
Abington House, New York, NY
LEED NCv2009 Gold *anticipated*
24% better than ASHRAE 90.1-2007
75 kW reciprocating engine

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COGENERATION IN MULTIFAMILY: THE BUSINESS CASE AND BEYOND



Related Green Development Completed to Date

Building	Number of Resi Units	GSF	Targeted LEED Rating	# of LEED Energy pts	Energy Performance
Tribeca Green	274	361,363	v2.1 Gold	2	14.0% vs ASHRAE 90.1-1999
One Back Bay	178	531,000	v2.1 Silver	2	0.0% vs ASHRAE 90.1-1999
The Clarendon	103	405,504	v2.1 Silver	2	0.0% vs ASHRAE 90.1-1999
The Harrison	132	326,918	v2.1 Silver	0	0.0% vs ASHRAE 90.1-2004
Superior Ink	75	167,699	v2.1 Silver	2	15.0% vs ASHRAE 90.1-2004
The Century	140	505,273	v2.1 Silver	1	0.0% vs ASHRAE 90.1-1999
340 on The Park	343	1,008,000	v2.1 Silver	4	22.5% vs ASHRAE 90.1-1999
The Brompton	168	284,786	v2.1 Silver	0	0.0% vs ASHRAE 90.1-2004
MiMA	663	622,746	v2.2 Gold	4	21.0% vs ASHRAE 90.1-2004
One MiMA Tower	151	344,025	v2.2 Gold	4	21.0% vs ASHRAE 90.1-2004
Bronx Terminal Market	--	615,000	v2.1 Silver	1	0.0% vs ASHRAE 90.1-1999
SUBTOTAL	2227	5,172,314			

Green development in design and construction

- Dozens of projects
- Multifamily, commercial, retail, mixed use
- New York, California, Chicago, Boston, and Washington DC
- +7,400 Apartments
- +21,000,000 SF of space
- +\$10B in investment
- All projects pursuing LEED certification at the Silver level or higher
- Benefits of cogeneration to Related:
 - Attractive payback
 - Blackstart for enhanced backup power capacity
 - Enhanced energy performance for LEED and code



460 Washington St., New York, NY
LEED NCv2009 Gold *anticipated*
25% better than ASHRAE 90.1-2007
75 kW reciprocating engine

