

Air Source Heat Pumps in Cold Climates

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Outline

- 1** Intro to heat pumps
- 2** Heat pump comparisons
- 3** Air source heat pump special considerations
- 4** Air source heat pump performance in Alaska
- 5** System approach (heat pump + efficient envelope)
- 6** Main conclusions
- 7** Additional resources

How does a heat pump work?

Heat sources:
outside air
body of water
ground

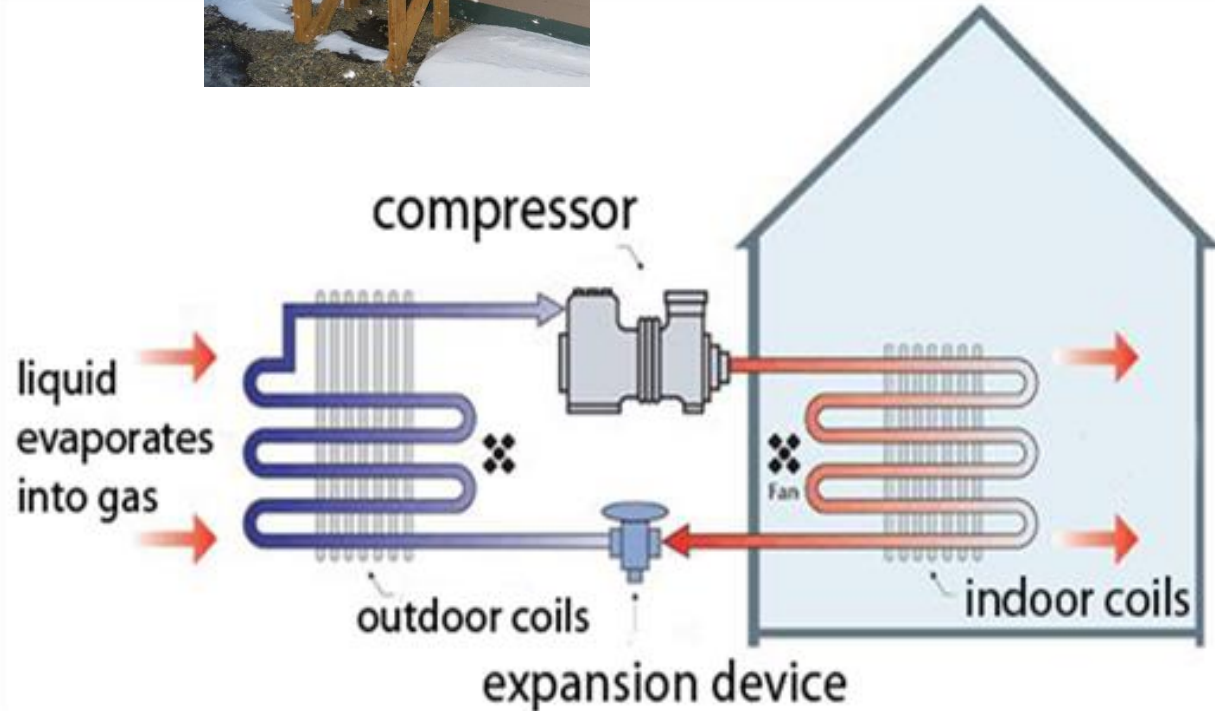


Image courtesy of RETSCREEN.

