

Renewables at Calvin

ENGR 333: Thermal Design and Optimization

Rachel Evans, Alex Gross, Daniella Sugijanto, Jake Shaarda

Problem Statement

What is the largest possible reduction in Calvin's annual energy expenses from a \$5 M investment in renewable energy?

Calvin's current energy expenses: \$3 M/year

Outline

Renewable Energy Technologies

Main Recommendation

Analyses

Options & Alternatives

Conclusion

Renewable Energy Technologies

Solar

- Energy from sunlight
- Focus on photovoltaic (PV) panels



<https://www.sciencenews.org/blog/science-ticker/solar-panels-are-poised-be-truly-green>

Wind

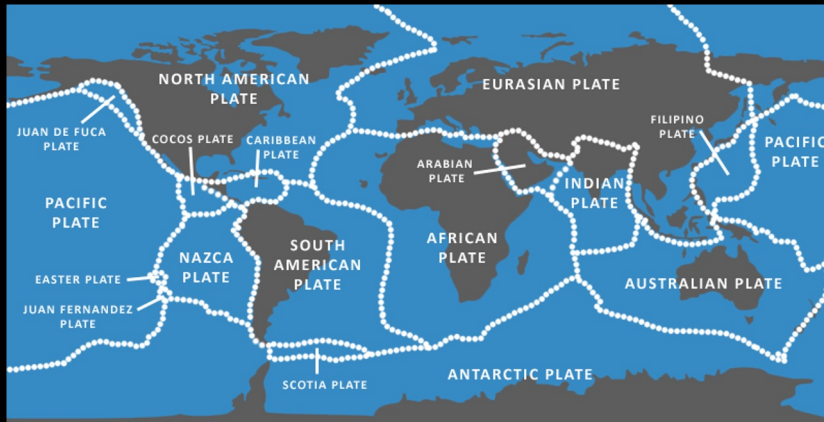
- Electricity from wind
- Height restrictions around airport



<https://www.politico.eu/article/small-old-wind-towers-make-for-big-new-problems/>

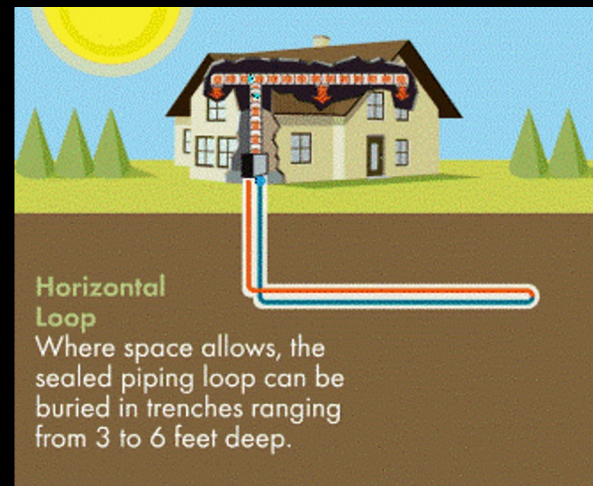
Geothermal

Electricity



<https://getech.com/plate-tectonics-50/>

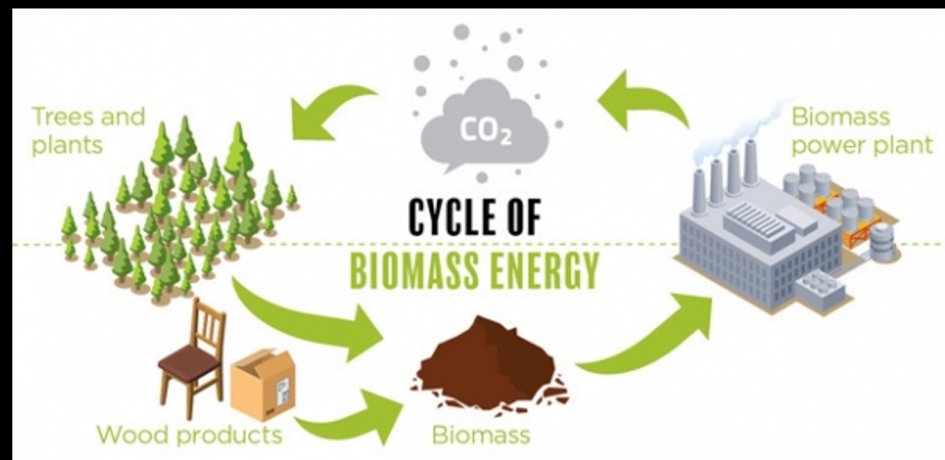
Heating and Cooling



<https://cairhvac.com/geothermal-heat/>

Biomass

- Energy from waste/OM
- Large implementation costs
- Not viable at Calvin



<https://www.canadianbiomassmagazine.ca/biofuel/any-renewable-energy-solution-requires-extracting-the-full-value-of-biomass-6499>

Main Recommendation

Main Recommendation

- Invest into solar technology (~\$3.5 M)
 - Covers 10% of Calvin's electricity needs
 - Reduces CO₂ emissions by 6.7%
 - Options available for remaining funds



<https://earth911.com/eco-watch/energy/community-solar-farms/>

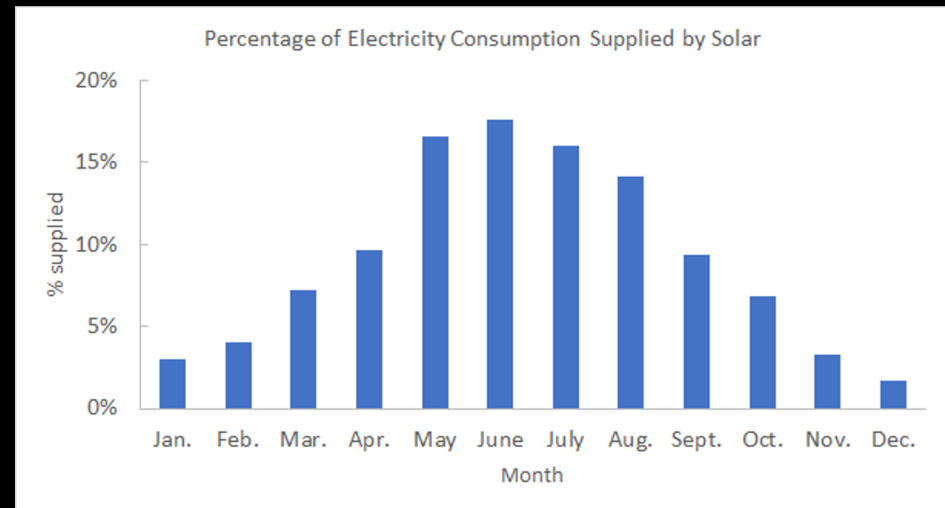
Analyses

Section B Analysis

Main Recommendation

Max out rooftops with solar

- \$3.7 M
- 5889 solar panels (~5 acres)
- 2.115 GW-hr/yr
- \$184 k/year
- 20-year payback



