

Chris Fuller, PE, CNU-A, LEED AP

**STAENGL**

ENGINEERING



Deep dive  
into carbon  
impacts of  
mechanical  
system  
choices for  
passive  
house  
buildings



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Deep dive  
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Don't lose sight of  
the 50,000 ft view:  
*Where and What*  
you build is the  
most important.  
Will it be loved?  
Will the space  
created by it be  
loved?



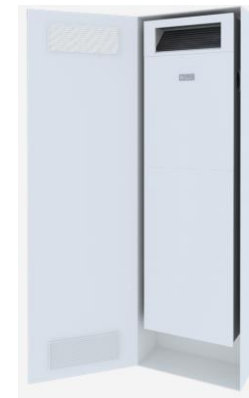
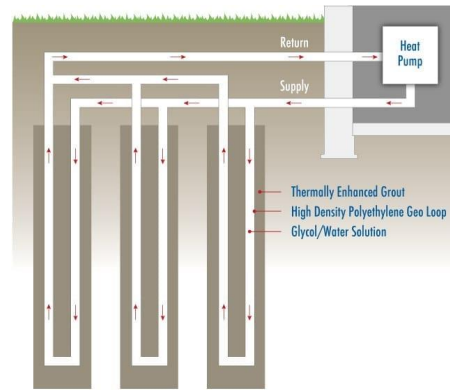
# Learning Objective: Compare the Carbon Impacts of different HVAC, Dehumidification and Hot Water System Choices

- ▶ Passive House Multifamily Building is currently under construction
- ▶ IES VE used to energy model all HVAC cases against each other.
  - ▶ All systems use a **20 year** analysis time period for energy and refrigerant
  - ▶ The building has 45 apartments, 133 people, and 57,500 sq ft
- ▶ Hot water modeled with spreadsheets
  - ▶ 20 gallons per person per day (*note this is different than the 6.6 gpd in the PHIUS guidebook*)
- ▶ Equipment, piping, ductwork and accessories accounted for in the weight of each system and a simplified **1 to 9 lbs CO<sub>2</sub>e / lb of equipment\*** depending on complexity used to arrive at the embodied carbon of the systems. **\* This is a very difficult number to attain and verify.**
- ▶ Refrigerants impacts are quantified using a leakage model and GWP20



# Heating and Cooling Investigation

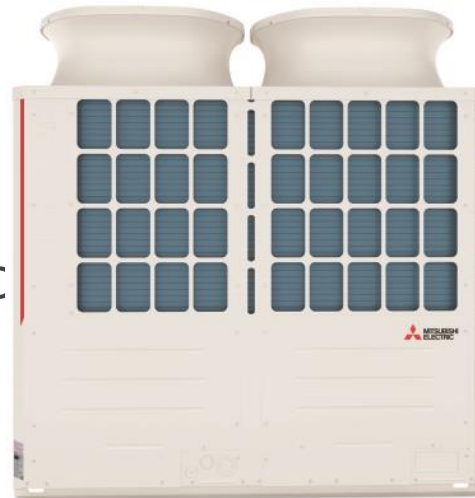
VRF.....Mini Split.....Geothermal.....All-in-one (Ephoca)



## Heating and Cooling: VRF (Variable Refrigerant Flow) \* *Installed System*

### Pieces of Equipment

- ▶ Mitsubishi VRF
- ▶ 47x vertical ducted indoor units
- ▶ 11x other indoor units
- ▶ 2x twelve-ton VRF outdoor units
- ▶ 1x fourteen-ton VRF outdoor units
- ▶ 10x branch controllers
- ▶ 58x Small ERVs (Panasonic FV-10VEC2)
- ▶ Refrigerant Piping
- ▶ Conditioning and Ventilation Room-by-room



### Critical Statistics

- ▶ 11,900 lbs of equipment
- ▶ 1130 lbs of refrigerant piping
- ▶ 20,726 lbs of ductwork and accessories
- ▶ 214 lbs of R-410A Refrigerant
- ▶ **Leak Rate: 6%**
- ▶ **EUI: 6.29 kBTU/sqft/yr**



# Heating and Cooling: Mini Splits

## Pieces of Equipment

- ▶ Mitsubishi Mini-Splits
- ▶ 47x vertical ducted indoor units
- ▶ 11x other indoor units
- ▶ 58x mini-split outdoor units
- ▶ 58x Small ERVs  
(Panasonic FV-10VEC2)
- ▶ Refrigerant Piping
- ▶ Conditioning and Ventilation  
Ductwork Room-by-room



## Critical Statistics

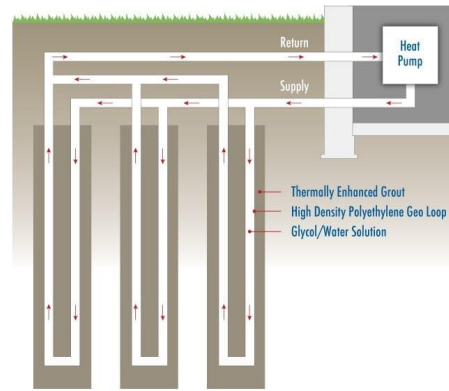
- ▶ 15,500 lbs of equipment
- ▶ 792 lbs of refrigerant piping
- ▶ 20,726 lbs of ductwork and accessories
- ▶ 121 lbs of R-410A Refrigerant
- ▶ **Leak Rate: 5%**
- ▶ **EUI: 8.12 kBTU/sqft/yr**

# Heating and Cooling: Geothermal

HC3

## Pieces of Equipment

- ▶ 47x ducted water-to-air heat pumps (waterfurnace)
- ▶ 11x console water-to-air heat pumps (waterfurnace)
- ▶ 2x circulation pumps
- ▶ 28x three hundred foot wells
- ▶ 58x Small ERVs (Panasonic FV-10VEC2)
- ▶ Conditioning and Ventilation Ductwork Room-by-room



## Critical Statistics

- ▶ 9,520 lbs of equipment
- ▶ 19,900 lbs of water piping
- ▶ 20,726 lbs of ductwork and accessories
- ▶ 89 lbs of R-410A Refrigerant
- ▶ **Leak Rate: 3%**
- ▶ **EUI: 5.09 kBTU/sqft/yr**