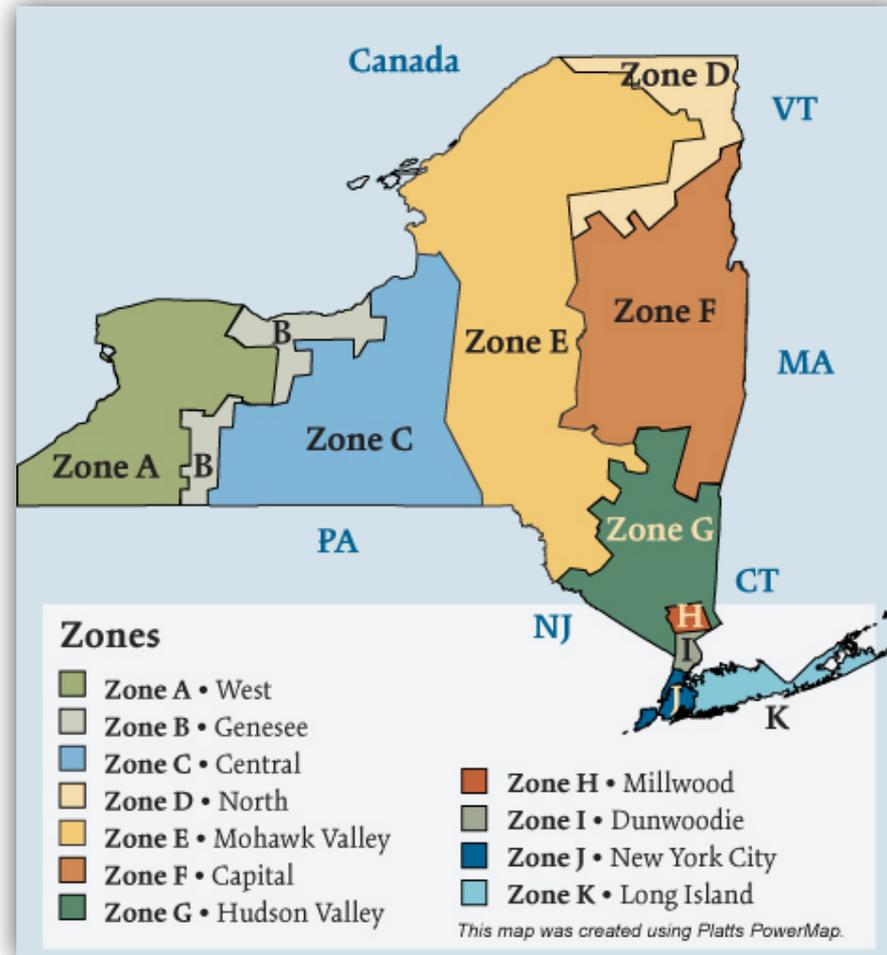
Agenda

1. Cogeneration systems overview
2. Economic analysis
3. Cogeneration for resilience
4. Misc. design considerations
5. Permitting
6. Incentives