Rooftop Locations

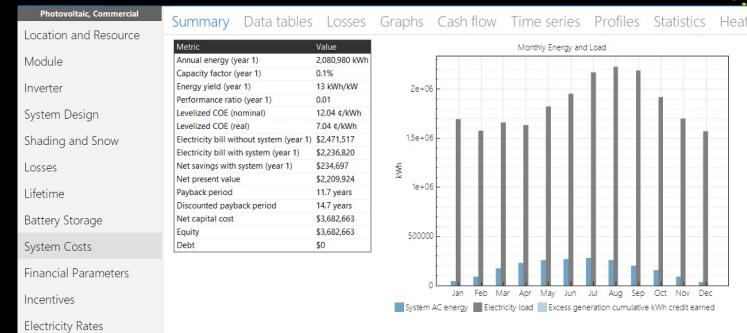
- Using all possible available roof space
 - Weight/loadings
 - Tree cover
 - Calvin architecture group



<https://calvin.edu/map/campusmap.pdf>

Calculations - SAM vs. Our Model

- System Advisor Model (SAM)
 - NREL
 - Uses GPS to draw up the entire system
 - Long processing time



- Our model
 - Built in Excel
 - Weather data, life cycle analysis, panel orientations
 - Within 10% of SAM

Solar Panels		Inverters - SE7600T	
Number of Solar Panels	5893 Panels	Number of Inverters	24
Number of Strings	34	Inverter Power	7600 W
Panels per string	173	Inverter Max Voltage	400 V DC
Price Per Solar Panel	\$ 190.00 2019\$/Panel	Inverter Price	\$ 1,550.00 2019\$/Inverter
Packaging Price	\$ - 2019\$/Panel	Labor Cost	\$ 40.00 2019\$/hr
Optimization Module Price	\$ - 2019\$/Module	Hour Labor/Inverter	2 hr/panel
Labor Cost	\$ 40.00 2019\$/hr	Inverter Efficiency	0.99
Hour Labor/panel	2 hr/panel	Cable Efficiency	0.91
Maximum Power	275 Wdc	String/Inverter	2
Solar Panel W Dim	1.65 m	Panel/Inverter	203
Solar Panel H Dim	0.93 m	Area per string	0.83 m^2
Spec Between Panels X	0.05 m		
Spec Between Panels Y	1 m		
Solar Panel Efficiency	0%		
Total Price Per solar Panel	\$ 220.00 12010\$/Panel		
Solar Panel Area	164 m^2/Panel		
Effective Area of String	234.00 m^2/10string		
Effective Solar Panel Area	9656.04 m^2		
Effective Solar Panel Area	2.23 acres		
Total Price of Panel Area	\$ 1071.00		
Power Output/Panel Area	4.24 W/m^2		
Power Output/string	804.00 W		
Cost DC/Invert	\$411.90 /V		
Electricity Produced	2.50 GWh/yr		
Utility Fee Rate	\$0.09 /kWh/yr		
Utility Electricity Usage	22.00 GWh/yr		
System Power	1617.00 W		
Working Weight	43300.46 lbs		
Given Range of Land Prices			
Avg Cost/acre	\$ 1.70 2019\$/acre		
Property Tax	\$ 1.70 2019\$/acre		

Solar - Equipment Choices

Solar Panel



<https://www.civicsolar.com/product/canadian-solar-cs6k-300ms-300w-mono-quintech-blkwht-solar-panel-5bb>

Inverter



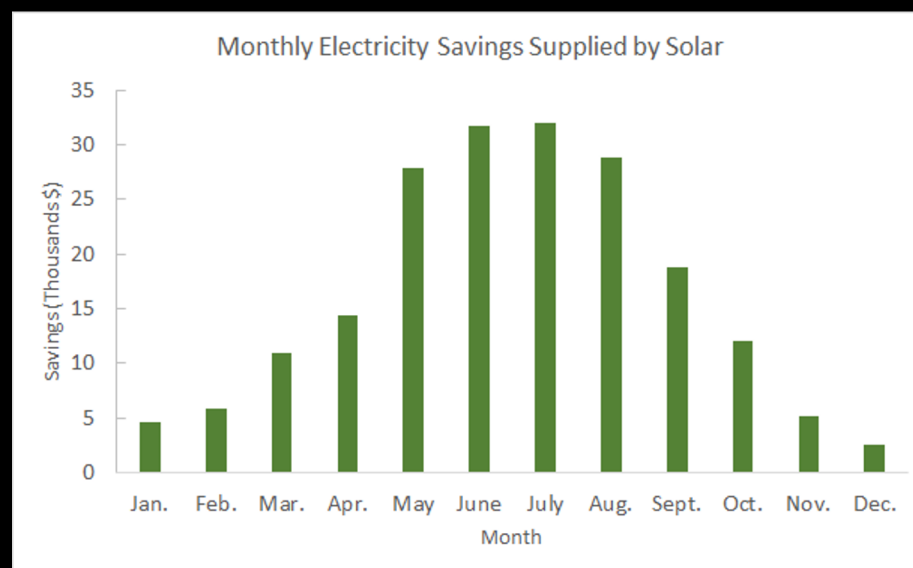
<https://www.sma-america.com/products/solarinverters/sunny-boy-30-us-38-us-50-us-60-us-70-us-77-us.html>

Racking



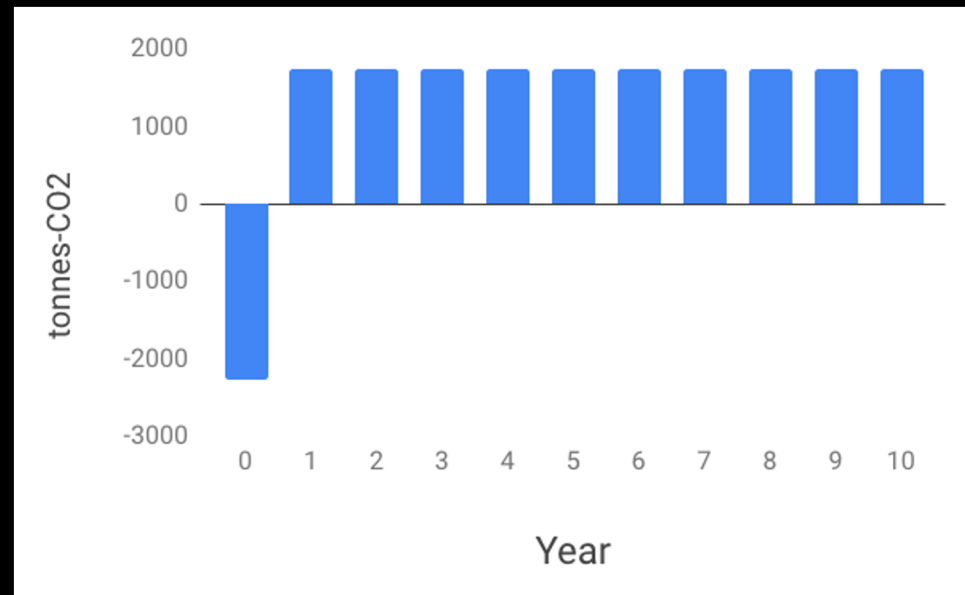
Why Solar?