Advantages of Heat Pumps

Low
maintenance

No
combustion

Partially
renewable

Potential for
lower energy
costs

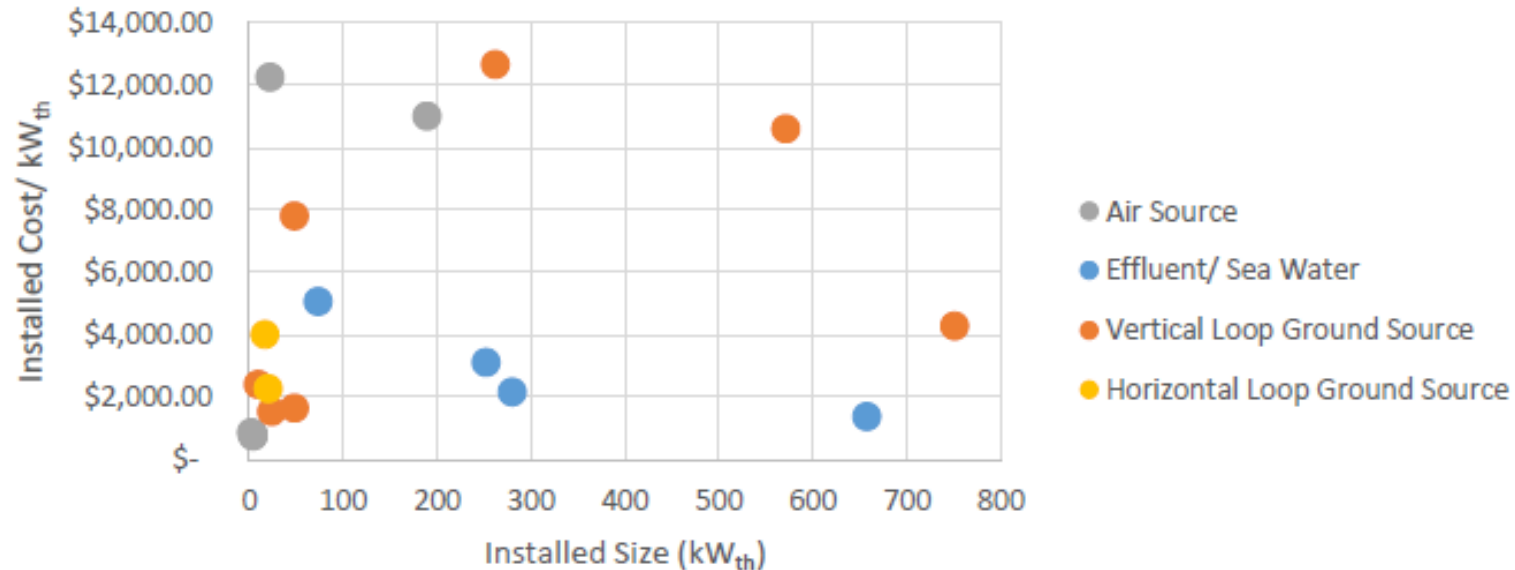
"Efficiencies" over
100%

Coefficient of Performance (COP)

$$COP = \frac{\text{heat delivered by the heat pump}}{\text{electrical energy supplied to the heat pump}}$$

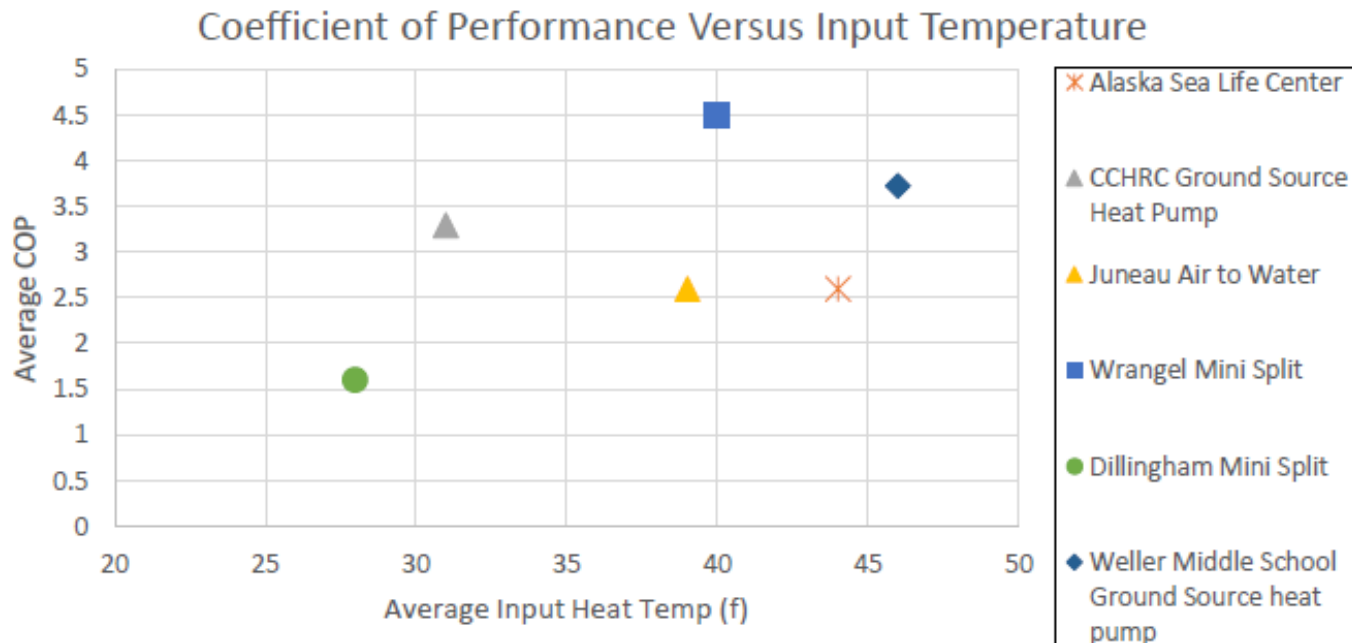
Note: Heating Seasonal Performance Factor (HSPF) = 3.41 x seasonal COP