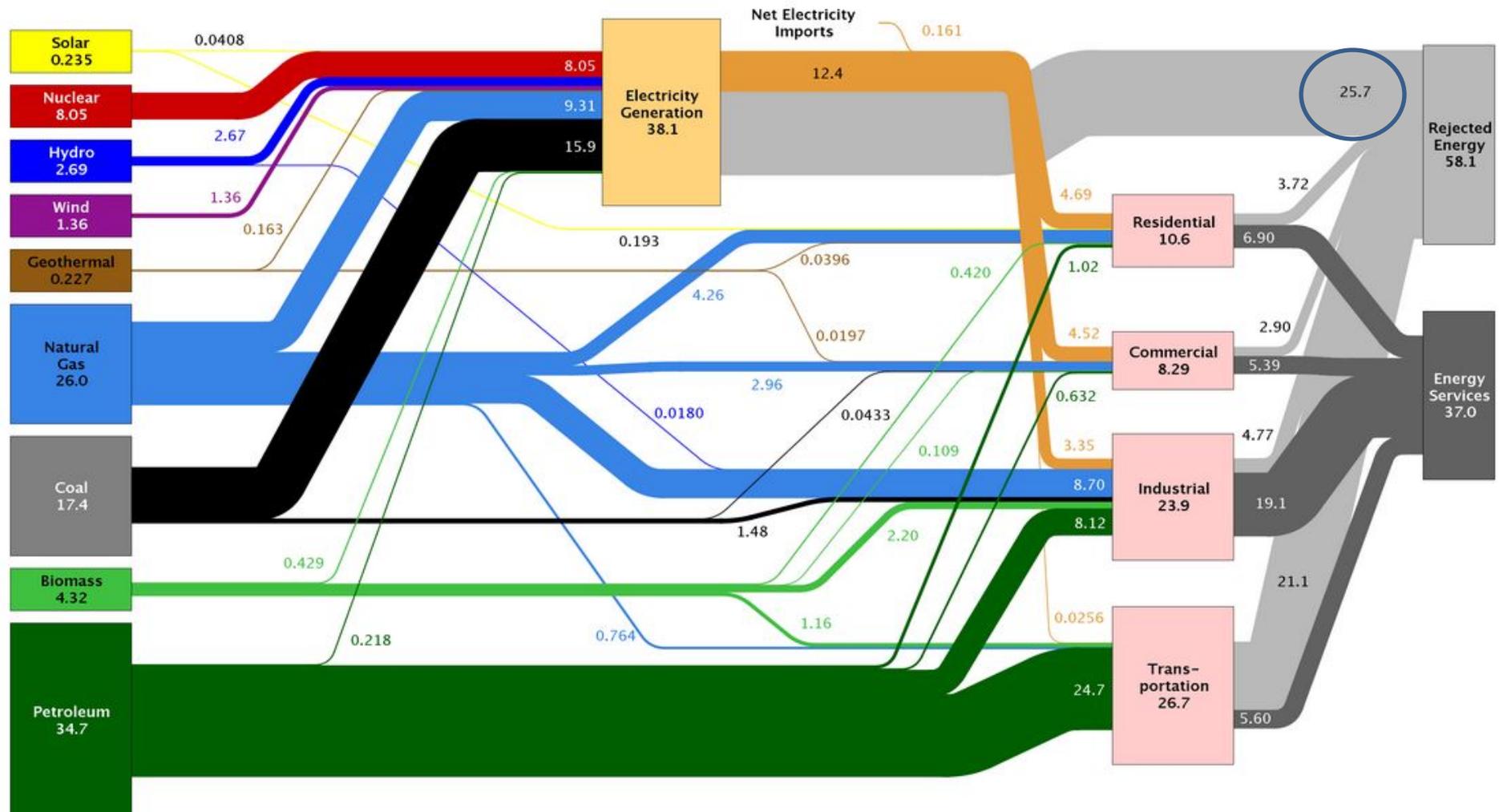


E. 92nd St., New York, NY
LEED NCv2009 Gold *anticipated*
27% better than ASHRAE 90.1-2007
200 kW inverter-based recip. engines

New York City is capacity constrained



Electric grid is only 32% efficient

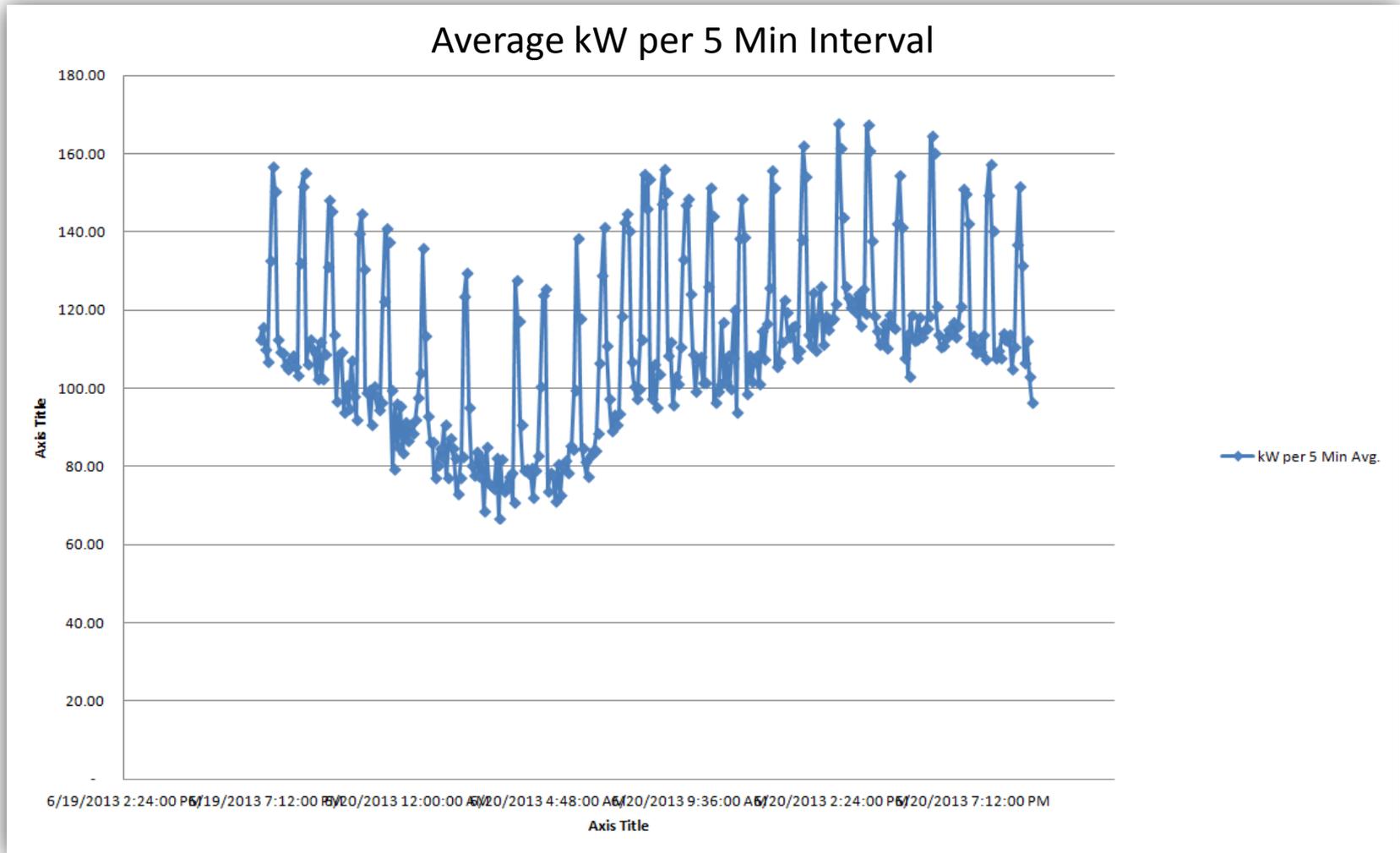


Source: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy
<https://flowcharts.llnl.gov/>