- Financial benefits
 - \$184 k/year
- Visual representation
 - Commitment
- Easily scalable



CO₂ Emissions

- Can payback its embodied CO₂ emissions within 1.3 years
- Would offset 1800 tonnes CO₂ annually (6.8% of emissions)



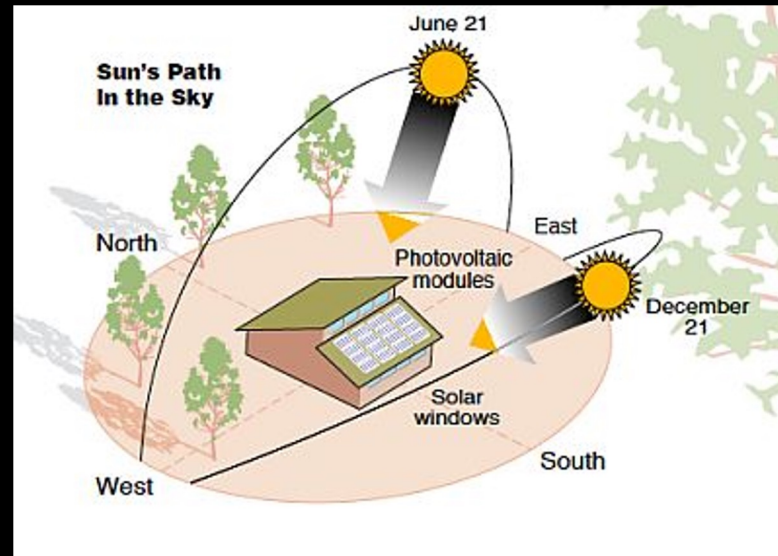
Section A Analysis

Goals

Goal - not to exceed the baseline electricity usage

- Roof direction
- Certain roofs - not feasible

Energy storage not practical



<https://livingonsolarpower.wordpress.com/2013/03/08/how-the-sun-moves-through-the-sky/>

Main Recommendation

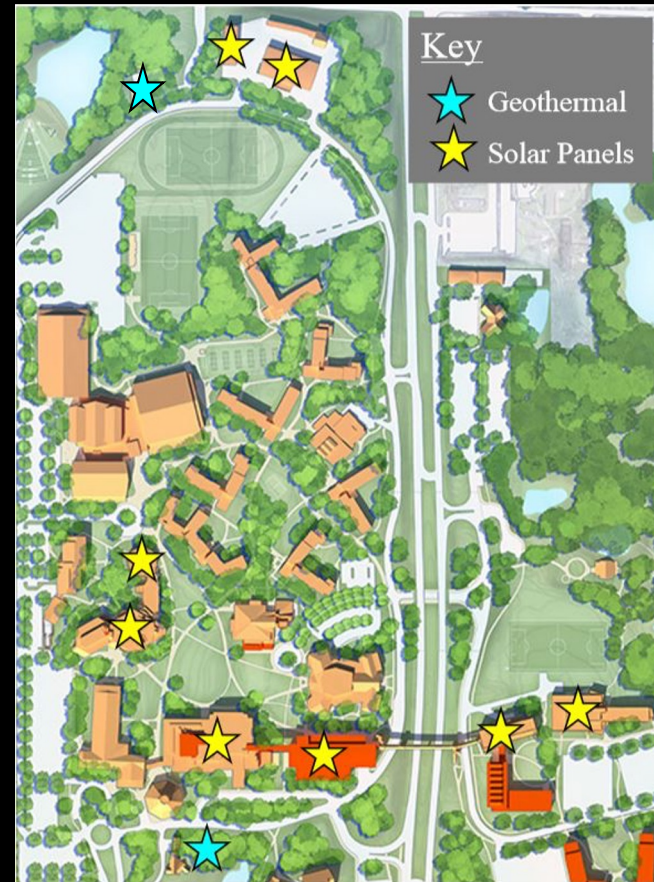
★ \$3.34 M: Solar

★ \$0.16 M: Residential geothermal

\$225 k/yr savings

2.1 GW-hr/yr solar output

15-year payback



Research

GVSU's Solar Garden

- 11,250 solar panels
- 17 acres of land
- 3 MW electricity production
- Commissioned in 2016

Bunker Interpretive Center - Baseline Information

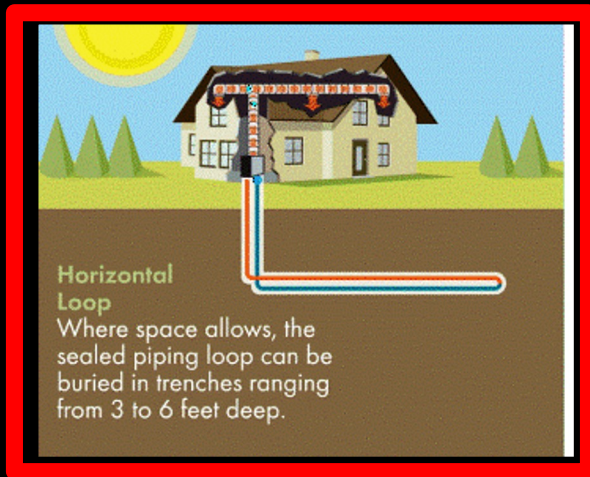


Geothermal

- Residential vs. commercial
 - Ventilation standards
 - Efficiency reduction
 - Exponential cost growth



Geothermal



Geothermal Houses

- \$0.16 M initial investment
- Calvin residential homes
 - Manor House and Perkins House
 - Potential growth
- Total savings
 - \$15 k annually
 - 10-year payback
- 50-year lifetime



1230 Lake Drive



232 Travis St SE



1807 Observatory



3151 Hampshire



Dewitt Manor



Perkins House

Commonalities

Base case cost: ~\$3.5 M on solar

Solar rooftop area: ~5 acres

Payback period: ~17.5 years

Yearly energy production: ~2.11 GW-hr/yr

Annual savings: ~\$200,000



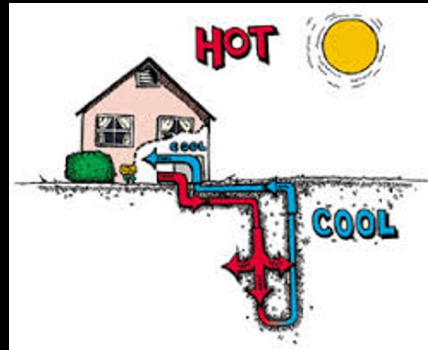
<https://cleantechnica.com/2015/05/14/todays-solar-panels-can-power-the-world-mit-study-finds/>

Options & Alternatives

Section B Option

What can we do with \$1.3 M?