Installed Cost of Heat Pumps by Rated Output



Comparison by Installed Cost

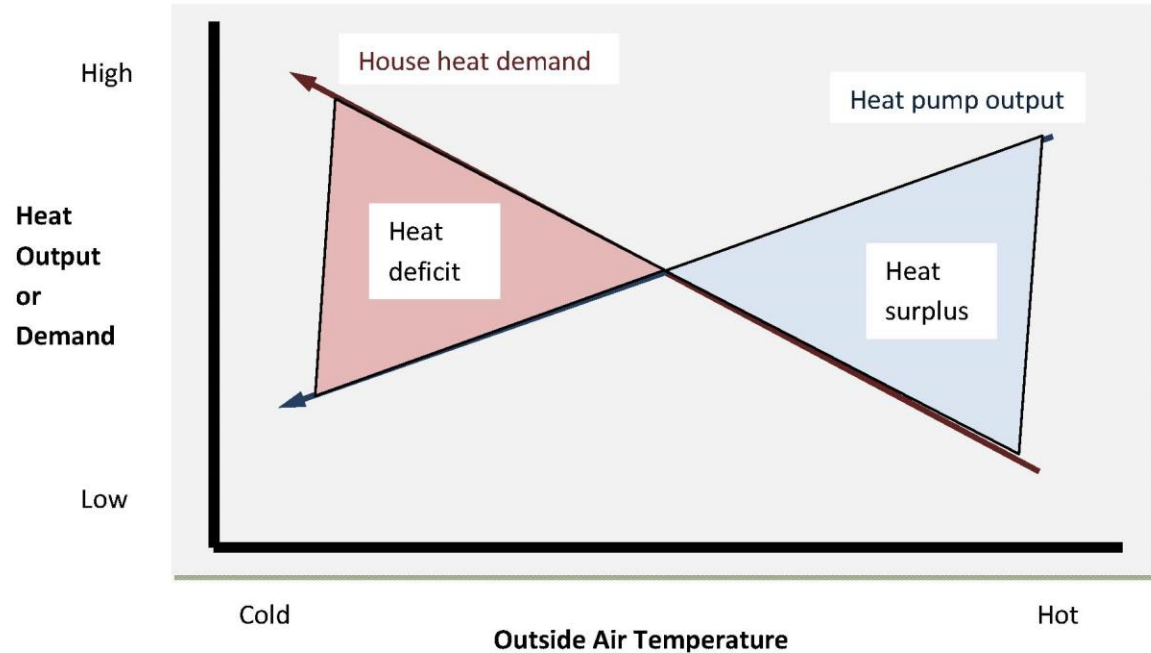
Source: University of Alaska Fairbanks Alaska Center for Energy & Power, Alaska Energy Technology Reports



Comparison by Efficiency

Source: University of Alaska Fairbanks Alaska Center for Energy & Power, Alaska Energy Technology Reports

Air-Source Heat Pumps: Fundamental Challenge



ASHPs – Special Considerations

- Need for a backup heat source in cold climates
- What is the source of electricity and its efficiency?
- Air-to-air versus air-to-water
- For air-to-air: ducted versus ductless
- External thermostat vs. built-in thermostat for ductless
- Outside air cutoff temperature



