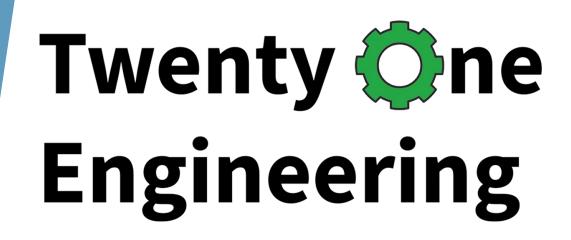
HVAC Systems in Achieving Energy Efficiency and Net Zero July 24



Who Are Twenty One Engineering

Founded in 2017 by Phil Draper FCIBSE CEng

Proven record around energy and operational improvement for past 20 years

Involved in icons designed buildings such as 22 Bishopsgate and The Leadenhall Building

Supporting World renown clients such as UK's largest Stadium and worlds largest Social medial

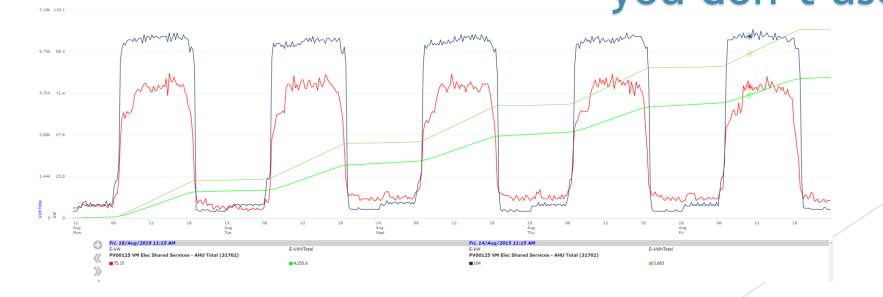
'Hands on' approach to supporting building

Overview of Topics

- 1. Metering design / operation and best use of
- 2. Retrofit of large scale heat pump to commercial applications
- 3. Operation of a building around M&E

Metering

- Main tool for decarbonising
- Eyes into the building operation
- Can only see true issues if accurate
- Can only see actual issues if designed and verified correctly
- Can only be used if easy to integrate If you don't trust it, you don't use it





Software Requirements 6.0

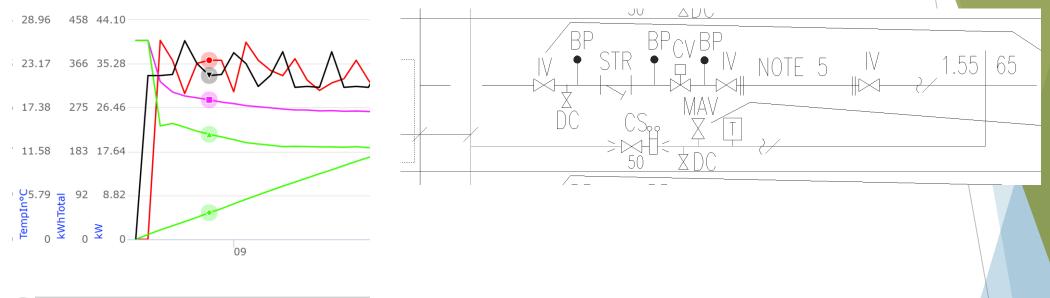
The EMS system should also be able to undertake the following

- Manual data inputs where BMS data is not available or incorrect
- Manual data input where utilities consumption is not available or incorrect

7.1 General

The commissioning and setting to work of the Energy Metering and Energy Management System is an immensely important stage of the installation and the most common causes of failure of a system are incomplete commissioning, including failure to calibrate each meter using portable meters to