# Heating and Cooling: All-in-One (Ephoca)

## Pieces of Equipment

- ▶ 47x vertical ephoca heat pump/ERVs
- ▶ 11x horizontal ephoca heat pump/ERVs
- ▶ Conditioning and Ventilation Ductwork Room-by-room



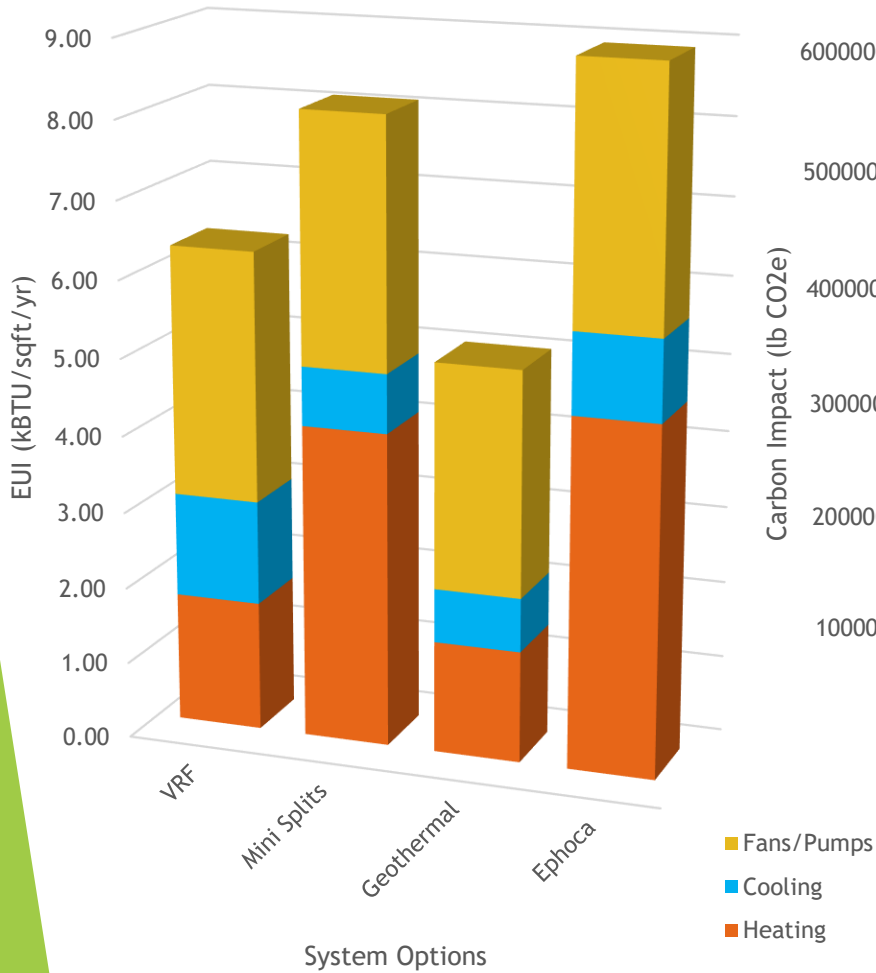
## Critical Statistics

- ▶ 15,237 lbs of equipment
- ▶ **0 lbs of refrigerant piping**
- ▶ 12,250 lbs of ductwork and accessories
- ▶ 81 lbs of R-410A Refrigerant
- ▶ **Leak Rate: 3%**
- ▶ **EUI: 8.95 kBTU/sqft/yr**