Emerging Energy Technology Fund Grant

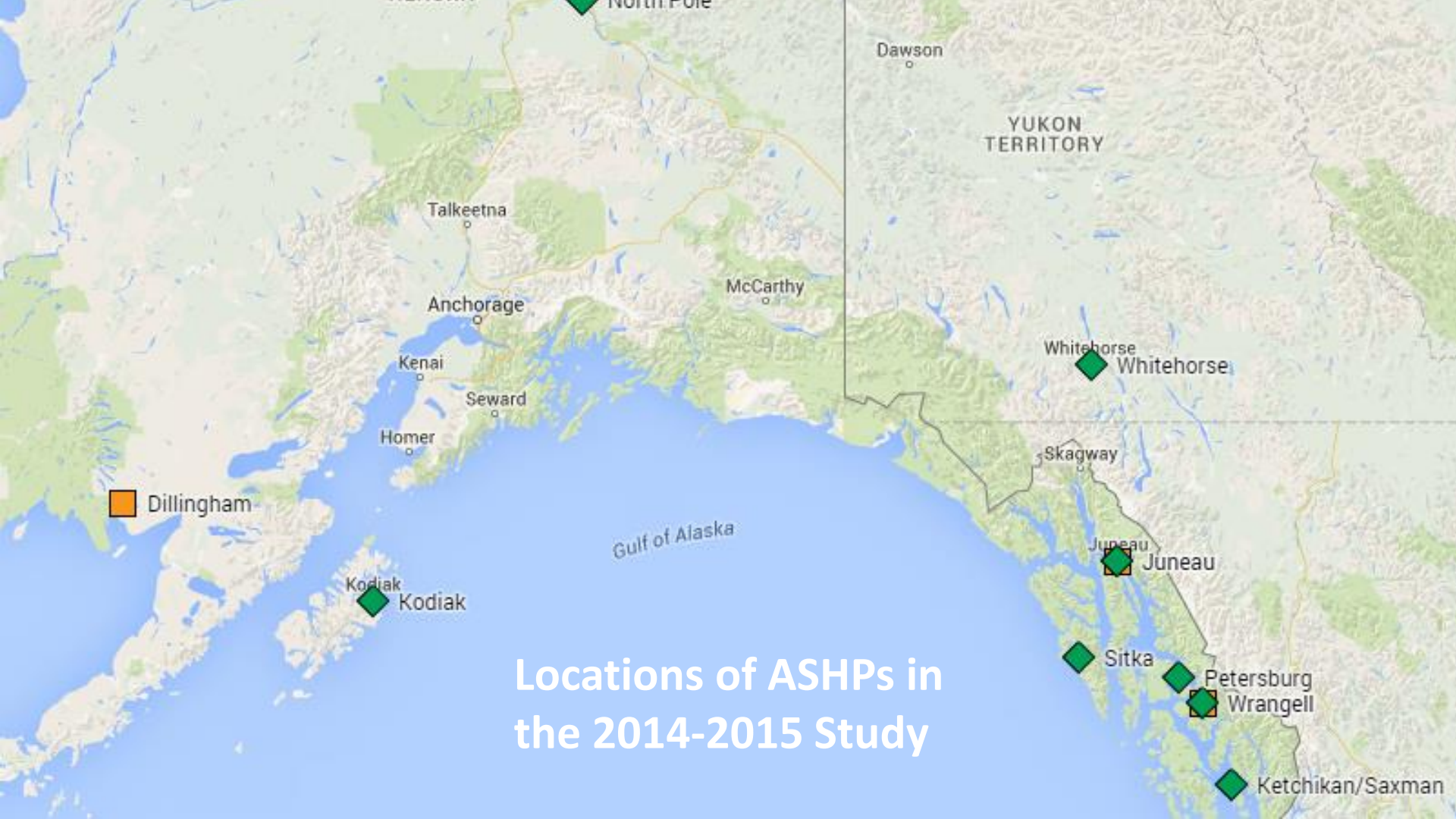
Air Source Heat Pump Potential in Alaska: CCHRC, UAF Bristol Bay Campus, Wrangell Municipal Light & Power