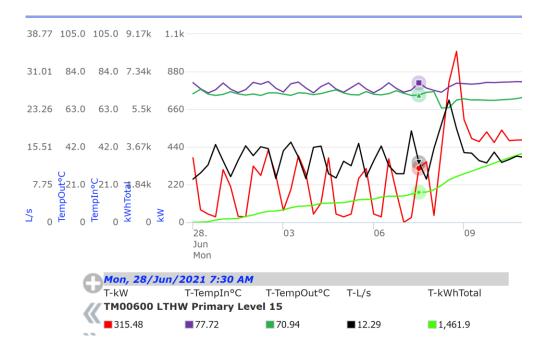




Mon, 10/May/2021 8:30 AM				
T-kW	T-TempIn°C	T-TempOut ^o C	T-L/s	
TM04900 6th Floor Zone T4 CHW				
36	18.41	13.13	1 .55	

If set up correct the EMS is able to be used for on going commissioning

Metering





53.50

Able to detect and help size

2.25

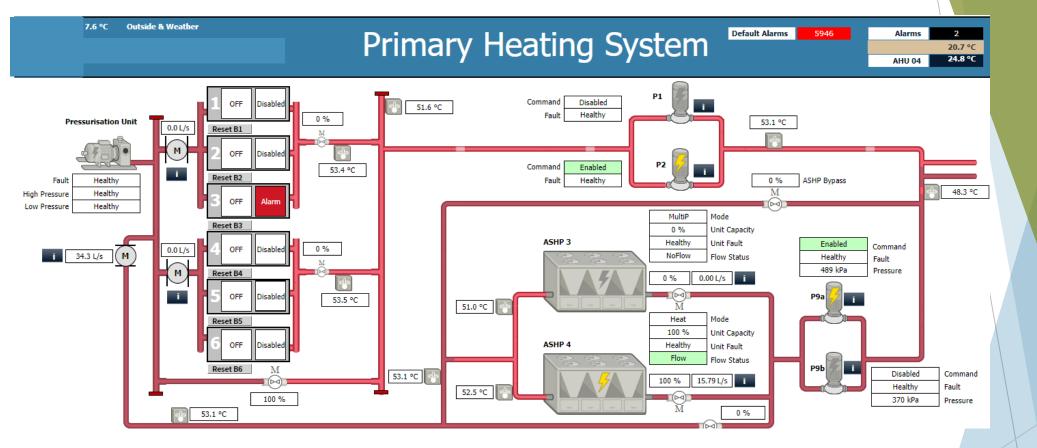
Zero Carbon

- Method to identify opportunities and method for introduction
 - Efficient systems are more cost effective to convert
 - Plan around Heating / Cooling replacements Asset Replacement Plans
 - Route plan per system to incorporate small wins to achieve the optimal performance Including SMART
 - Controls are key to avoid additional costs for larger equipment for systems actual requirements

Zero Carbon

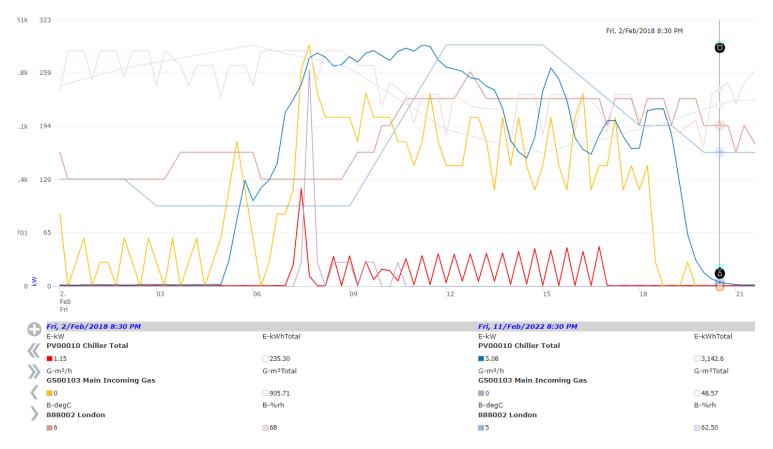
- Consideration around the system demands and reducing peaks
 - Consideration to separating DHW from Primary Heating
 - Review periods of simulations heating and cooling needs
 - Review means of reducing Peak Fresh air with heat recovery / pre conditioning
 - Implementation of CO2 control to reduce early morning Fresh air loads
 - Consider hydraulic changes to improve System deltas through out the seasons