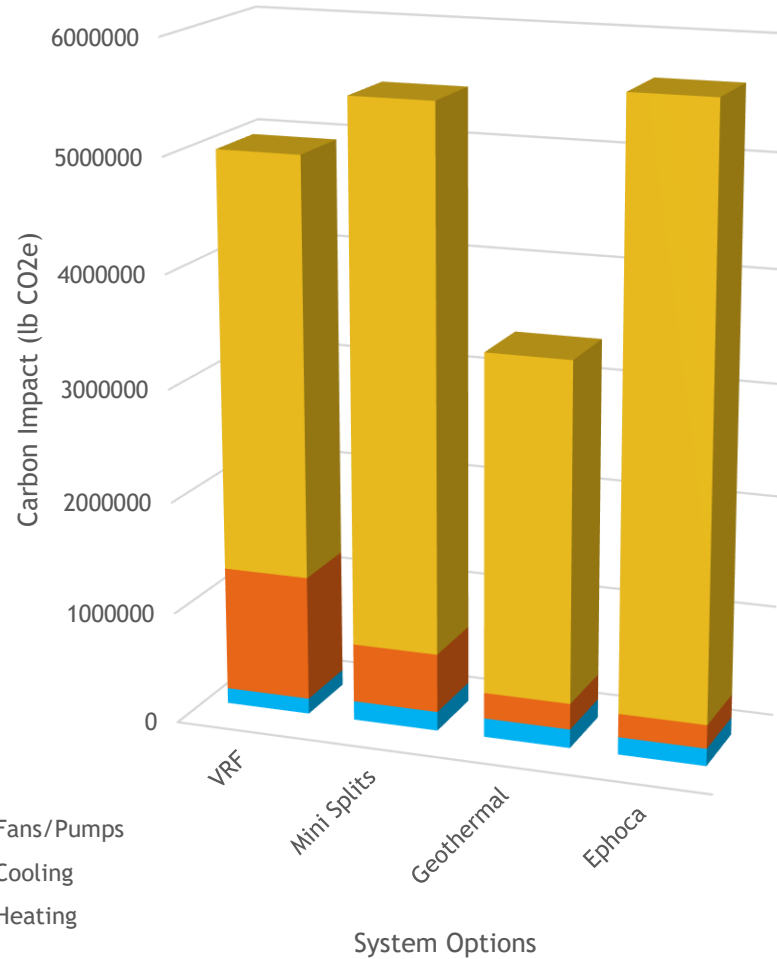


# Heating and Cooling Investigation Results

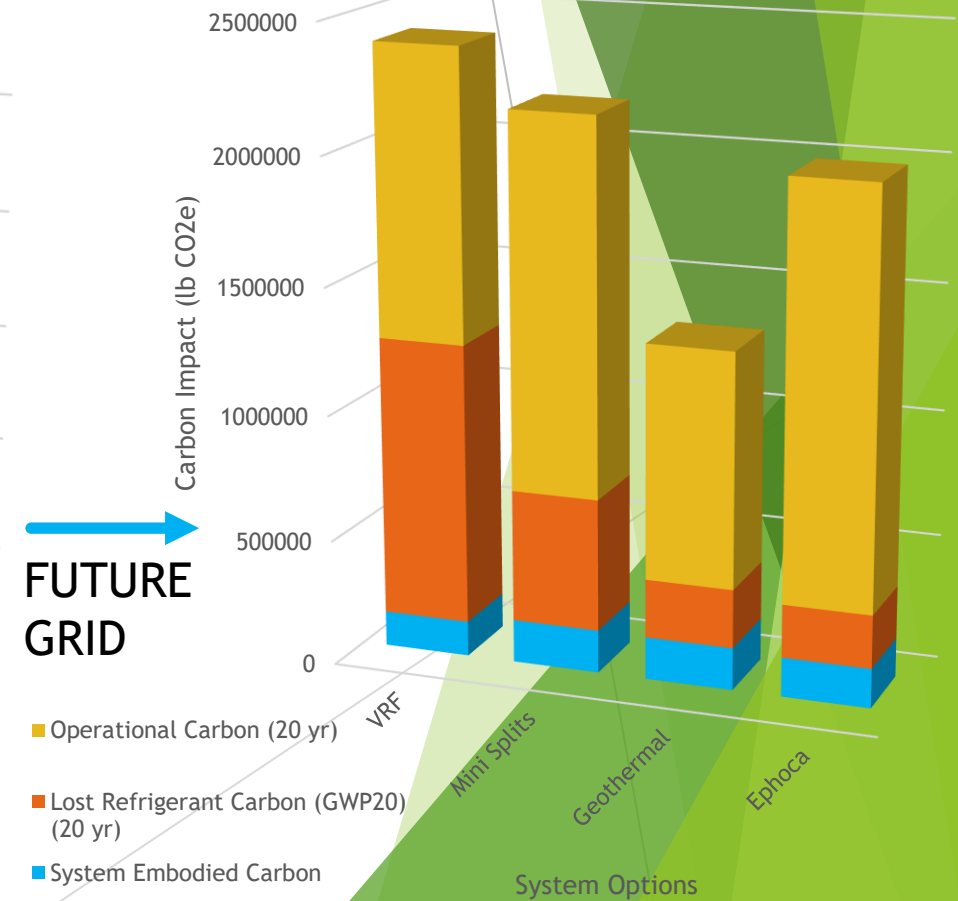
EUI of Heating, Cooling & Ventilation (One Year)



20 Year Carbon Impact of Heating and Cooling Options (PA "Dirty" Grid) 1757 lb CO<sub>2</sub>e/MWh

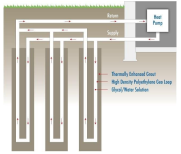


20 Year Carbon Impact of Heating and Cooling Options (NYS "Clean" Grid) 540 lb CO<sub>2</sub>e/MWh



# Heating and Cooling Investigation Takeaways

- ▶ As the electrical grid gets cleaner (renewables added) the carbon impact of refrigerant becomes more pronounced as the impact of operational energy carbon is reduced.
- ▶ Geothermal is a clear winner in both operational and refrigerant carbon savings, however ***Geothermal wells are the trickiest system to get correct, you MUST have a rockstar geothermal well installer or do not consider it.***
- ▶ VRF and to a lesser degree mini-split heat pumps use a lot of refrigerant and are prone to leaks due to the large amount of field-installed piping. Even though the energy use is lower than other systems, the amount of refrigerant cancels out the carbon benefit.
- ▶ All-in-one systems like ephoca are compelling mainly due to their reduced system complexity and reduced refrigerant charge, even though they do use a little more energy
- ▶ VRF was chosen for the building many years ago due to limited roof space for mini splits, the site was too challenging for geothermal, and ephoca did not exist yet.



# Dehumidification Investigation

Packaged DOAS.....Split DOAS...Packaged Geothermal...Split Geothermal...Wall Dehumidifiers



# Dehumidification: Packaged DOAS (Trane) \* *Installed System*

## Pieces of Equipment

- ▶ Subtract the 58x Small ERVs from the H/C analysis (Panasonic FV-10VEC2)
- ▶ Add Ventilation Ductwork From Rooftop to rooms
- ▶ Add a ten-ton Trane Horizon Dedicated Outside Air System



## Critical Statistics

- ▶ 825 lbs of added equipment
- ▶ 20,726 lbs of added ductwork and accessories
- ▶ 35.6 lbs of R-410A Refrigerant
- ▶ ***Leak Rate: 3%***
- ▶ ***EUI: 1.58 kBTU/sqft/yr***

# Dehumidification: Packaged DOAS (Swegon/Mitsubishi VRF)

## Pieces of Equipment

- ▶ Subtract the 58x Small ERVs from the H/C analysis (Panasonic FV-10VEC2)
- ▶ Add Ventilation Ductwork From Rooftop to rooms
- ▶ Add a ten-ton VRF outdoor unit
- ▶ Add a Swegon Gold RX DOAS



## Critical Statistics

- ▶ 90 lbs of subtracted equipment
- ▶ 16 lbs of refrigerant piping
- ▶ 20,726 lbs of added ductwork and accessories
- ▶ 39 lbs of R-410A Refrigerant
- ▶ **Leak Rate: 5%**
- ▶ **EUI: 1.35 kBTU/sqft/yr**

# Dehumidification: Packaged Geothermal DOAS (Waterfurnace)

## Pieces of Equipment

- ▶ Subtract the 58x Small ERVs from the H/C analysis (Panasonic FV-10VEC2)
- ▶ Add Ventilation Ductwork From Rooftop to rooms
- ▶ Add a ten-ton Waterfurnace Versatec 500
- ▶ 5x three hundred foot wells



## Critical Statistics

- ▶ 380 lbs of subtracted equipment
- ▶ 20,726 lbs of added ductwork and accessories
- ▶ 13 lbs of R-410A Refrigerant
- ▶ **Leak Rate: 3%**
- ▶ **EUI: 1.06 kBTU/sqft/yr**

# Dehumidification: Split Geothermal DOAS (Swegon/Waterfurnace Hydronic)

## Pieces of Equipment

- ▶ Subtract the 58x Small ERVs from the H/C analysis (Panasonic FV-10VEC2)
- ▶ Add Ventilation Ductwork From Rooftop to rooms
- ▶ Add a ten-ton water-to-water heat pump
- ▶ Add a Swegon Gold RX DOAS
- ▶ 5x three hundred foot wells



