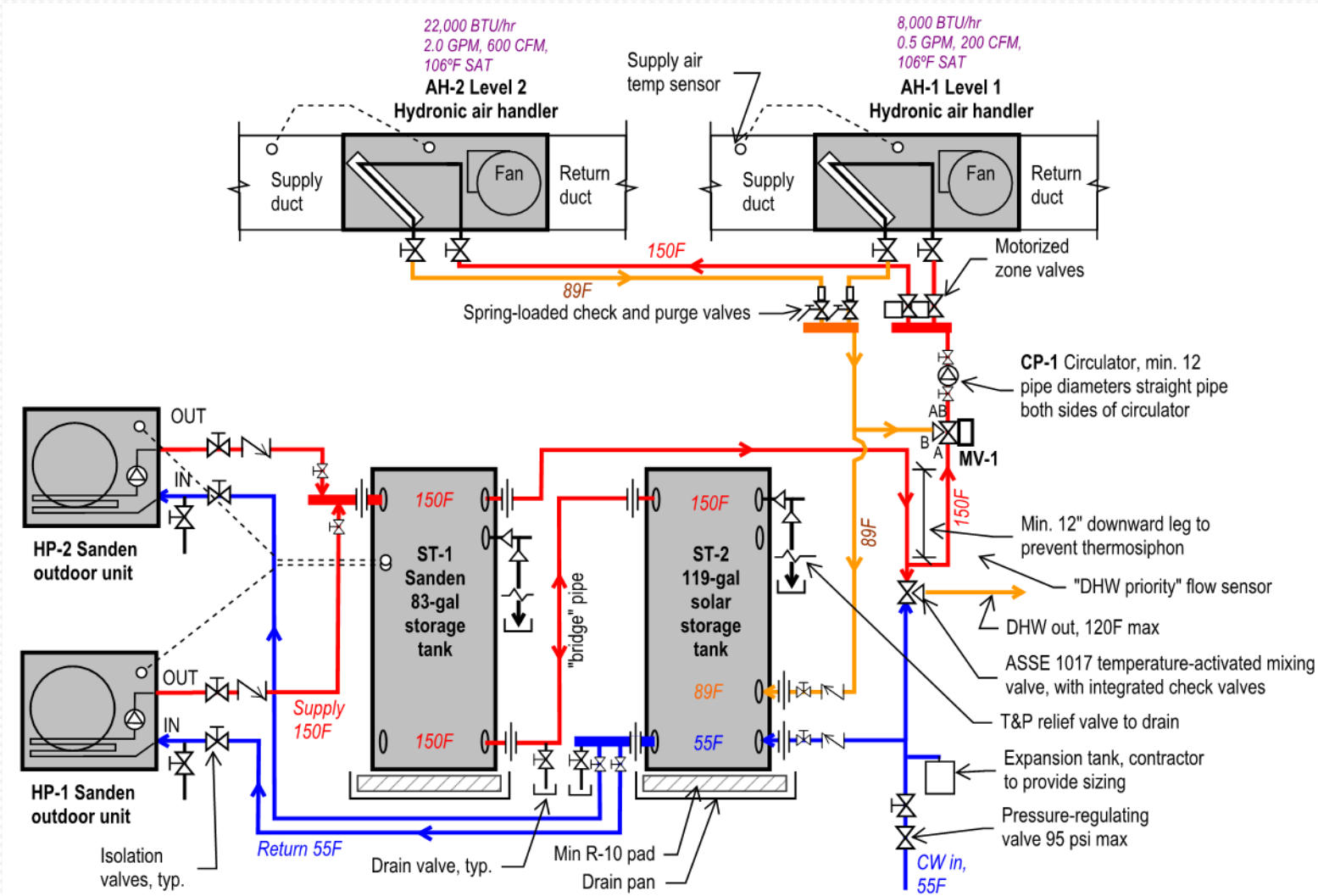
# PHASED, P.H.-INSPIRED RETROFIT

3400 sq.ft. phased remodel

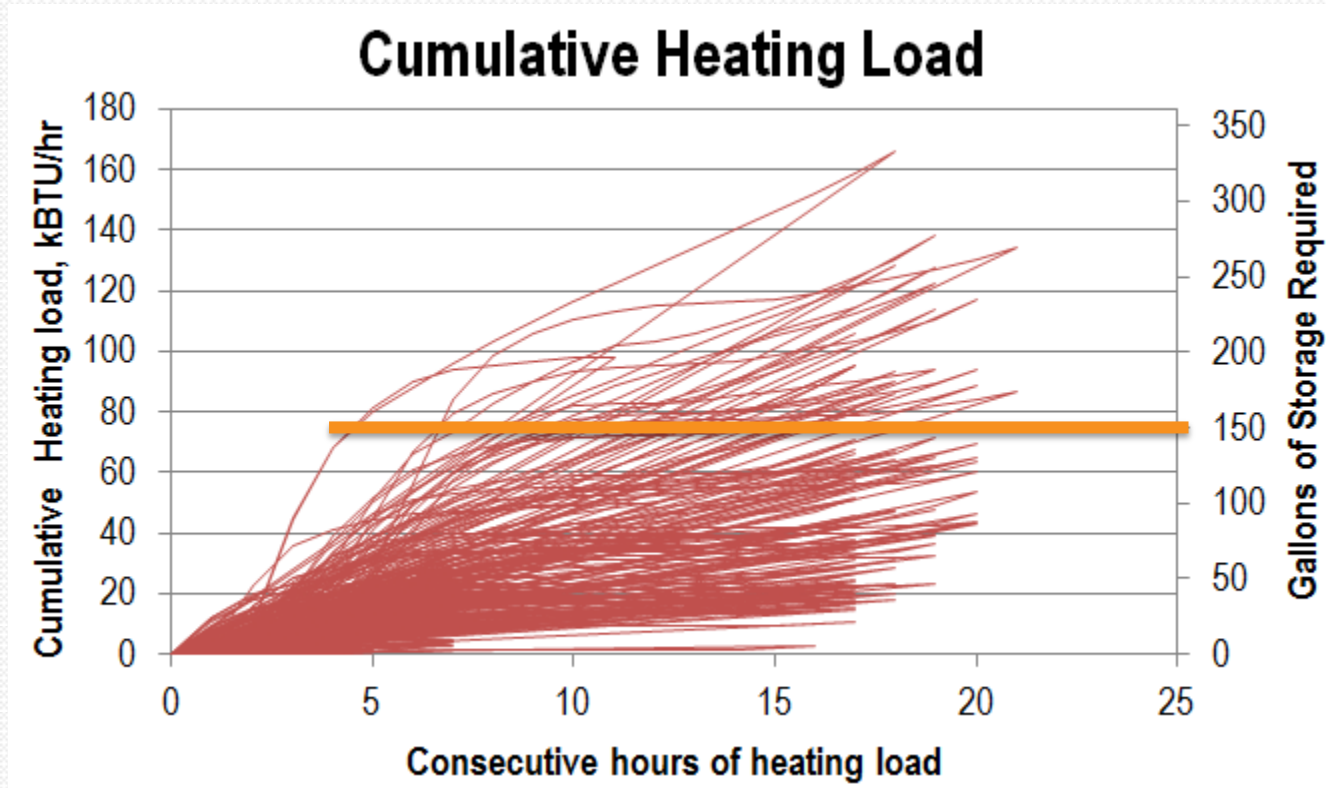
33°F Winter design temp

30,000 BTU/hr initial heating load -> 15,000 BTU/hr @ completion

# Forced Air Heating



# #2 Sizing the Storage Tank



From hourly simulation of Berkeley passive house in EnergyPro (CBECC-RES v.2.1)

# #2 Load-Shifting Value

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## Does the design meet the goals?