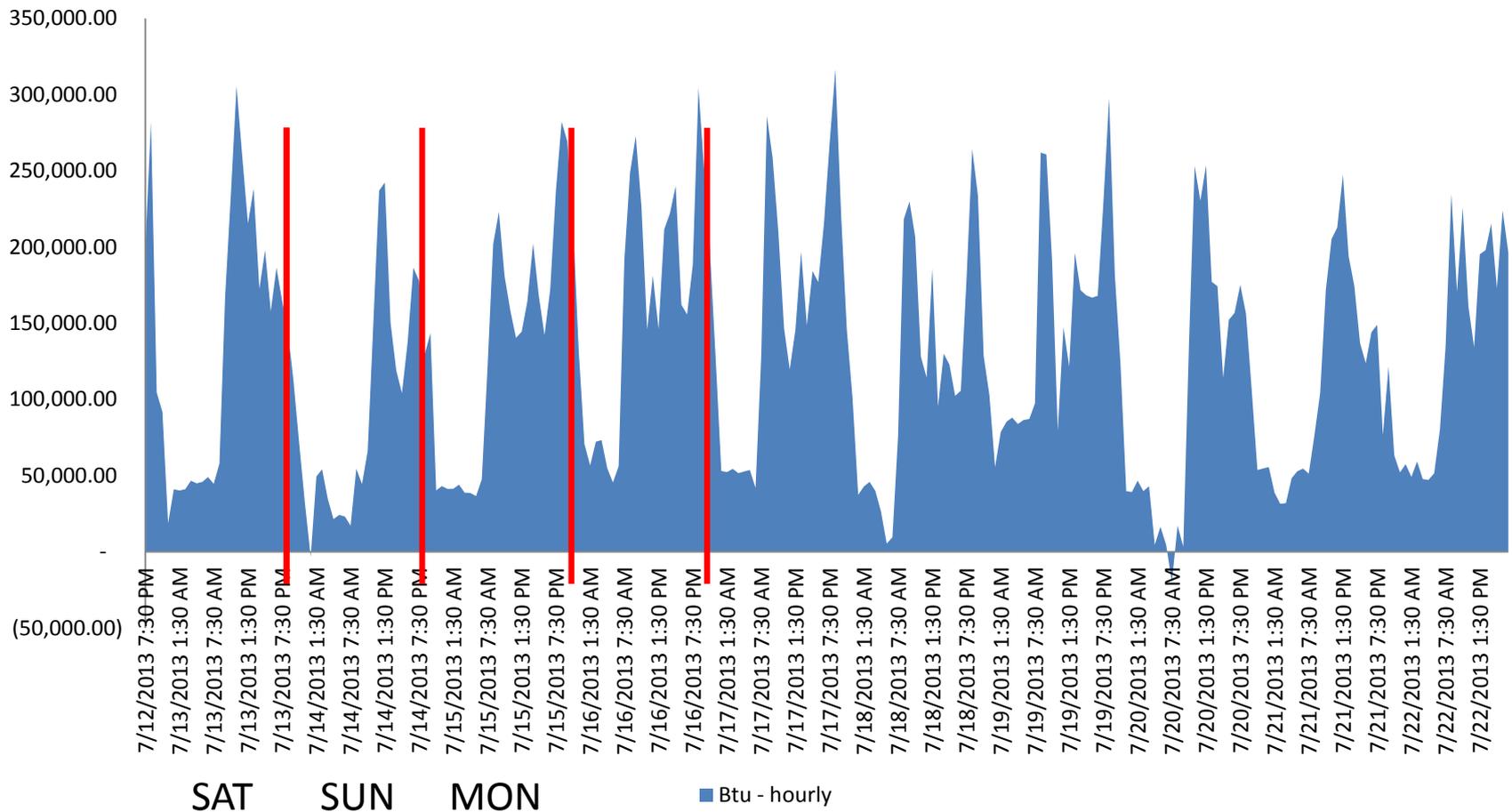
Reciprocating engines vs. microturbines



Design challenge #1: electrically baseloaded system



Design challenge #2: thermally baseloaded system



Approximate economics of cogeneration in NYC

Cogen Type / Size	75 kW reciprocating engine	65 kW microturbine
Annual useable kWh output	547,354	466,536
Annual useable thermal output(MMBTU)	3,534	2,940
Annual useable thermal Recovered(MMBTU)	3,484	2,940
Annual thermal rejection(MMBTU)	50	0
Annual gas use to run system(CCF)	64,108	54,885
Annual maintenance cost	\$12,645	\$14,300
Percent of thermal output used (not dumped)	98.59%	100.00%
INSTALLED COST	-\$325,000	-\$400,000