## Critical Statistics

- ▶ 795 lbs of subtracted equipment
- ▶ 20 lbs of water piping
- ▶ 20,726 lbs of added ductwork and accessories
- ▶ 4 lbs of R-410A Refrigerant
- ▶ **Leak Rate: 3%**
- ▶ **EUI: 0.90 kBTU/sqft/yr**

# Dehumidification: Wall Mounted Dehumidifiers

DH5

## Pieces of Equipment

- ▶ Add 58x wall mounted dehumidifiers (Innovative Dehumidifer IW-25-4)



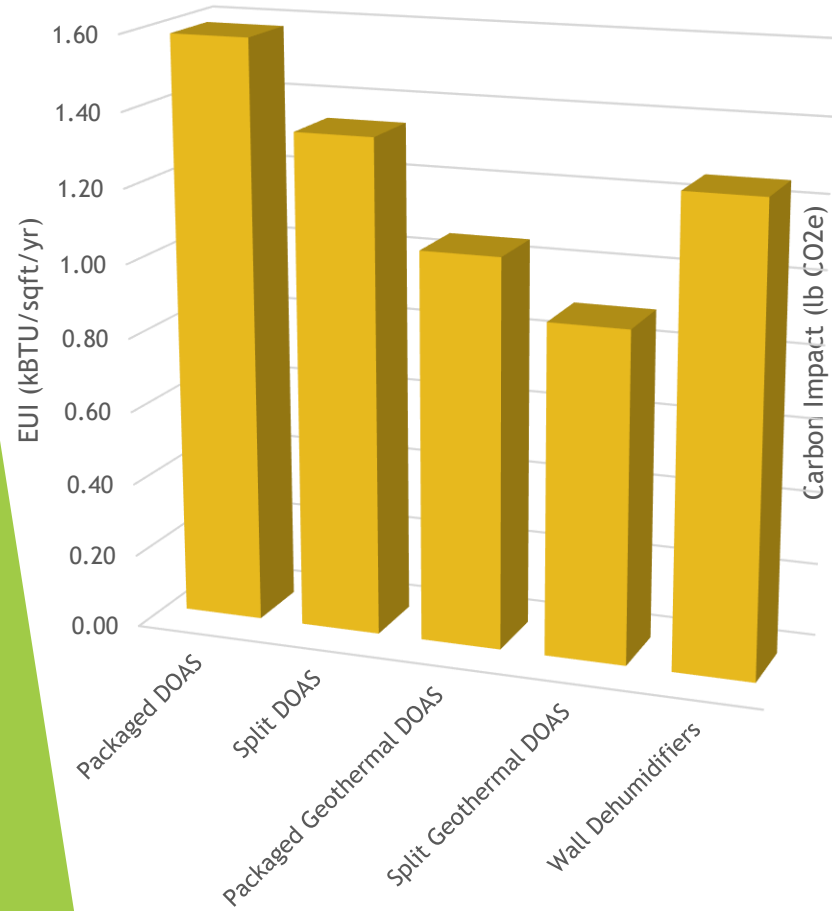
## Critical Statistics

- ▶ 2262 lbs of added equipment
- ▶ 168 lbs of condensate piping
- ▶ 24.3 lbs of R-134A Refrigerant
- ▶ **Leak Rate: 3%**
- ▶ **EUI: 1.26 kBTU/sqft/yr**



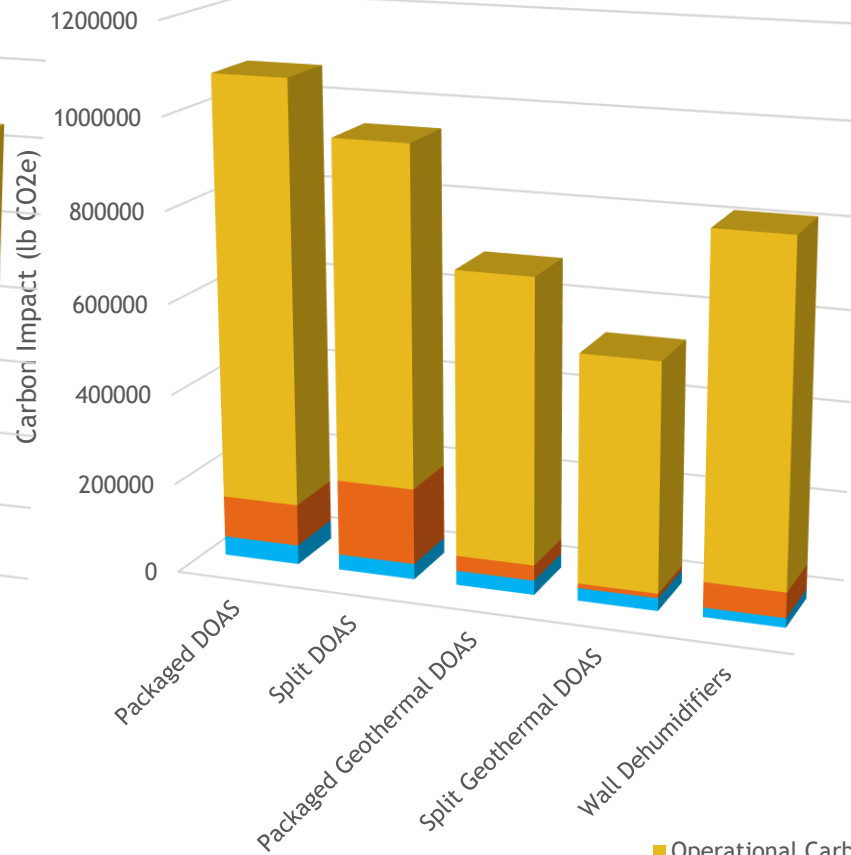
# Dehumidification Investigation Results

EUI of Adding Dehumidification (One Year)