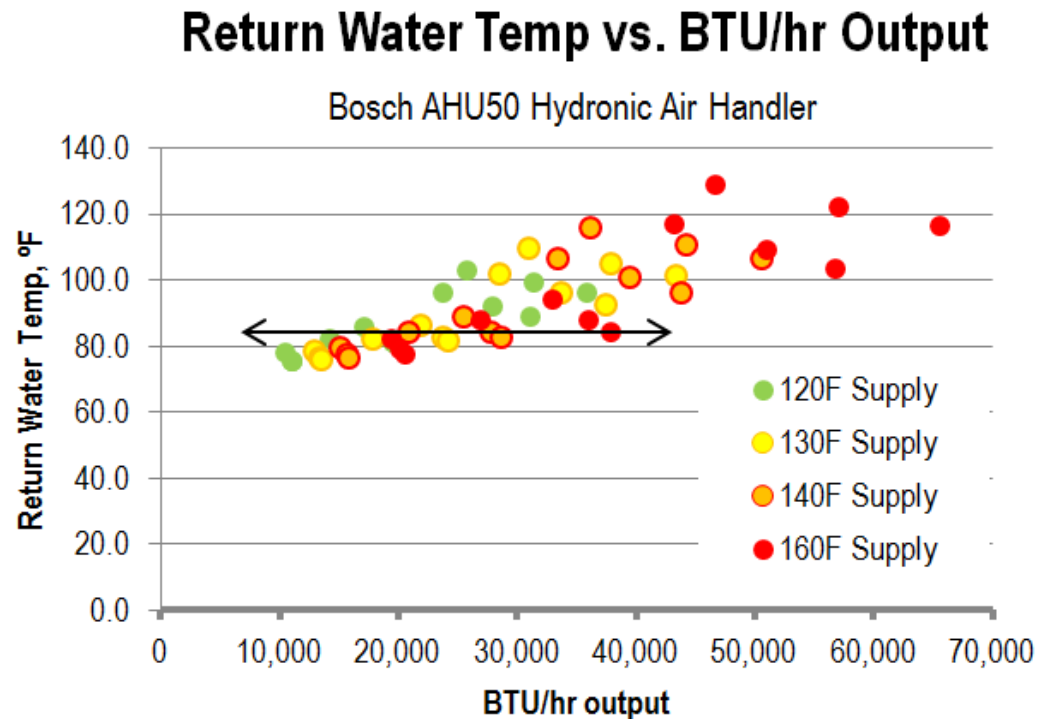
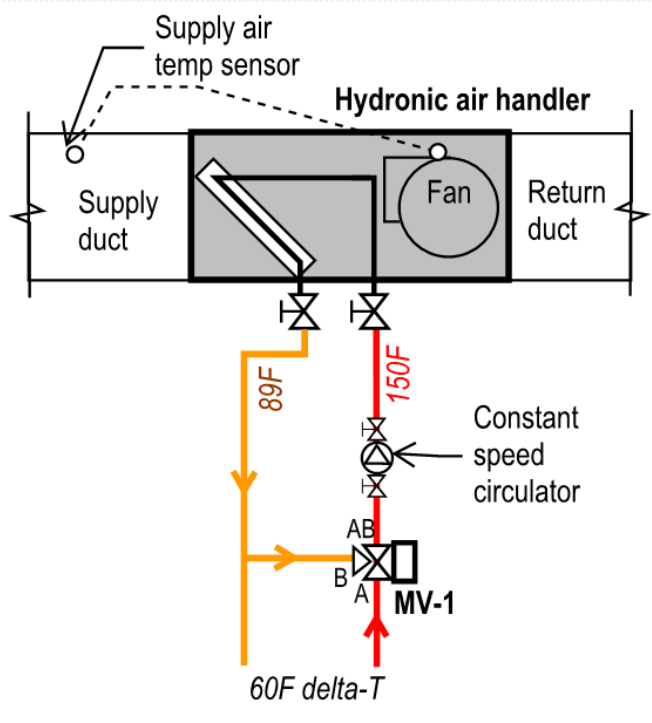
Tank capacity: 80 + 120 gal. in series (about 50 gal DHW reserve, 150 gal load-shift volume).

- About 86 minutes showering (could be an entire day of demand)
- 75 kBTU for space heating, about 2.5 hour peak load @ 30,000 BTU/hr. (After phased energy upgrade: 5 hrs @ 15 kBTU/hr).
- Max 24-hr space heating demand, from simulation, is about 80 kBTU over 20 hours
- 2.5 hours to recover the 150 gal volume, 90F -> 150F lift, using (2) Sanden heat pumps
- Equivalent to about 8 kWh chemical battery storage

# Hydronic Forced-Air Design

## Goals:

- Achieve a cool return temp over range of heat outputs
- Hold 110°F supply air over range of heat outputs
- Ideally no heat exchanger, for cooler return temps to Sanden



Vary the airflow and water temperature in parallel

# Hydronic Forced-Air Design

What equipment is inexpensive & sized for small loads?



Bosch AHU50 Hydronic Air Handler  
(Shown with tankless gas water heater)



Sure Marine 6462 Boat Heater



An optional flexible EZ HOSE KIT with mini ball valves is available for ease of installation and maintenance.

Myson Whispa III Kickspace

# Application Criteria

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## Is this setup appropriate for your project?

- Owner desire for electric heat source & energy storage
- No cooling (A/C) required
- Heating load <15 kBTU/hr
- Hydronic heat emitters (radiant floors, radiators, fan coils, etc.), using slow pump, with cool return temperatures
- Architectural space for large storage tank
- Size the storage tank for the estimated 24-hr domestic hot water (DHW) usage & heating demand

## Monitoring & follow up



# How Widely Could this Apply?

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- No cooling required
  - 10 million people in coastal California (CA)
  - Pacific Northwest
- Heating load <15 kBTU/hr (Manual J equivalent)
  - CA Passive House, 4 kBTU/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>, up to 3750 ft<sup>2</sup>
  - CA-Code-built apartments, 6 kBTU/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>, up to 2500 ft<sup>2</sup>
  - CA-Code-built single-family, 9 kBTU/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>, up to 1600 ft<sup>2</sup>
  - CA Remodeled houses, 12 kBTU/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>, up to 1250 ft<sup>2</sup>
- Compare incremental cost of storage tank to chemical batteries

# Questions?

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