## Upgrading Pumping Systems

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Grundfos Pumps
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## Upgrading Pumping Systems

- Why upgrade, is it cost effective?
- What is a pumping system?
- How do pumping systems consume energy?
- Fully integrated pumping systems
- Case 1 St. John Fisher College Hot Water Heating System
- Case 2 Renaissance New York Times Square Hotel Domestic Water System
- Wrap up


## Define cost effective...

Project Payback Time (Years)


## What is a pumping system?



Components:
A) Pump - Pressure is applied to pumped product
B) Motor - Force is applied to pump impeller
C) VFD/ VSD - Dictates rotational speed of motor, allows for variation (based on Hz )

Efficiency loss ("slip") across each component in the system, ETA \% measures system efficiency.

## How is energy consumed?

## Pump Theory for Static Condition

## Power Consumption Formula

$$
k W=\frac{(\text { GPM } \times \text { TDH } \times \text { S.G. })}{(3960 \times \text { ETA \%) }} \times 0.7456
$$

GPM: Gallons per minute (Flow) TDH: Total Dynamic Head
S.G.: Specific Gravity (Water = 1.00)

ETA \% = Pump Efficiency $\times$ Motor $_{\text {Efficiency }}$ X VFD Efficiency

## Energy Consumption Formula

kWh $=k W \times$ Running Hours per year


## Example:

Given: $X=10$ GPM and $Y=20$ GPM, 5,000 Hours/ Year, ETA \% = 65\%, Pumping Water (S.G. $=1.00$ ) $\mathrm{kW}=[(10 \times 20 \times 1.00) /(3960 \times 0.65)] \times 0.7456=0.058 \mathrm{~kW}$ $k W h=0.058 \times 5,000=290 k W h /$ Year (rounded)

## How is energy consumed?

## Pump Theory for Dynamic/Variable Load Condition

## Power Consumption Formula

$$
\mathrm{kW}=\frac{(\text { GPM } \times \text { TDH } \times \text { S.G. })}{(3960 \times \text { ETA \%) }} \times 0.7456
$$

## Energy Consumption Formula

kWh = kW x Running Hours per year FOR EACH FLOW CLASS BASED ON LOAD PROFILE Assumed: 8,760 Hours/ Year (100\% Runtime)

| Flow Classes |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FC1 | FC2 | FC3 | FC4 |
| \% Load | $100 \%$ | $75 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| \% Time | $6 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $34 \%$ | $44 \%$ |
| Hours/ Yr | 526 | 1,314 | 2,978 | 3,854 |



Each Flow Class has its own ETA \%

## Here's the situation...

- Our facility has a pump sized to do 92 GPM @ 159 TDH, it runs 8,760 Hrs/ Yr, \$0.148 Cost/ kWh
- It's nearing the end of its useful life, needs to be replaced
- Pressure coming from the top to cut costs where possible
- We have a VFD laying around that we could use if needed (or general recomdation for a vfd)
- Would like to hook the pump system up to our Building Automation System
- Limited capital expenditure budget


## What do we do?

1. Just replace the old pump system on a "like-for-like" basis
2. Grab the VFD and hook it up to the newer version of the same pump
3. Look at a new integrated pump system

| "Like-For-Like" |  | Integrated Pump System |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Grundfos CR 15-3 <br> Cost: $\$ 5,966$ | Grundfos CRE 15-3 <br> Cost: $\$ 8,785$ |  |
| Fixed Speed Pump <br> Premium Efficient Motor <br> VFD Capable <br> BAS Capable | Variable Speed Pump <br> PMM/ECM Motor <br> Integrated VFD <br> BAS Capable |  |

## What is the LCC of the existing pump system?

## Grundfos CR 15-3

92 GPM @ 159 TDH, 8,760 Hrs/ Yr
Cost/ kWh: \$0.148
15 Year Life
kWh/ Yr: 28,256

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



## Integrated System - Proportional Pressure

## Duty Conditions:

92 GPM @ 159 TDH
8,760 Hrs/ Yr, Cost/ kWh: \$0.148

```
kW = (GPM x TDH x S.G.) }\times0.745
    (3960 x ETA %)
kWh = kW x Hours/ Year
```