System Options

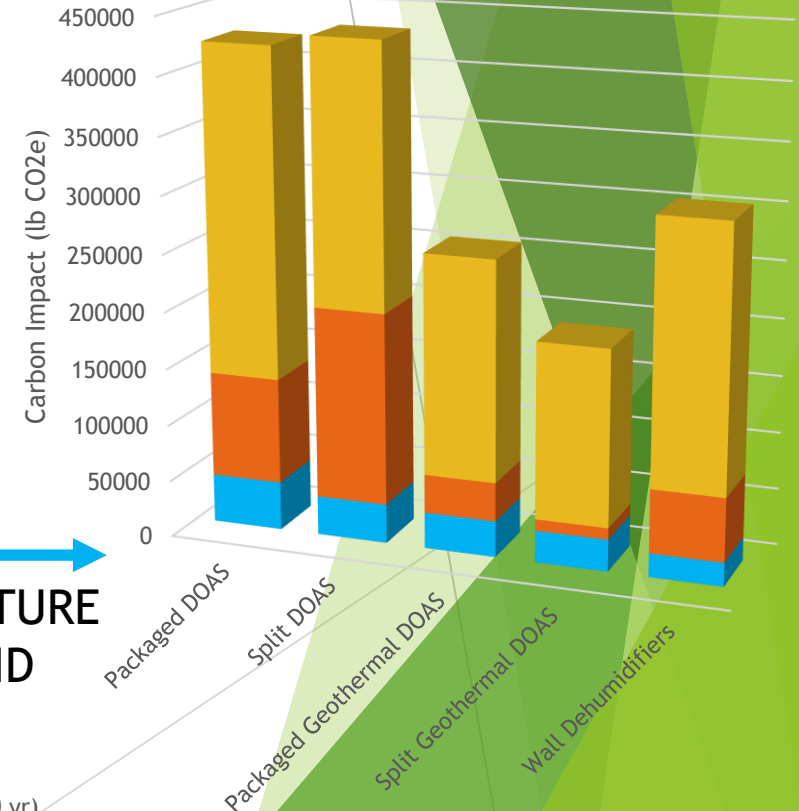
20 Year Carbon Impact of Adding Dehumidification (PA "Dirty" Grid) 1757 lb CO<sub>2</sub>e/MWh



System Options

20 Year Carbon Impact of Adding Dehumidification (NYS "Clean" Grid) 540 lb CO<sub>2</sub>e/MWh

FUTURE GRID



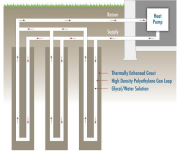
System Options

- Operational Carbon (20 yr)
- Lost Refrigerant Carbon (GWP20) (20 yr)
- System Embodied Carbon

# Dehumidification Investigation

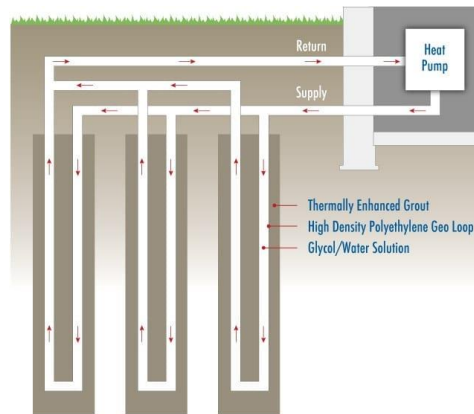
## Takeaways

- ▶ As the electrical grid gets cleaner (renewables added) the carbon impact of refrigerant becomes more pronounced as the impact of operational energy carbon is reduced.
- ▶ Geothermal is again a clear winner in both operational and refrigerant carbon savings but again, ***Geothermal wells are the trickiest system to get correct, you MUST have a rockstar geothermal well installer or do not consider it.***
- ▶ The energy efficiency gains of using a high performance ERV like swegon is somewhat counteracted by the fact that a VRF conditioning system is required to add dehumidification to the unit, which is more prone to refrigerant leaks than a packaged alternative.
- ▶ All-in-one systems like ephoca require wall mounted dehumidifiers in many climate areas; wall mounted dehumidifiers are also easy to install.
- ▶ Rooftop DOAS systems require a lot of extra ductwork over using wall mounted dehumidifiers.
- ▶ A packaged DOAS was chosen for the building many years ago due to first cost, the site was too challenging for geothermal, and ephoca did not exist yet.



# Heat Pump Domestic Hot Water Investigation

Distributed Tanks...Central CO2 with HP/EL recirc...Central Geothermal...Central VRF



# Hot Water: Distributed Tanks (Rheem) \*

## *Installed System*

WH1

### Pieces of Equipment

- ▶ 28x 80 gallon tank type heat pump hot water heaters
- ▶ 28x expansion tanks



### Critical Statistics

- ▶ 7094 lbs of equipment
- ▶ 3600 lbs of condensate piping and ductwork
- ▶ 25.2 lbs of R-134A Refrigerant
- ▶ ***Leak Rate: 3%***
- ▶ ***EUI: 3.23 kBTU/sqft/yr***

# Hot Water: Central CO<sub>2</sub> with HP Recirc (Swegon + Rheem)

## Pieces of Equipment

- ▶ 7x CO<sub>2</sub> heat pump hot water heaters
- ▶ 8x 120-gallon hot water storage tanks
- ▶ 1x expansion tank
- ▶ 3x heat pumps to handle recirculation losses
- ▶ 1x recirculation pump



## Critical Statistics

- ▶ 4370 lbs of equipment
- ▶ 4470 lbs of hot water piping
- ▶ 3 lbs of R-134A Refrigerant
- ▶ 21 lbs of CO<sub>2</sub> refrigerant
- ▶ **Leak Rate: 3%**
- ▶ **EUI: 2.96 kBTU/sqft/yr (Primary)**
- ▶ **EUI: 0.14 kBTU/sqft/yr (Recirc)**

# Hot Water: Central CO<sub>2</sub> with Electric Recirc (Swegon)

WH2A

## Pieces of Equipment

- ▶ 7x CO<sub>2</sub> heat pump hot water heaters
- ▶ 8x 120-gallon hot water storage tanks
- ▶ 1x expansion tank
- ▶ 1x electric resistance tank to handle recirculation losses
- ▶ 1x recirculation pump

## Critical Statistics

- ▶ 3882 lbs of equipment
- ▶ 4470 lbs of hot water piping
- ▶ 21 lbs of CO<sub>2</sub> refrigerant
- ▶ **Leak Rate: 3%**
- ▶ **EUI: 2.96 kBTU/sqft/yr (Primary)**
- ▶ **EUI: 0.51 kBTU/sqft/yr (Recirc)**