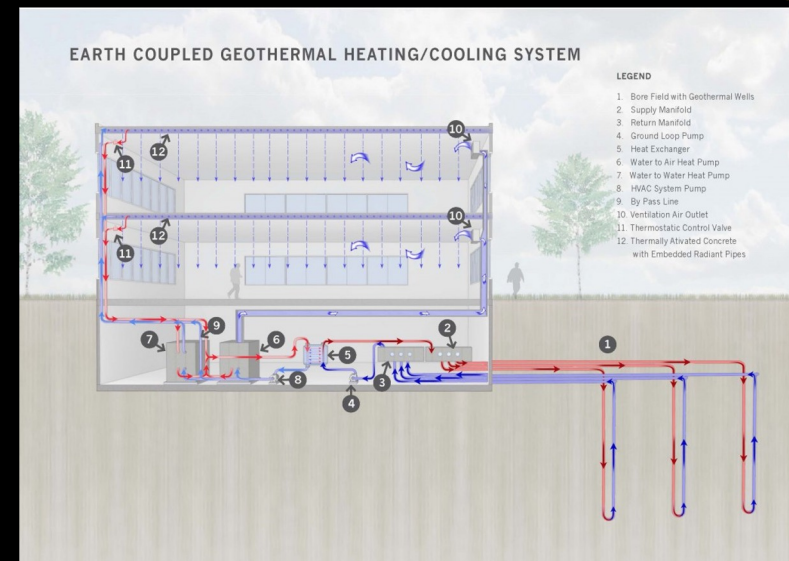
Small Geothermal System



<http://clipart-library.com/clipart/335024.htm>

Geothermal

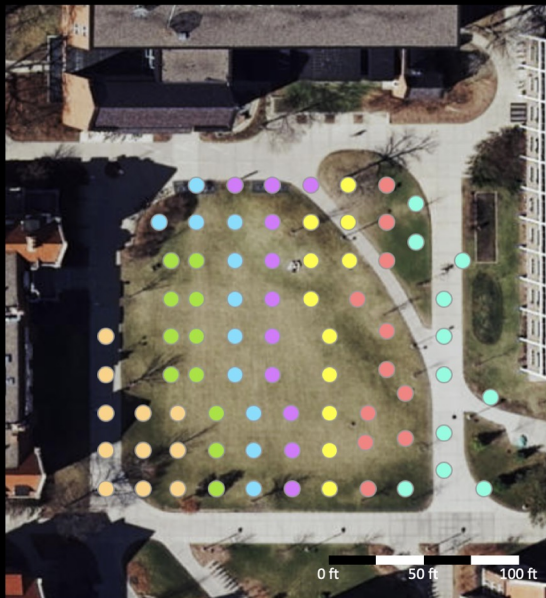
- Install geothermal system in Commons lawn
 - 75 400-ft. bores
 - Supplement the aging Kewanee boilers (65% efficiency)
 - Replace 11.3% of the Commons power plant capacity
- Service 92,000 ft² (the size of BHT)
- Total estimated net savings of \$4 k/year



<https://www.glumac.com/sustainability/design-strategies/share-resources/>

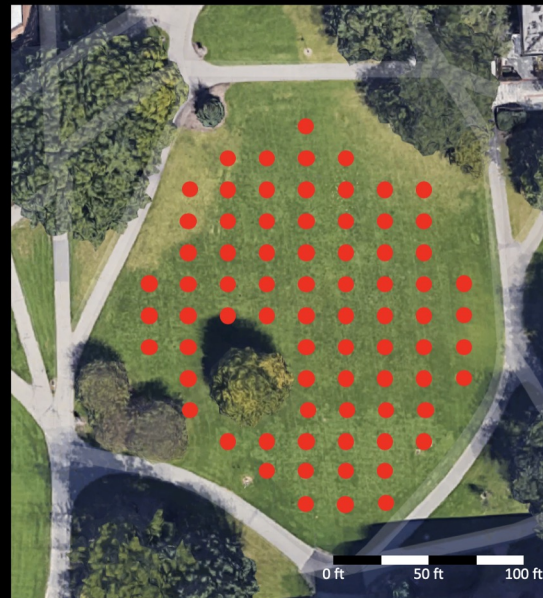
Class B - Option #1 - Geothermal

Carleton College



<https://apps.carleton.edu/geothermal/>

Commons lawn



<https://www.google.com/maps/>

Section A Alternatives

Section A - Alternatives

How can we maximize savings with the \$5 M investment?

Alternative #1

Assumption: Grid buy back

On-Campus Solar



<https://www.consumersenergy.com/>

Alternative #2

Assumption: Off-site location

On and Off-Campus Solar



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Mexico

Alternative #3

Assumption: Wind is feasible

On-Campus Wind



<https://www.machinedesign.com/>

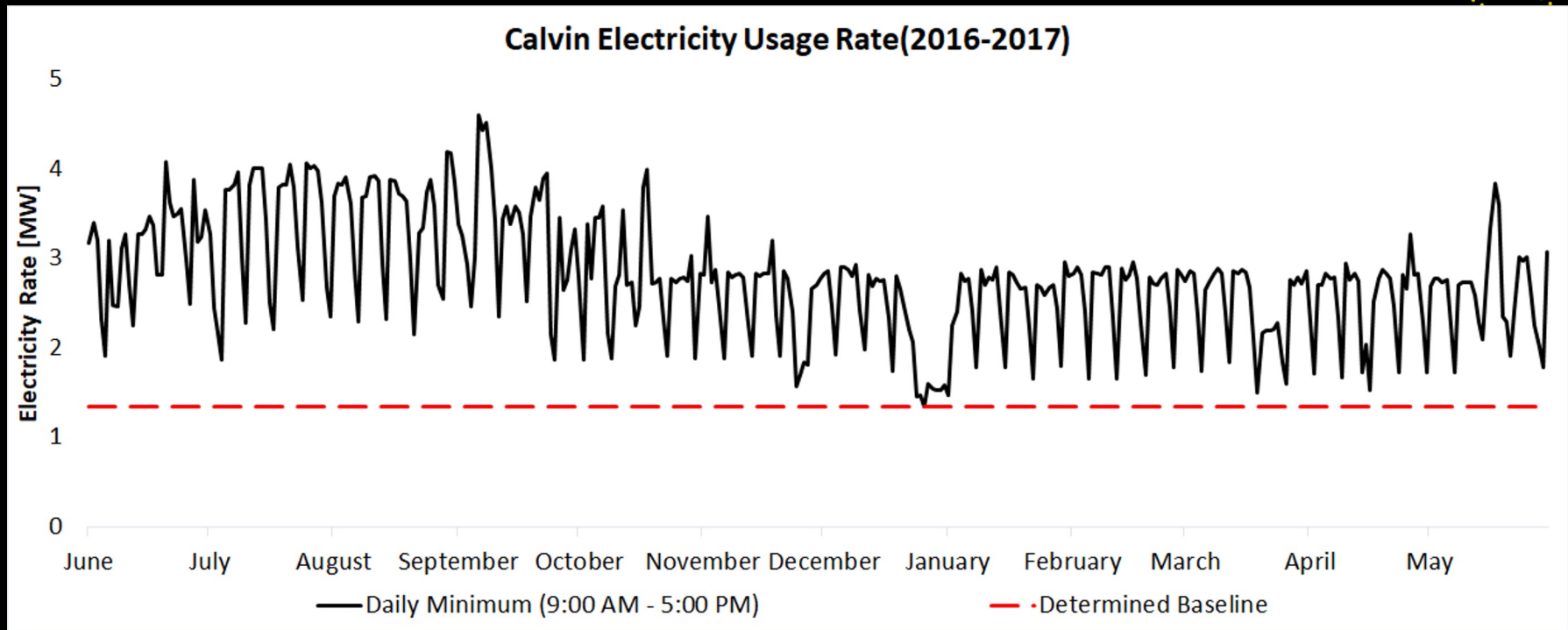
Section A - Alternative #1 - Maximize Solar