ANNUAL SAVINGS (NET OF MAINTENANCE)	\$60,820	\$50,720
SIMPLE PAYBACK	5.3	7.9
ROI	18.7%	12.6%

Resilience

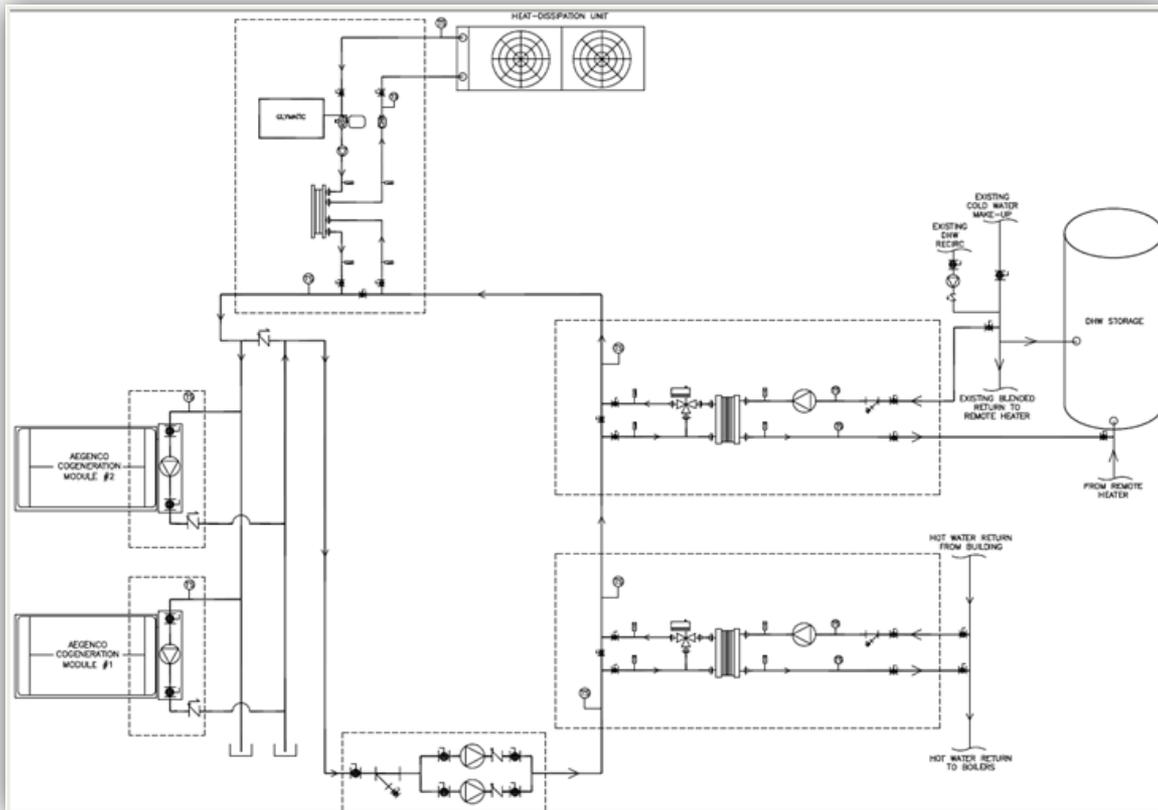
- Blackstart enabled cogeneration can run during a blackout
 - Typically backwith relay protector typically required to prevent exporting to grid
- Design to augment or supplant emergency generator?
 - Does local code require generator?
 - Sizing for emergency loads vs. electric baseload is different
 - UL2200 and NFPA 110 typically required
 - Only Capstone is UL2200 compliant
 - Is there a voluntary code?
 - If voluntary code exists, may require installation of a generator in addition to cogeneration