Hybrid system



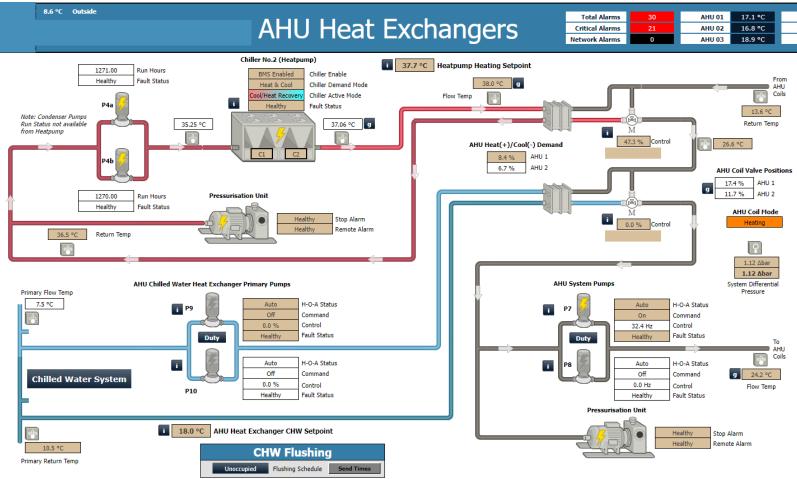
- Daikin 4 pipe Heat pumps
- Boilers able to operate with Heat pumps
- FCU / VAV system
- Completed Summer 2021

Hybrid Savings



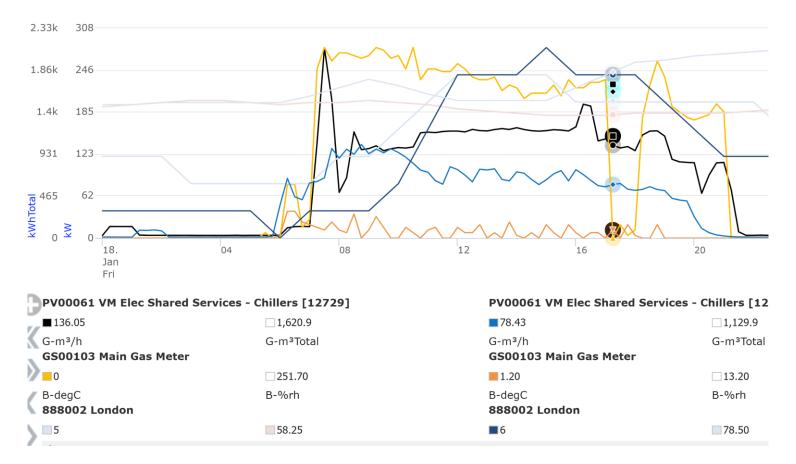
Final gas reductions hoping to be in excess of 95% Additional Controls and building monitoring key to final reduction possibilities

Variable temperature system



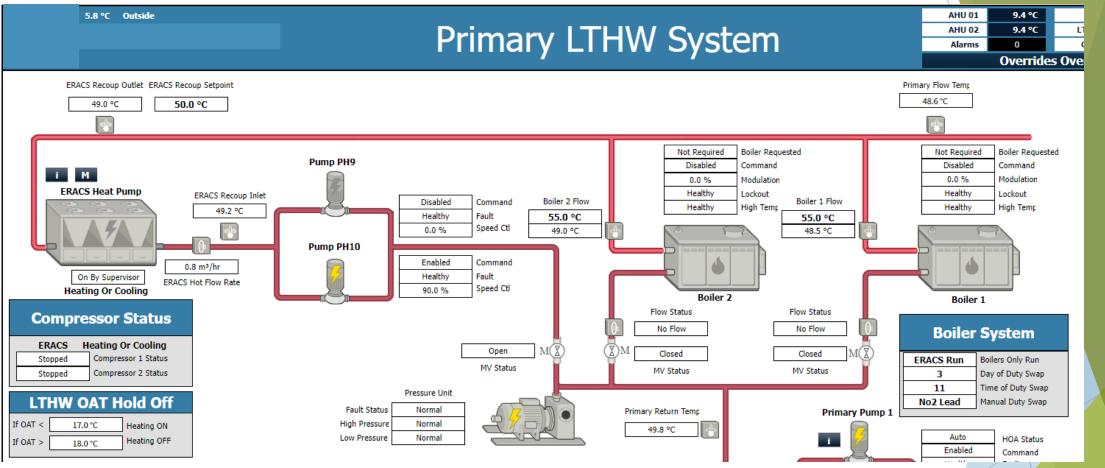
- Daikin 4 pipe Heat pumps
- Gas Boilers able to operate with Heat pumps
- FCU system
- Completed Summer 2021