Assumption: Michigan allows independent power producers to sell into the grid.

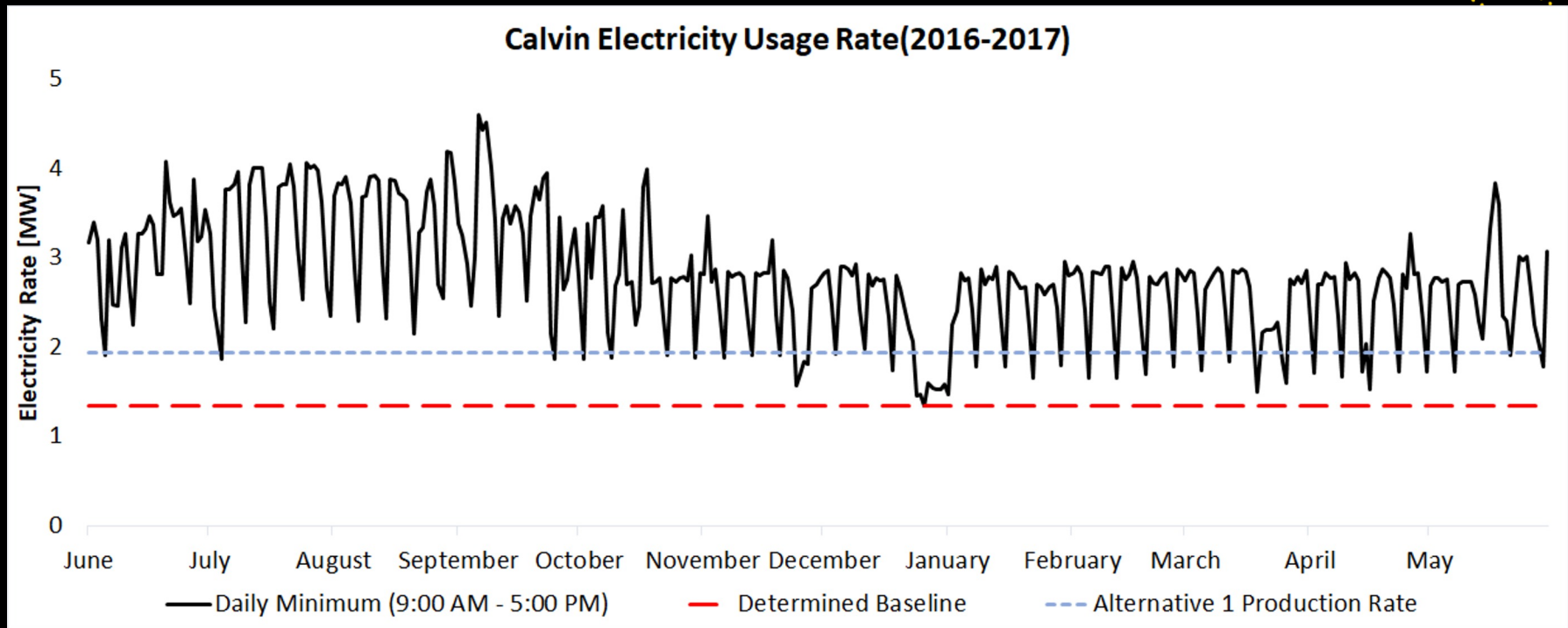
- Best scenario for on-campus production
- Exceed baseline consumption and sell into grid

- \$4.48 M on-campus solar
- \$157 k residential geothermal

Yearly Electricity Use



Yearly Electricity Use



Section A - Alternative #1 - Maximize Solar

- \$4.84 M budget for an on-campus solar
- \$318 k/yr electricity savings
- 15-year payback period
- 7.41 acres needed
- 3.8 acres clearcut



<https://www.google.com/maps/>

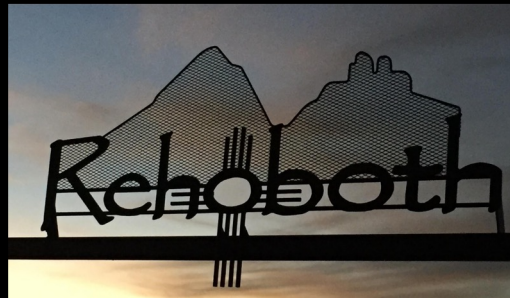
Section A - Alternative #2 - Off-Campus Solar

On-campus

- Select roofs that are well displayed
- Shows Calvin's commitment to renewable energy
- \$1.2 M (24%) of budget would go on-campus

Off-campus

- More area, and higher efficiency compared to Michigan solar
- Potential partnership with Rehoboth Christian School
- \$3.6 M (72%) of budget would go on-campus