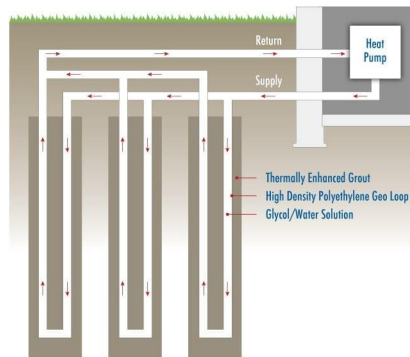


# Hot Water: Central *Geothermal*

WH3

## Pieces of Equipment

- ▶ 1x nine-ton Water-to-water heat pump (Waterfurnace NEW)
- ▶ 8x 120-gallon hot water storage tanks
- ▶ 1x expansion tank
- ▶ 1x recirculation pump
- ▶ 2x equipment pumps
- ▶ 4x three-hundred-foot wells



## Critical Statistics

- ▶ 2832 lbs of equipment
- ▶ 7194 lbs of hot water and geothermal piping
- ▶ 4 lbs of R-134A refrigerant
- ▶ **Leak Rate: 3%**
- ▶ **EUI: 3.05 kBTU/sqft/yr (Primary)**
- ▶ **EUI: 0.29 kBTU/sqft/yr (Recirc)**

# Hot Water: Central VRF

WH4

## Pieces of Equipment

- ▶ 1x ten-ton VRF outdoor Unit (LG)
- ▶ 2x hydro-kit refrigerant-to-water heat pump (LG)
- ▶ 8x 120-gallon hot water storage tanks
- ▶ 1x expansion tank
- ▶ 1x recirculation pump
- ▶ 2x equipment pumps



## Critical Statistics

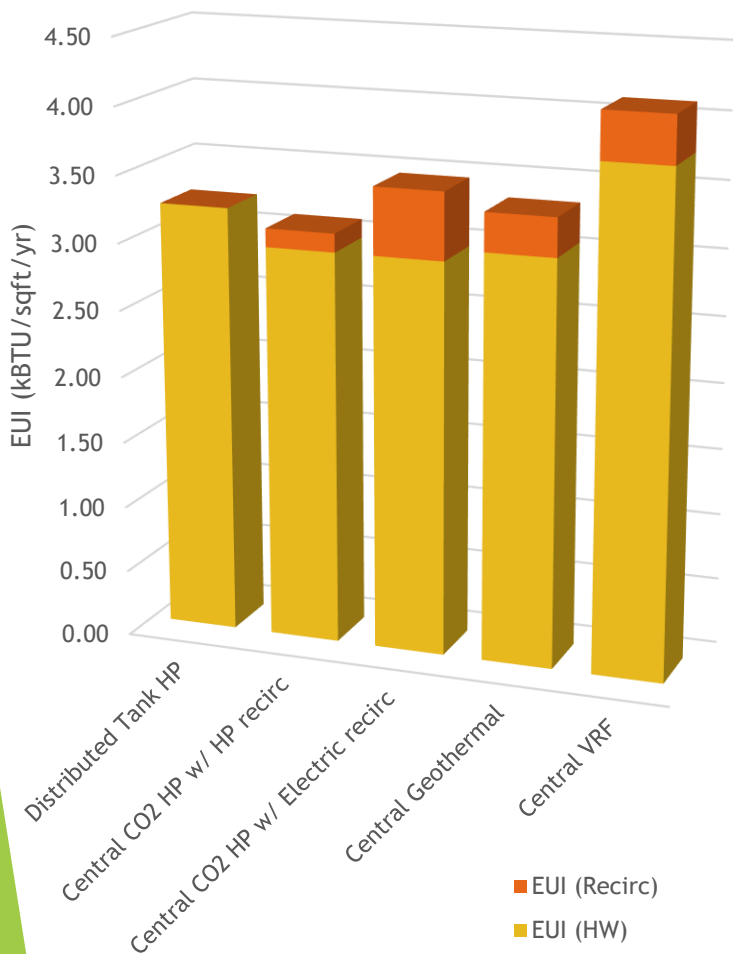
- ▶ 3917 lbs of equipment
- ▶ 4523 lbs of hot water piping
- ▶ 19.8 lbs of R-410A refrigerant
- ▶ 9.9 lbs of R-134A refrigerant
- ▶ **Leak Rate: 6% VRF / 3% Hydro Kit**
- ▶ **EUI: 3.76 kBTU/sqft/yr (Primary)**
- ▶ **EUI: 0.36 kBTU/sqft/yr (Recirc)**





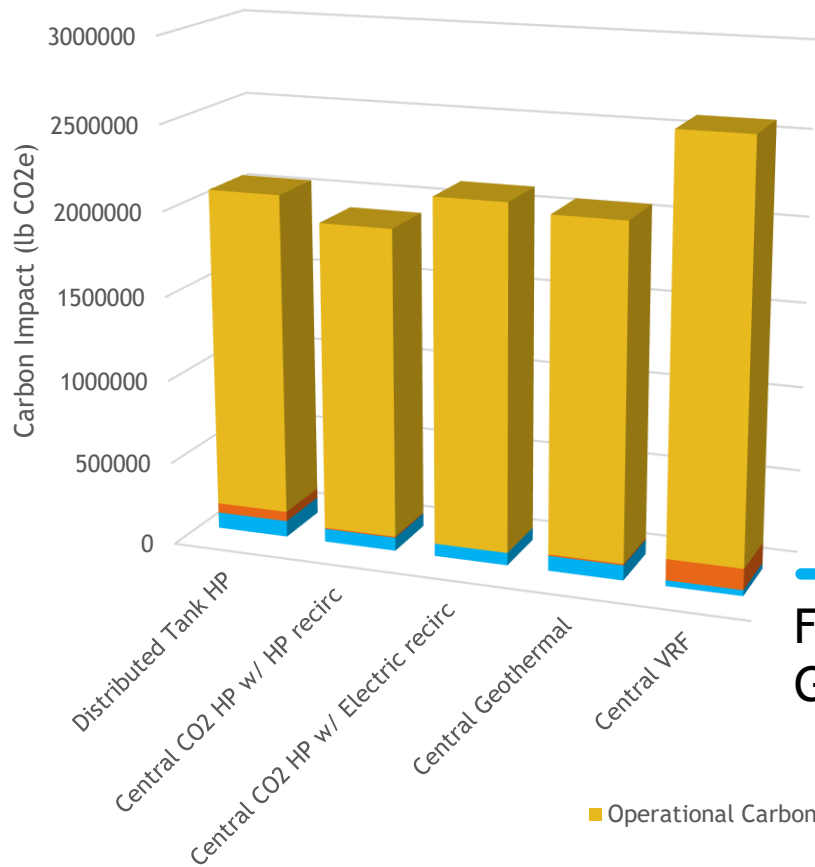
# Heat Pump Domestic Hot Water Results (20 gpd)