Variable Temperature Savings



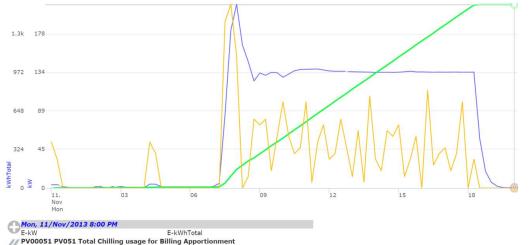
Final gas reductions (less DHW usage) hoping to be in excess of 98%

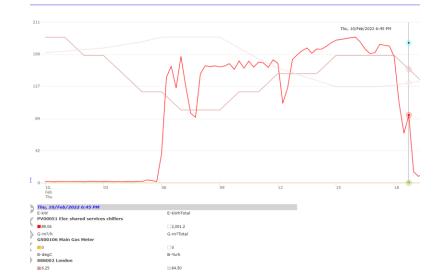
Either system



- Climaveneta 4 pipe Heat pumps
- Boilers operate when <5C OAT due to boiler types
- FCU system
- Completed Oct 2014

Either System Savings





Expected kWh		
figures (2013		
numbers used	7,301,879	4,922,607
Actual kWh	1,931,177	2,540,700
Saving kWh	5,370,702	2,381,907
Unit Rate	£0.06	£0.20
£ 836,064.92	£ 322,242.13	£ 476,381.36