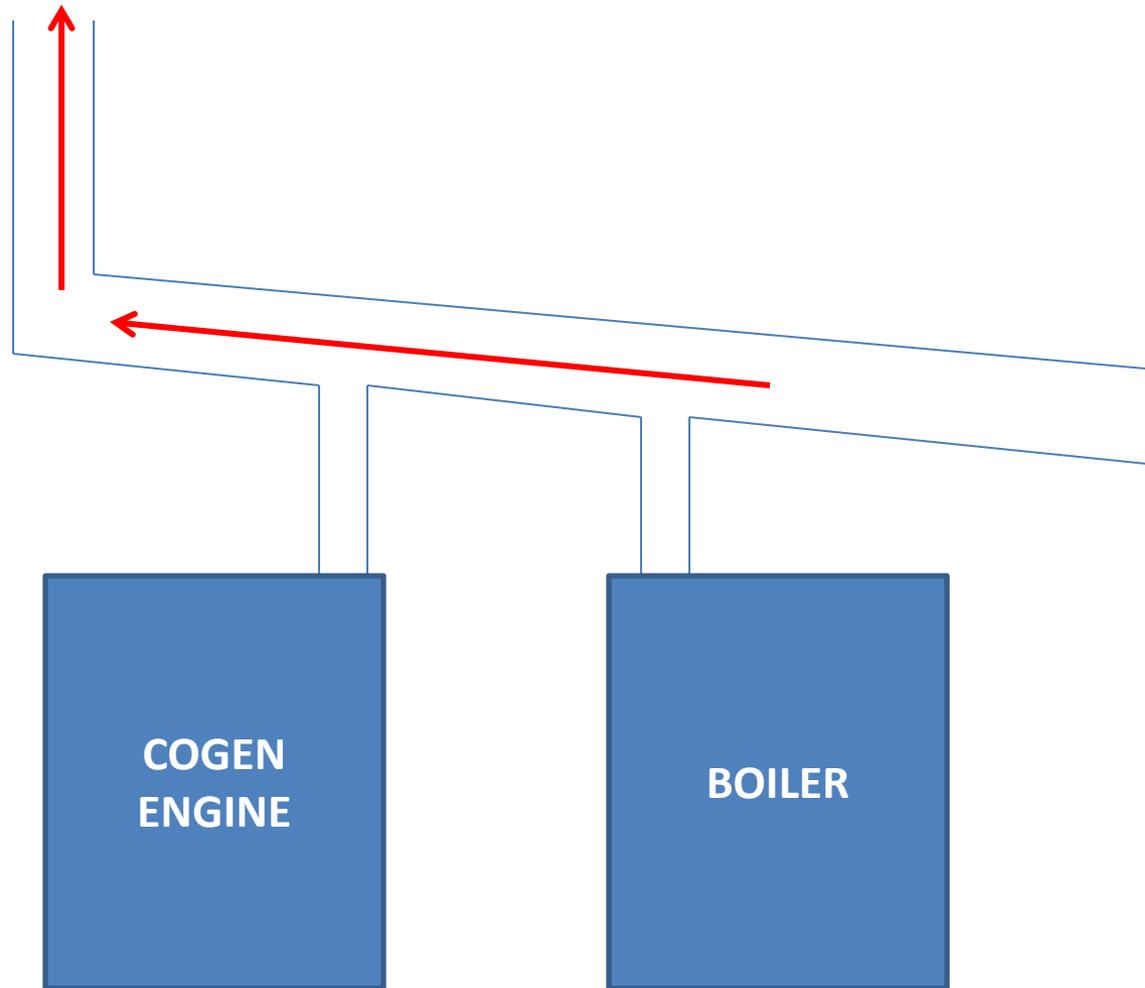
Hunter's Point South, New York, New York
LEED NCv2009 Silver *anticipated*
195 kW of black start microturbines for resilience