<https://www.denverchristian.org/>

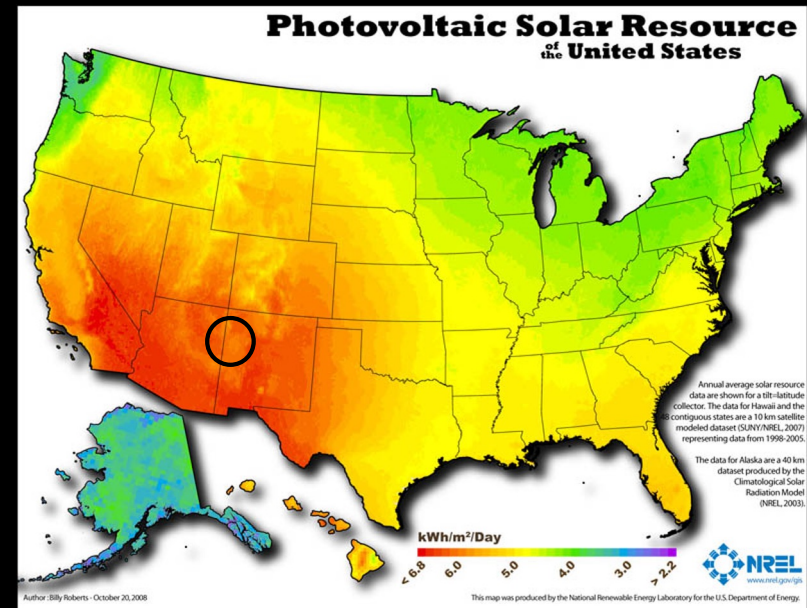
Section A - Alternative #2 - Off-Campus Solar

Rehoboth, NM

- 1.5x more sun
- Increased ROI & payoff
- Rehoboth contact

Unknowns

- Sell back price → annual savings



https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/index.php?page=solar_where

Section A - Alternative #2 - Off-Campus Solar

Rehoboth, NM

- 1.5x more sun
- Increased ROI & payoff
- Rehoboth contact

Unknowns

- Sell back price → annual savings

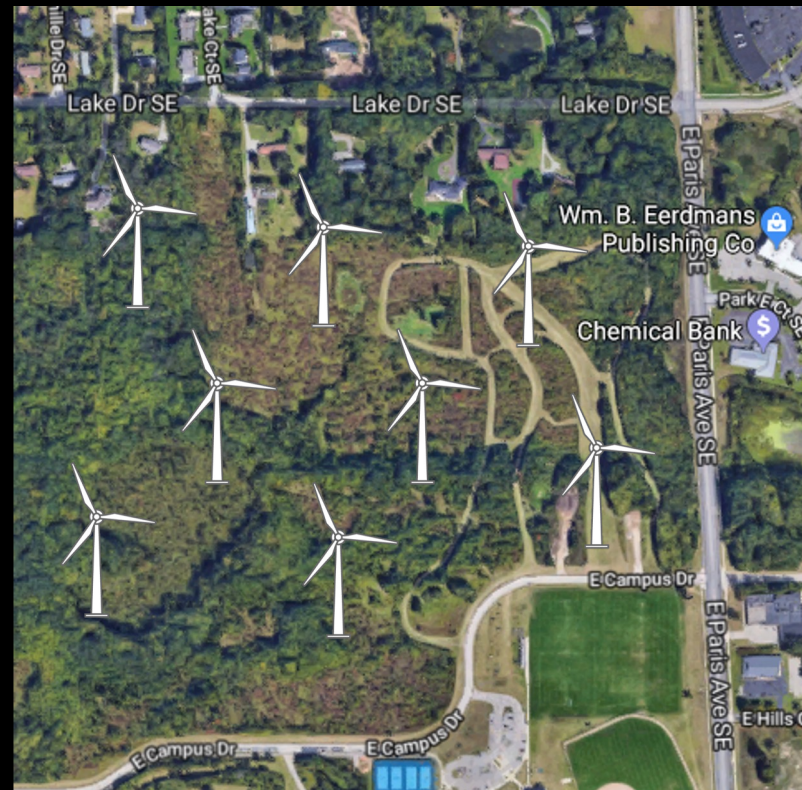


<https://www.google.com/maps/>

Section A - Alternative #3 - Wind

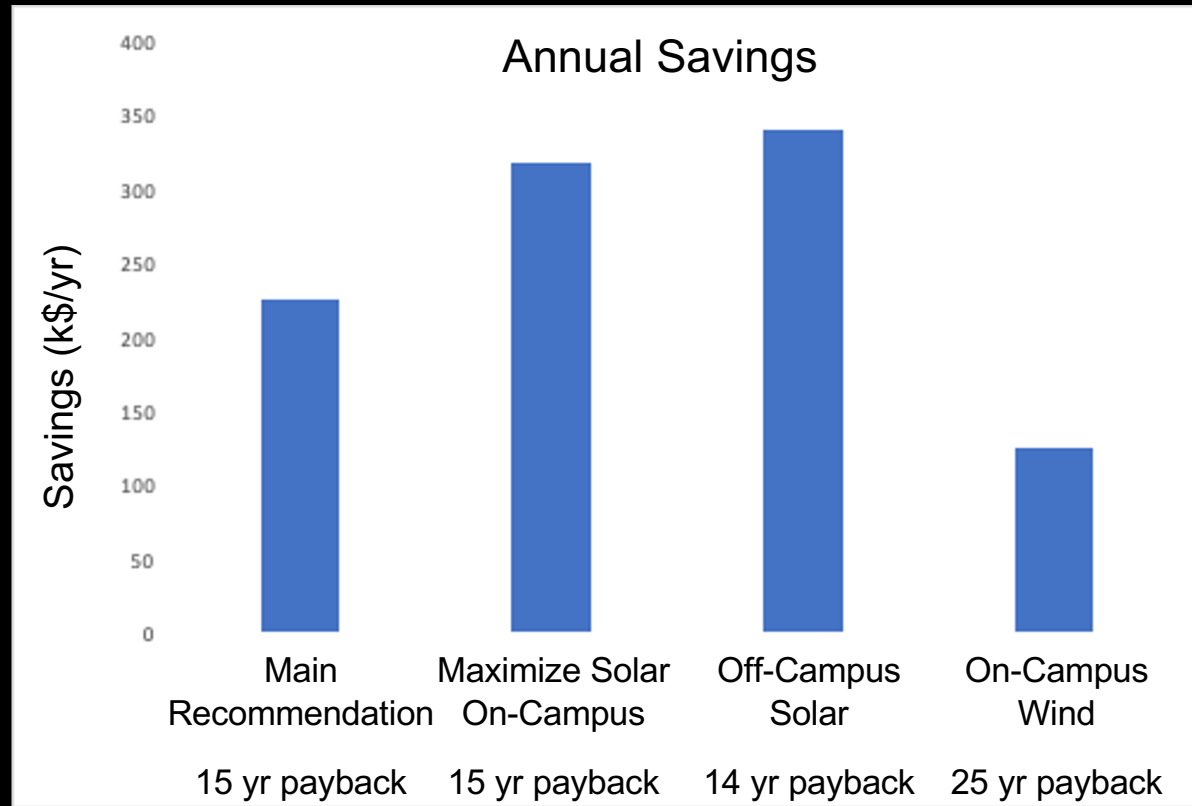
Assumption: Wind is feasible

- \$3.34 M on-campus
- 8 wind turbines
- 25-year payback
- \$125 k/yr savings
- 55 acres