1.541.8

400

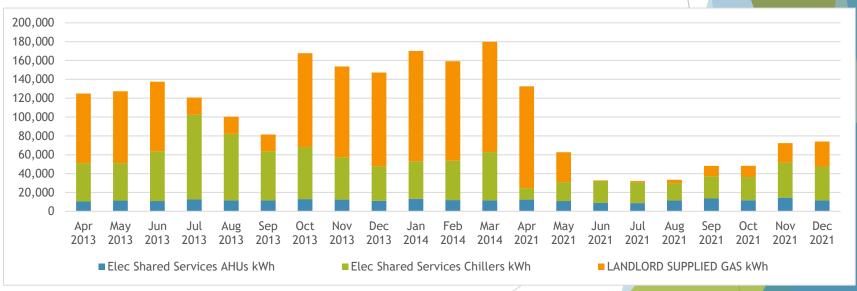
G-m³Total

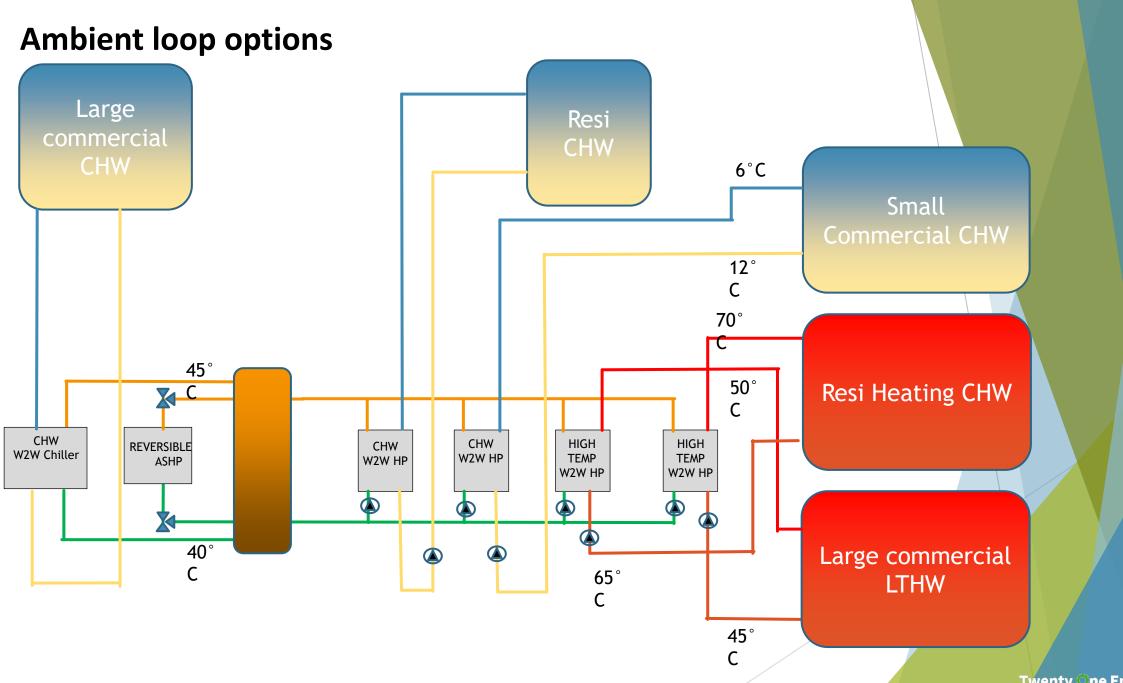
€ ∎0.35

< =0

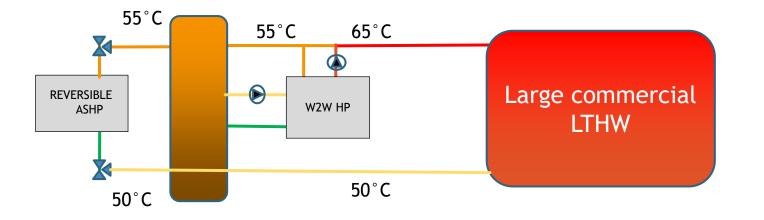
G-m³/h

GS00106 Main Gas Meter





Cascade System



- Use of 4 pipe Heat pump to provide >55°C at <0°C
- Use of Water to Water Heat pump to elevate LTHW to building loads
- Use of a number of Water to Water Heat pumps could get >75°C
- Avoids needs to replace FCU / AHU Coils
- Still recommend controlling Supply temperature based on building loads

Heat Pump Project considerations

- Refrigeration choices
 - Different refrigeration have different properties
- Heat Pumps physical sizes
 - Footprints of heat pumps are larger than Chillers
 - The weight of them is also more than chillers
- Selection considerations
 - Turn down function
 - Temperature range
 - BMS interface
 - Defrost time periods / controls
 - End use supply temperatures variations

Energy and Reduction

- Key requirement for decarbonising is minimal kWh usage
- For operational buildings, there are multiple methods to identify suitable targets and tracking progress
 - General Benchmarking vs Specific building / System targeting
 - NABER UK Star Ratings
 - Routine BMS and physical reviews for progress and accountability
 - Regular energy reviews/ Audits
 - Full building AMR data via suitable EMS
 - Use of AMR data for occupier recharging / Recharging for shared services

Energy Reduction

- Process around identifying short / medium and long term opportunities
 - Creation of process for energy reviews, frequency and expected outcomes (BMS reviews/ Hydraulic System reviews)
 - Compulsory inspections such as TM44's should be linked more for effective outcomes rather then just compliance
 - Link opportunities to equipment replacement LTAR
 - Approval process for equipment replacement to based replaced on a scoring system based on savings over time

HVAC Maintenance

- Consideration to how a change in use with revised techniques can reduce time and improve identification of issues
- Identification of bad is knowing what is good, so suitable records
- Any asset replacement should result in a reduced labour required to 'maintain'
- FCU maintenance a big reason why building perform badly and don't feel comfortable
- Review of skills to apply per task





Twenty One Engineering