Heat Pump Water Heater Technology Development

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EEBA High Performance Home Summit 2017
Residential Water Heating Energy Consumption

Water heating accounts for 2.9 Quads of primary energy

Electric – 1.44 Quads
Gas – 1.31 Quads

2015 total consumption: 21.1 Quads

*Televisions, computers, small appliances, electronics
2005 Minimum Efficiency Standards Close to Thermodynamic Limits...Best Option was Efficiency Improvement for Electrics

Notes:
0.192 kg CO$_2$/kWht;
0.525 kg CO$_2$/kWhe;
Heat rate: 11,045 Btu/kWh;
60 gal/da usage
ORNL Participates in Public/Private Partnerships to Facilitate New Products Coming to Market

Public Sector Initiatives

- Appliance and Building Standards
- Energy Efficiency (Metrics)
- Market Transformation
- Long term R&D

Private Sector Initiatives

Product Net Revenue

- Research
- Development
- Demonstration
- Deployment
- Pre-Commercialization
- Commercialization

“Valley of Death”

Success
Moderate Success
Failure
Dismal Failure

Number of Units
Development of 1st Generation HPWH Required Significant Engineering Effort

- Original concept originated through ORNL subcontract with Arthur D. Little (ADL)
  - 2 patents, late 90’s
- Enviromaster International (EMI) licenses technology & produced initial prototype around 1998
  - Constructed initially for anticipated field test
  - Dismal performance (EF=1.04)
- ORNL investigates ways to improve performance
  - Successfully increased EF to >2.4
Major Improvement was the Wraparound Condenser Design Resulting in Improved Heat Transfer
Laboratory and Field Testing Conducted on HPWH

• durability testing
  – simulation: 10-years of real world use
  – conclusions: hardware robust, control modifications successful

• field testing
  – 18 units in homes across the U.S.
  – 55% average energy savings (1+ years)
Accelerated Durability Evaluations Found Nothing Unexpected
Temperature Response Suggested Zero Need for Supplemental Heating

Note: Test accomplished based on DOE 24-h Simulated Use Test Procedure for Water Heaters
Unfortunately, EMI HPWH Product Died in “Valley of Death”

- EMI offered units from ~2002-2005
  - ~$1200-1500 installed cost
  - Very limited marketing & sales support resources (small manufacturer)
**2\textsuperscript{nd} Attempt Proved more Successful**

ORNL’s extensive HPWH experience and Water\$aver technical success attracted GE as CRADA partner in 2007.*

Reliability (accelerated life) test set up at ORNL: 10 units undergo >2500 cycles; equivalent to 10 yrs normal duty (2008-2009)

Final GE GEO Spring™ product design

First DOE Energy Star water heater

**Strong GE ad campaign**

- Spurred Rheem & AO Smith to introduce similar products
- “Valley of Death” may be averted this time
- 2009 sales of HPWHs up >600% vs. 2008

Hot water energy savings of more than 50% in residential buildings.
Cooperative Research and Development on Heat Pump Water Heater

• 2007
  – contact between ORNL and GE on heat pump water heaters initiated

• 2008
  – ORNL/GE CRADA started
  – Energy Star program requirements and eligibility criteria for residential water heaters issued
  – product plans to meet requirements disclosed by GE

• 2009
  – Energy Star (ES) criteria effective [energy factor (EF) ≥ 2.0, first-hour rating (FHR) ≥ 50 gallons, etc. for storage heat pump class]
  – GE HPWH listed as Energy Star (EF = 2.35, FHR = 63 gal)
  – GE HPWH introduced to market
ORNL Efforts to Assist GE in Developing a Successful HPWH Product:

- involved in multiple sequential development stages
- capacity testing
- efficiency testing
- reliability life testing
- component assessment
- control assessment
- system modeling/assessment
- hardware troubleshooting
- software troubleshooting
- alternative working fluid testing (FY 2011)
  - HFO-1234yf
Utility Bill Savings of HPWH Relative to 50-Gallon Standard Electric Tank Water Heater

- Based on GE estimates:
  - HPWH saves 62% on an annual basis:
    - 3025 kWh
    - $320
  - 1 year payback in some areas w/rebates
- Availability:
  - Lowe’s
  - Sears
  - other distributors
Ripple effects of GE-ORNL HPWH CRADA

A.O. Smith’s HPWH

GE’s HPWH

Rheem’s HPWH

Over time, effects are amplified
Integrated Heat Pump (IHP) for Residential or Small Commercial Building Applications

- Goal: multifunction electric heat pump (space conditioning, water heating, dehumidification, and ventilation)
  - Conceptual designs developed for both air-source and ground-source versions
    - Two-speed and variable speed compressor versions; variable speed fans and pumps
    - Potential 50% to 65% energy savings for HVAC/WH vs. suite of individual systems (13 SEER ASHP, 0.9 EF WH, 1.4 EF standalone dehumidifier, whole house ventilation per ASHRAE 62.2)
  - CRADAs in place with two major manufacturers to develop initial products
    - Ground-source version introduced to market in 2012
    - Air-source version by 2013/14
GS-IHP Equipment Description