EUI of Water Heating (One Year)



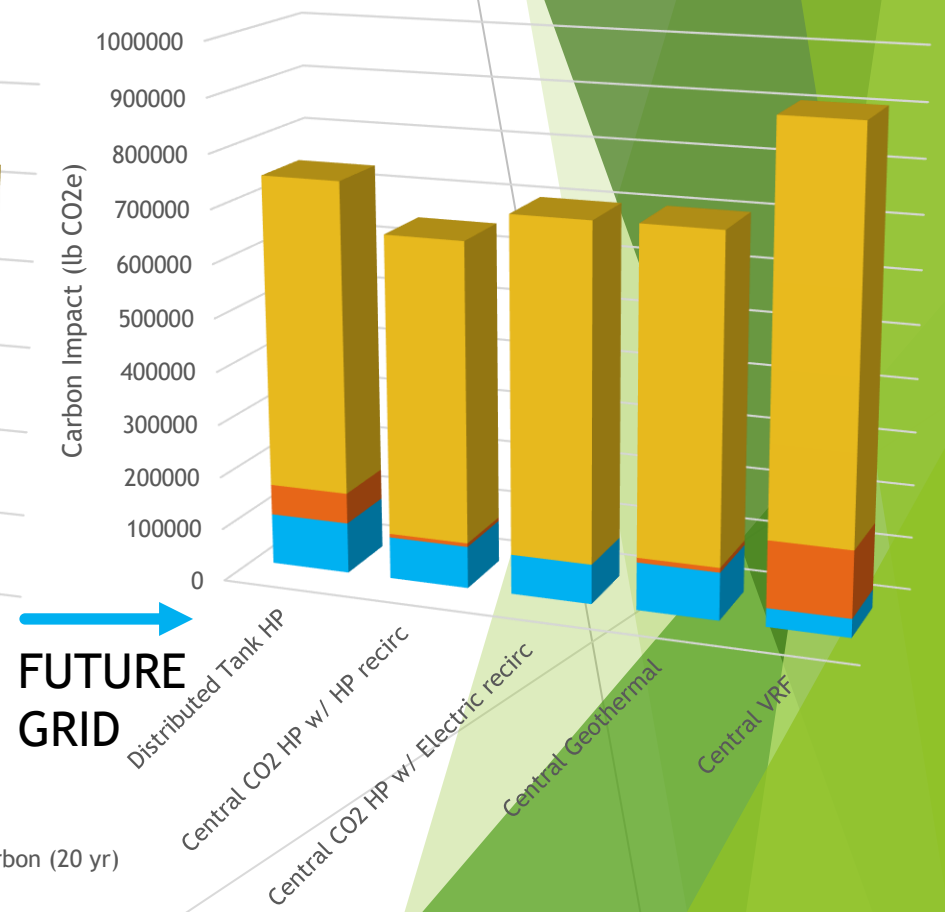
System Options

20 Year Carbon Impact of Water Heating (PA "Dirty" Grid) 1757 lb CO2e/MWh



System Options

20 Year Carbon Impact of Water Heating (NYS "Clean" Grid) 540 lb CO2e/MWh

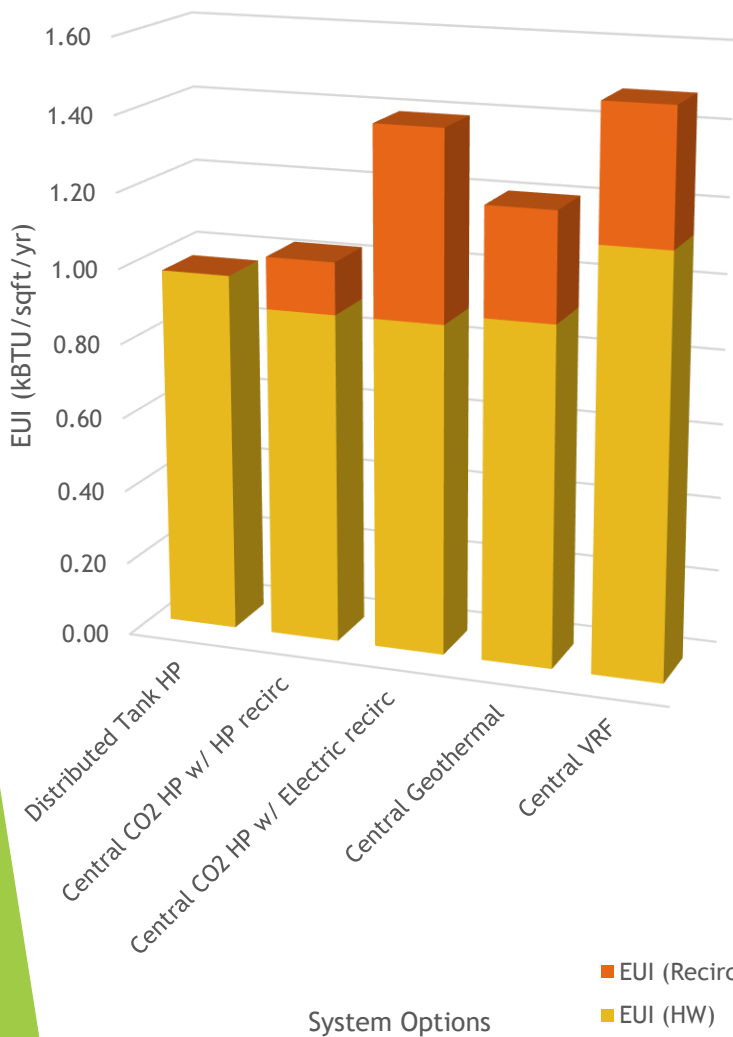


System Options

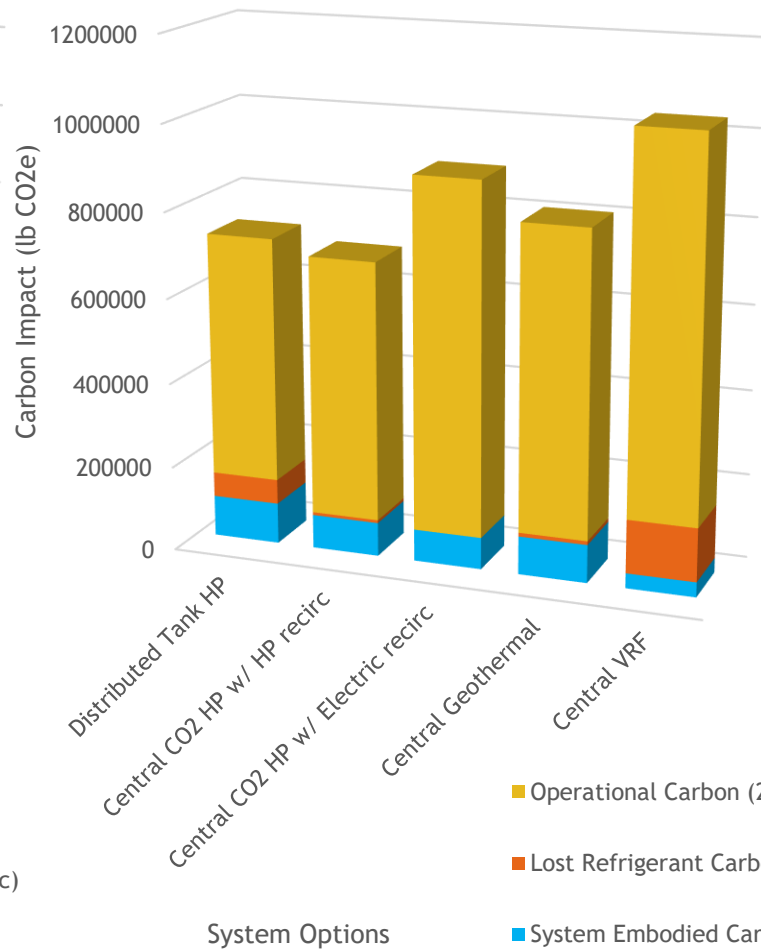
FUTURE GRID

# Heat Pump Domestic Hot Water Results (6.6 gpd)

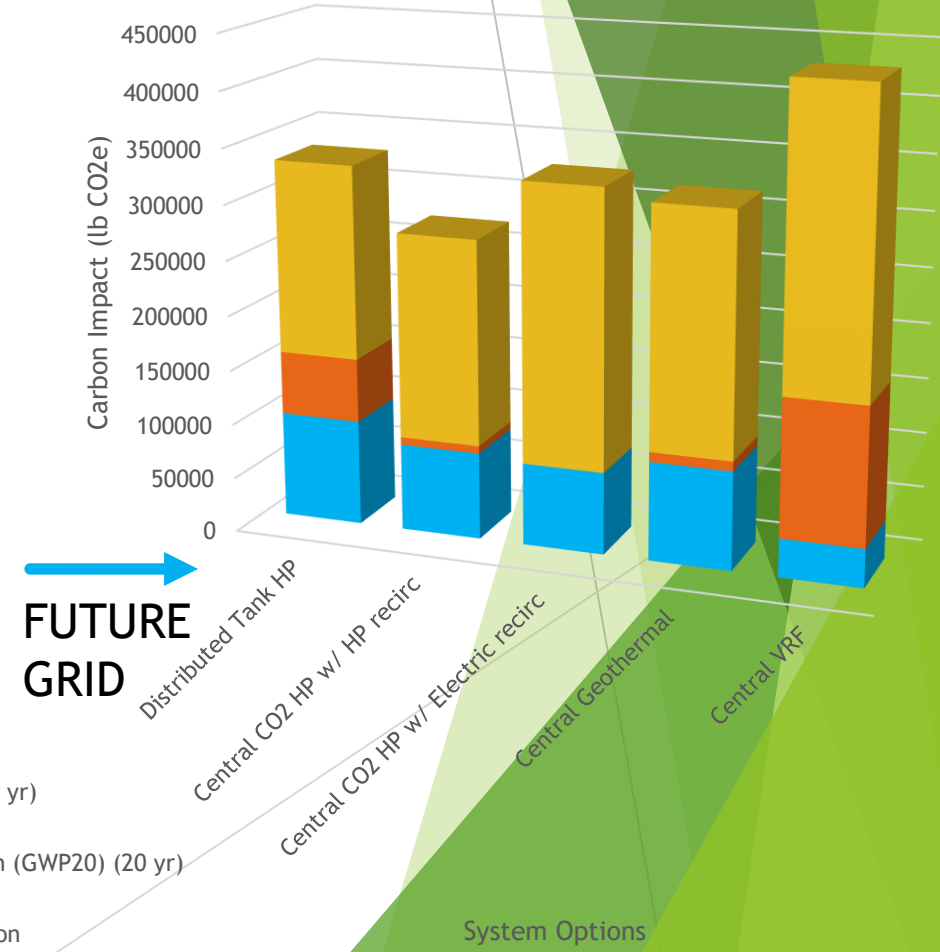
EUI of Water Heating (One Year)



20 Year Carbon Impact of Water Heating (PA "Dirty" Grid) 1757 lb CO2e/MWh



20 Year Carbon Impact of Water Heating (NYS "Clean" Grid) 540 lb CO2e/MWh



# Heat Pump Domestic Hot Water Investigation Takeaways

- ▶ As the electrical grid gets cleaner (renewables added) the carbon impact of refrigerant becomes more pronounced as the impact of operational energy carbon is reduced.
- ▶ All heat pump hot water systems analyzed have very good performance and relatively low embodied and refrigerant impacts
- ▶ VRF hot water is the most complex, uses the most energy, and contains more refrigerant than all other systems, but doesn't require freeze protection like the CO2 options.
- ▶ Central CO2 heat pumps require freeze protection as domestic water is on the roof.
- ▶ Geothermal hot water systems must be considered and analyzed carefully as they shift the yearly energy balance of the wells. You can end up cooling the ground too much in cold climates
- ▶ A distributed tank heat pump system was chosen for the building many years ago because there was space for the heat pumps in the building and Sanden CO2 was at the early adopter phase. VRF was not considered due to limited manufacturers importing hydronic .