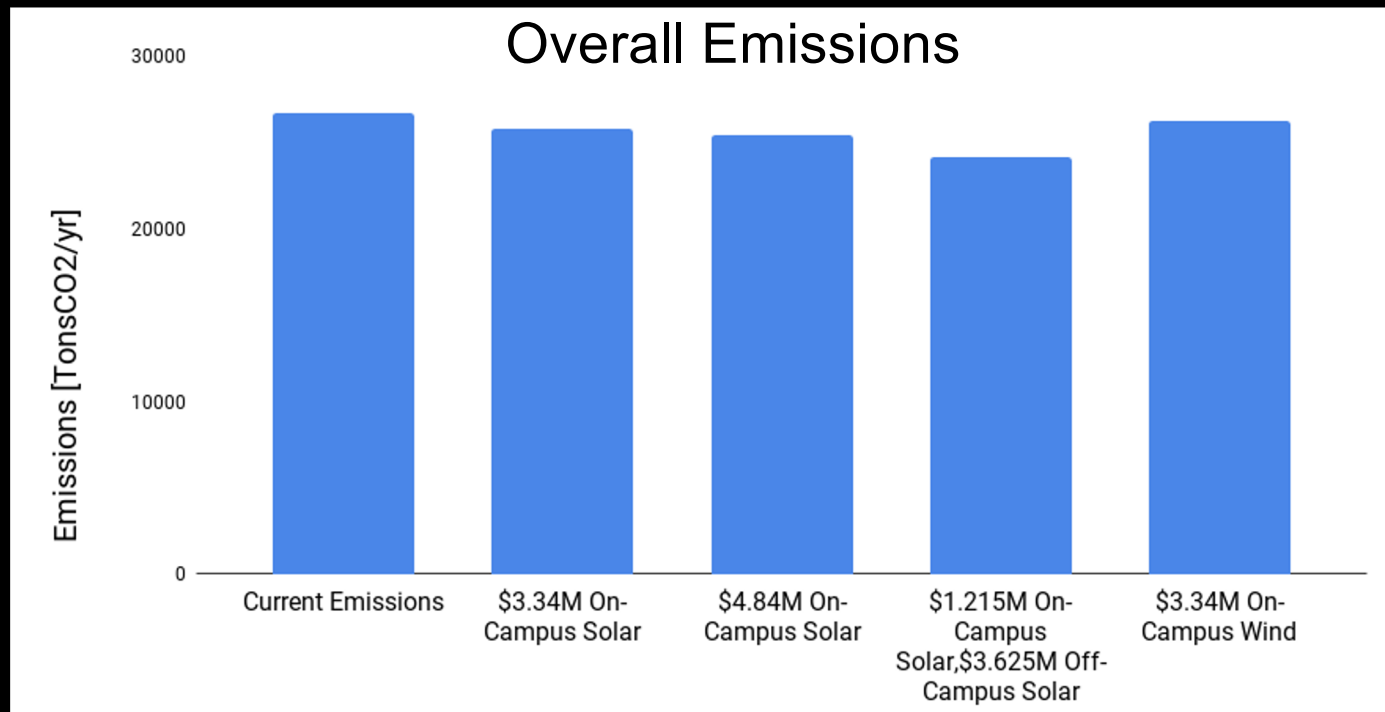


<https://www.google.com/maps/>

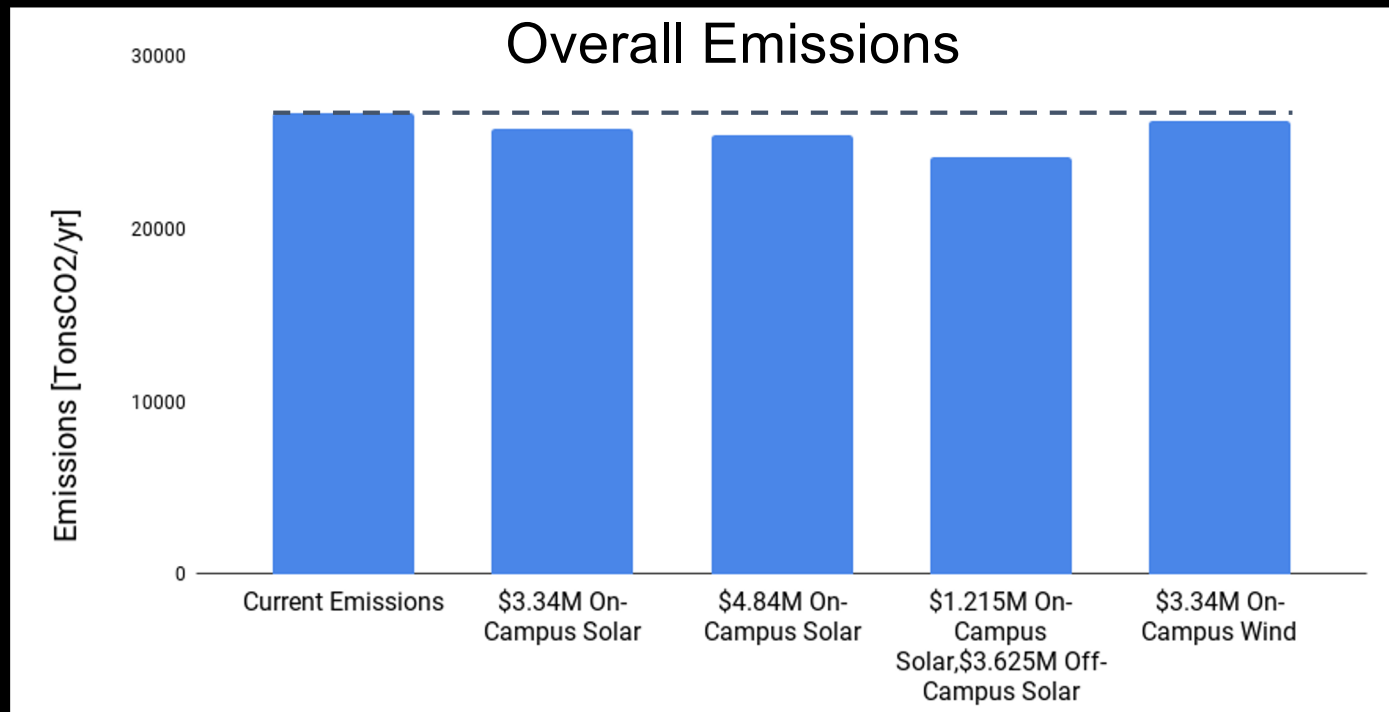
Section A - Cost Savings



Section A - CO₂ Emissions

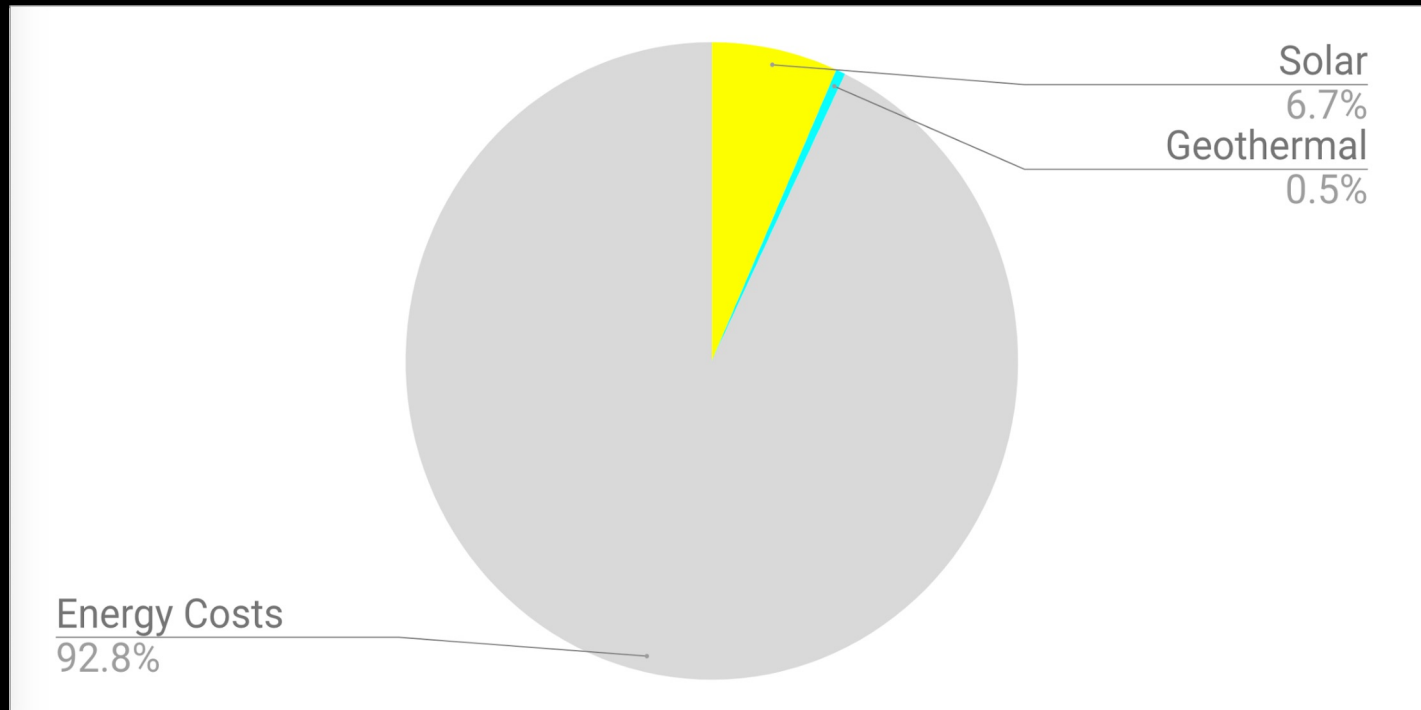


Section A - CO₂ Emissions

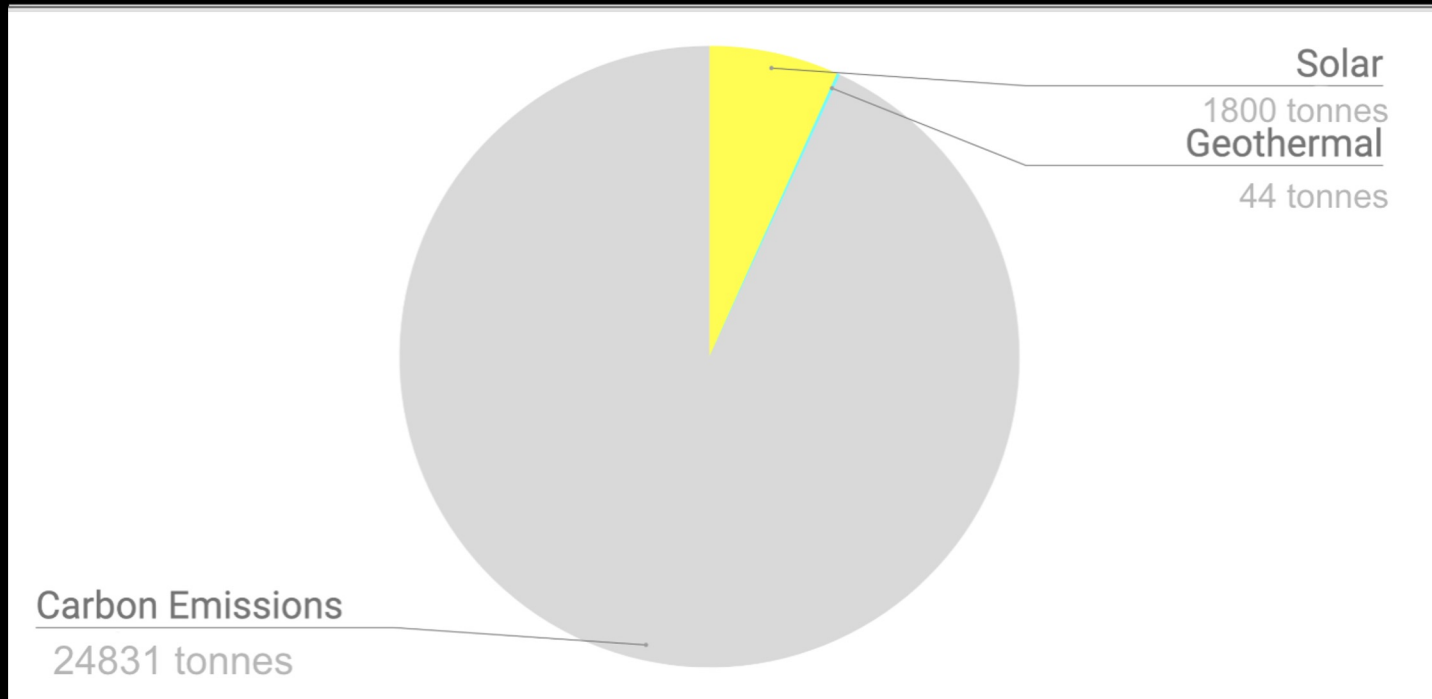


Conclusions

Financial Summary



Carbon Impact



What's next?

- Consider renewables for future buildings
- Detailed study of solar options on campus
- Wind study



Acknowledgements

Russell Bray - Director of Physical Plant

Ken Zylstra - Rehoboth Christian School

Becky Haney - Economics Department

Rod Boreman - Greensleeves

Leonard DeRooy - Engineering Department

Jack Phillips - Physical Plant