Thermal Rejection Requirements

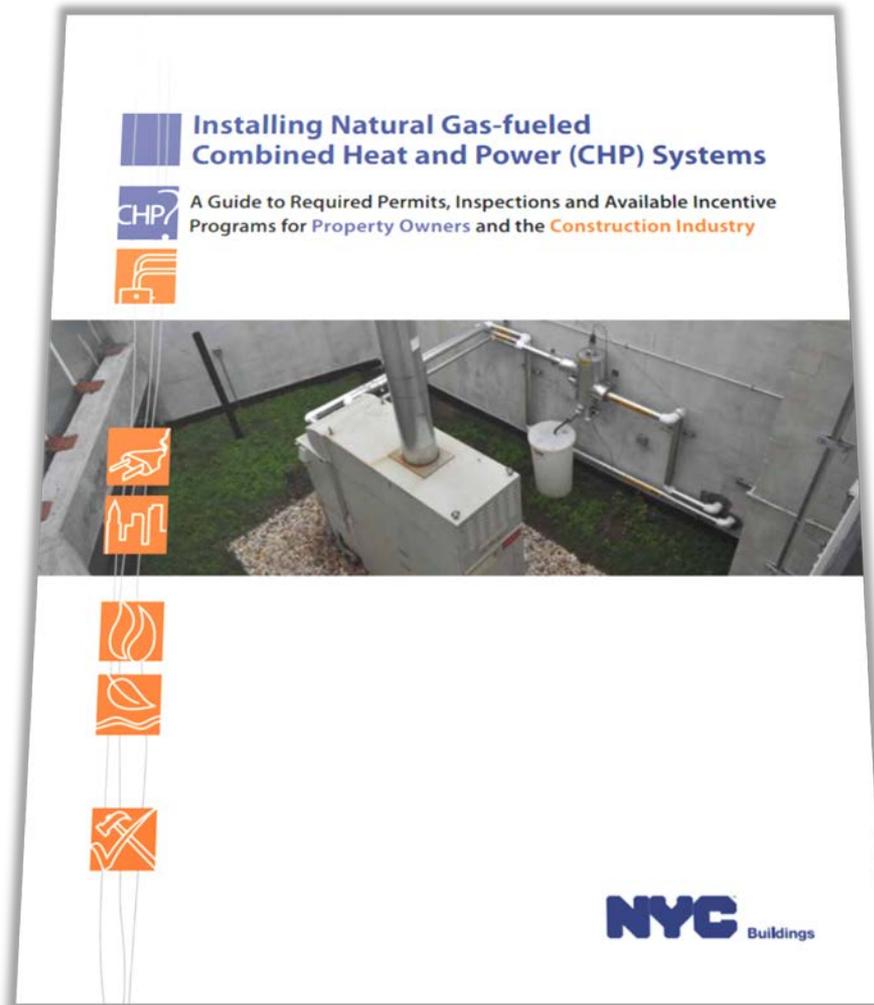
- Recips require dump radiators
- Microturbines are air cooled:
 - require 2,500 CFM supply
 - require 1,000 CFM exhaust



Flue requirements



Utility interconnection and Dept. of Buildings



Resources:

<http://epa.gov/chp/policies/database.html>

The screenshot shows the EPA dCHPP website interface. At the top, there is the EPA logo and navigation links for 'LEARN THE ISSUES', 'SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY', 'LAWS & REGULATIONS', and 'ABOUT EPA'. A search bar and 'Advanced Search' link are also present. The main heading is 'Combined Heat and Power Partnership'. Below this, a sidebar lists various categories like 'CHP Home', 'Basic Information', etc. The main content area includes a breadcrumb trail, a description of the dCHPP database, and search instructions. Two dropdown menus are open: 'Search by State' (showing New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina) and 'Search by Policy/Incentive Type' (showing Show All, Bond, Commercial PACE, Feed-in Tariff, Grant). A table at the bottom lists various programs with their respective types and states.

Policy/Incentive Name	Policy/Incentive Type	State
Agriculture Energy Efficiency Program	Rebate	NY
CHP Acceleration Program	Grant	NY
Combined Heat and Power Performance Program	Grant; Production Incentive	NY
Custom Measures Commercial and Industrial Rebate Program	Rebate	NY
Energy Smart New Construction Program	Production Incentive	NY
Existing Facilities Program	Production Incentive	NY
FlexTech Program	Grant	NY
Industrial and Process Efficiency Performance Incentives	Production Incentive	NY