## Max Fixed Speed

## Grundfos CR 15-3

kWh/ Yr: 28,256
Energy Cost/ Yr: \$4,182
15 Yr Energy Cost: \$62,730
vs Proportional Pressure

## Grundfos CRE 15-3

Set point: 140 TDH
kWh/ Yr: 14,994
Energy Cost/ Yr: \$2,219
15 Yr Energy Cost: \$33,285

## Savings Potential

Energy Savings/ Yr: \$1,963 15 Yr Energy Savings: \$29,445


## Integrated System - Proportional Pressure

Cost Effectiveness?


## Case 1 - St. John Fisher College

## Hot Water Heating System

- Pumping system retrofit
- Variable volume system?
- 6 pumps total
- 2 primary boiler pumps
- 4 secondary zone pumps
- Pump audit revealed design conditions
- Zone 1 - 41.5 gpm at $20^{\prime}$ tdh
- Zone 2 - 24.1gpm at 21' tdh
- Zone 3 - 23.7gpm at 21' tdh
- Zone 4 - 17.4gpm at 21' tdh

- Like for Like replacement?
- Justifications for retrofit:
- Improved system performance
- Increased comfort
- Less wear and tear on system
- Reduced operating costs



## Integrated pumping system

| St. John's Pump Retrofit: Comfort in the Bitter Cold, with Less Head and Lower Energy Consumption |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SCIENCE | OLD PUMPS |  |  | NEW MAGNA 3 CIRCULATORS |  |  |  |
| BUILDING WING | FLOW (GPM) | HEAD (FEET) | POWER CONSUMPTION <br> (Watts) | FLOW (GPM) | HEAD (FEET) | POWER CONSUMPTION <br> (Watts) | PCT. <br> SAVINGS |
| North | 41.5 | 20.0 | 400 | 39.6 | 14.8 | 166 | 58.5 |
| East | 23.7 | 21.0 | 350 | 21.1 | 8.5 | 56 | 84.0 |
| South | 24.1 | 21.0 | 350 | 25.5 | 9.2 | 68 | 80.6 |
| West | 17.4 | 21.0 | 150 | 12.8 | 7.2 | 30 | 80.0 |

## Integrated pumping system



## Case 2 - Renaissance New York Times Square Hotel

## Domestic Water Booster System

Table 2 Pressure Profile


| Pressure | Units | Design | Gauges | Pump Audit |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Min | Max |
| Suction | psi | 30 | 41 | 38 | 48 |
| Discharge | psi | 158 | 155 | 133 | 165 |
| Boost | psi | 133 | 114 | 91 | 119 |

Table 3 Flow Statistics

| Flow | Units | Design | Audit | Scaled |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Max | GPM | 375 | 90 | 112 |
| Average | GPM | - | 34 | 42 |
| Min | GPM | - | 0 | 0 |

Figure 2 Flow Profile


## Case 2 - Renaissance New York Times Square Hotel

## Domestic Water Booster System

Table 4 Operational Comparison

|  | Boost | Flow (GPM) |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (FT) | 1 Pump | 2 Pumps | 3 Pumps | 4 Pumps |  |
| Design | 307 | $0-125$ | $126-250$ | $251-375$ | - |  |
| Hydro MPC-E 4CRE10-10 7.5HP 3x208V |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proposed | 274 | $0-61$ | $62-104$ | $105-148$ | $149-264$ |  |
| Operational Time | - | $60 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $5 \%$ | Stand-by |  |

Table 5 Annual Energy Savings Potential

| Grundfos Pump Audit |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Unit | Existing | Proposed | Savings |
| System Water Volume | Cubic Feet | $2,966,479$ | $2,966,479$ | - |
| Energy Consumption | kWh | 162,548 | 31,151 | $\mathbf{1 3 1 , 3 9 7}$ |
| Energy Cost | USD | $\$ 34,135$ | $\$ 6,542$ | $\$ \mathbf{\$ 2 7 , 5 9 3}$ |
| Savings | $\%$ | - | - | $\mathbf{8 1 \%}$ |



## Thank you!