• 7.6 kW (26kBtu/h) nominal cooling capacity
• 303 L (80 gal) hot water storage tank with EF rating of 0.94
• 4-zone control system
  – Upstairs
  – Master Bedroom
  – Living Area
  – Basement
# GS-IHP Modes of Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Heat Source</th>
<th>Heat Sink</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Space Cooling</td>
<td>Indoor Air</td>
<td>Ground Loop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space Heating</td>
<td>Ground Loop</td>
<td>Indoor Air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space Cooling plus Water Heating</td>
<td>Indoor Air</td>
<td>Domestic Hot Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Water Heating</td>
<td>Ground Loop</td>
<td>Domestic Hot Water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prioritizes water heating in the winter unless the indoor temperature falls below a programmable threshold.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Jan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average EWT (°C)</strong></td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Water Heating Capacity (kW)</strong></td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>4.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Total Power (kW)</strong></td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average COP (W/W)</strong></td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Runtime (h)</strong></td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## GS-IHP Predicted Annual Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GSIHP</th>
<th>Baseline Equipment</th>
<th>Percent Savings Over Baseline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Space Cooling</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivered (kWh)</td>
<td>8432</td>
<td>8432</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumed (kWh)</td>
<td>1707</td>
<td>2298</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Space Heating</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivered (kWh)</td>
<td>10524</td>
<td>10524</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumed (kWh)</td>
<td>2539</td>
<td>4337</td>
<td>41.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water Heating</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivered (kWh)</td>
<td>2733</td>
<td>2733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumed (kWh)</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>2733</td>
<td>73.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4972</td>
<td>9368</td>
<td>46.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AS-IHP Concept - Nordyne

- Full integration to heat, cool, ventilate, dehumidify, and heat water as needed

- AS-IHP concept, in dehumidification/ventilation/WH mode, shown at right - many modes possible
  - H or C/ventilation/WH
  - Dedicated water heating
  - Dedicated dehumidification and/or humidification
  - Ventilation air pre-treatment; H in winter, C & dehumidify in spring/summer/fall

- Lab prototype constructed and tested

Possible AS-IHP packaging approach
The New Face of Water Heating

- Demand Response
- Big Data
- Construction Codes
- Smart Appliances
- Future Regulation
- Home Connectivity
- Energy Efficiency
- Renewables
HPWH – Potential Benefits
Energy and Load Control

• Potential benefits to homeowner through higher efficiencies
  • research at ORNL has shown efficiency improvements of 9% with potential for up to 19% using advanced control strategies
• Potential benefit to utilities through load shifting and storing excess renewable energy
  • energy consumption during peak periods can be reduced to zero with minimal or no impact on performance
  • heat water when excess renewable energy is available
• Smart controllers can learn consumer (usage) and utility (peak periods) behavior and develop a strategy for controlling tank temperature to meet needs of both
Advanced HPWH Control for Energy Savings

• Maximize energy efficiency of HPWH by eliminating electric resistance use with advanced tank temperature set point control
  – Forecast future water draws
  – Tailor control to homeowner usage and utility requirements
  – Developed set point control algorithm
  – Used hot water draw data from real homes into HPWH computer models to simulate energy savings from advanced control
  – Spot checked modeled results with HPWH in Lab
Advanced HPWH Control – ORNL Test Results

- 25-home study

**Average Energy Consumption**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy (kWh)</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Advanced Control</th>
<th>Perfect Prediction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 - 1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 - 1500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500 - 2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 - 2500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Advanced Control**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Energy Savings</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-5 - 0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 20</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 25</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advanced Control Savings</th>
<th>Perfect Prediction Savings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>-0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**HPWH Load Shifting – ORNL Test Results**

- % of time tank water < 115°F

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Low Water Consumption (kWh)</th>
<th>Medium Water Consumption (kWh)</th>
<th>High Water Consumption (kWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule 1</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule 2</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule 3</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transactive Energy – Energy Efficiency & Grid-Responsive

- High-speed wide area control of loosely coupled loads
- VOLTTRON Platform
  - Unlocking load control potential
  - Demonstrated in supermarket application

Buildings projected to be 80% of load growth through 2040
Approach – Coordinated Control of Major Loads in Home
Approach – Employ Cloud and Local Communication
Key Accomplishments

HVAC/WH Connections

• Obtained hardware (CEA-2045 plug, Emerson (White Rodgers) thermostat, A.O. Smith load control switch

• Evaluated communication options
  • vendor cloud service
  • local communication

• Established connection with Emerson T-stat and CEA-2045 plug using SkyCentrics cloud service

• Established connection with Emerson T-stat locally
Key Accomplishments

- Completed end-to-end communication with HVAC and water heater and demonstrated HVAC/WH control in laboratory and house
- Developed demand response control algorithms
- Developed fault detection capability
Next Steps and Future Plans

- Test functionality, reliability, and energy/demand control/cost savings
- Develop partnerships and expand homeowner amenities
  - Southern Company Neighborhood of the Future
- Add additional devices/components to the HEMS
  - lighting
  - security