Main Objectives

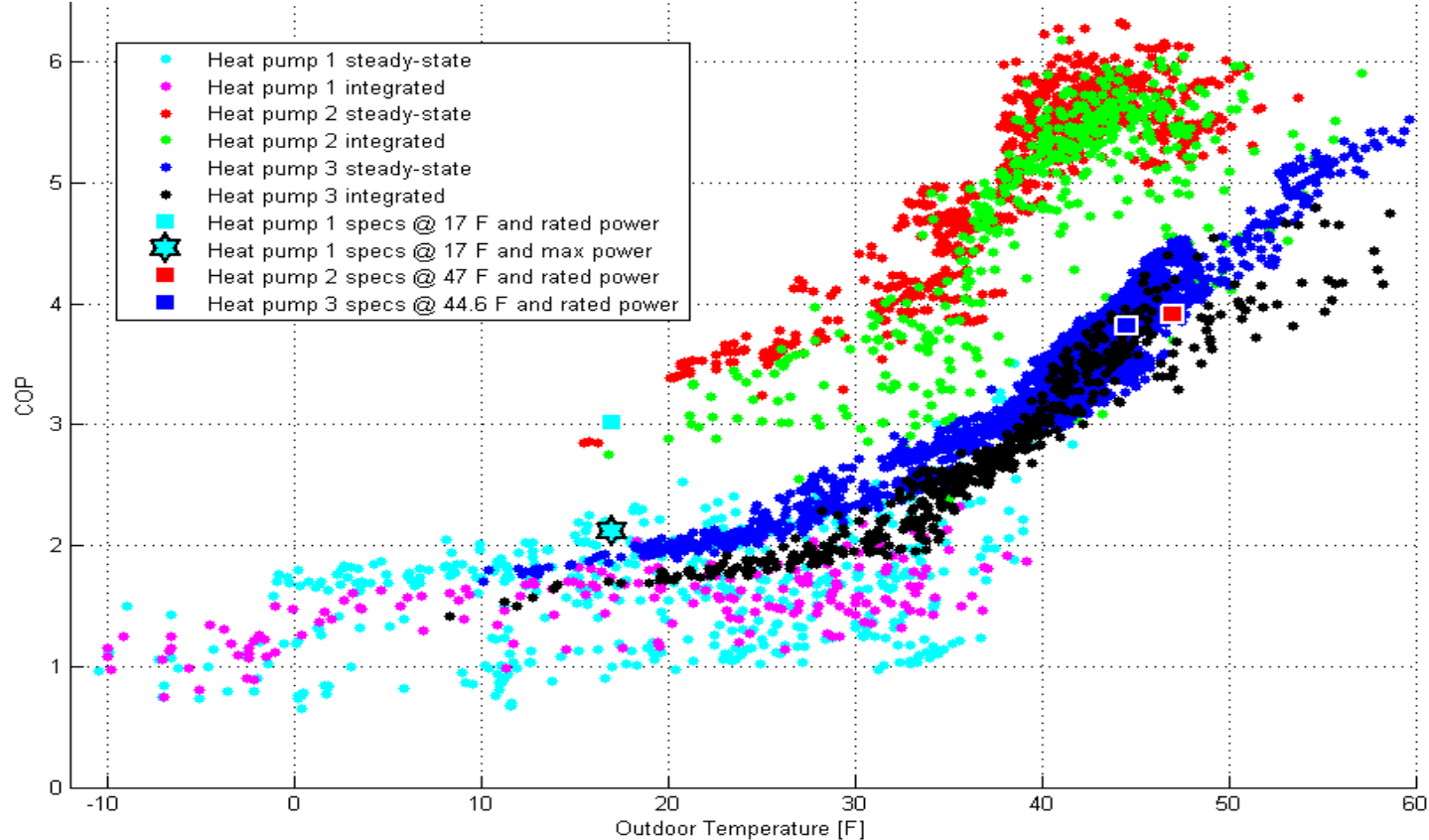
- Study the field performance of ASHPs in Alaskan conditions
- Study the behavior of ASHPs around cut-off temperatures
- Study the potential of using ASHPs as an electrical demand management tool by replacing resistive heating systems (primarily in Southeast Alaska)



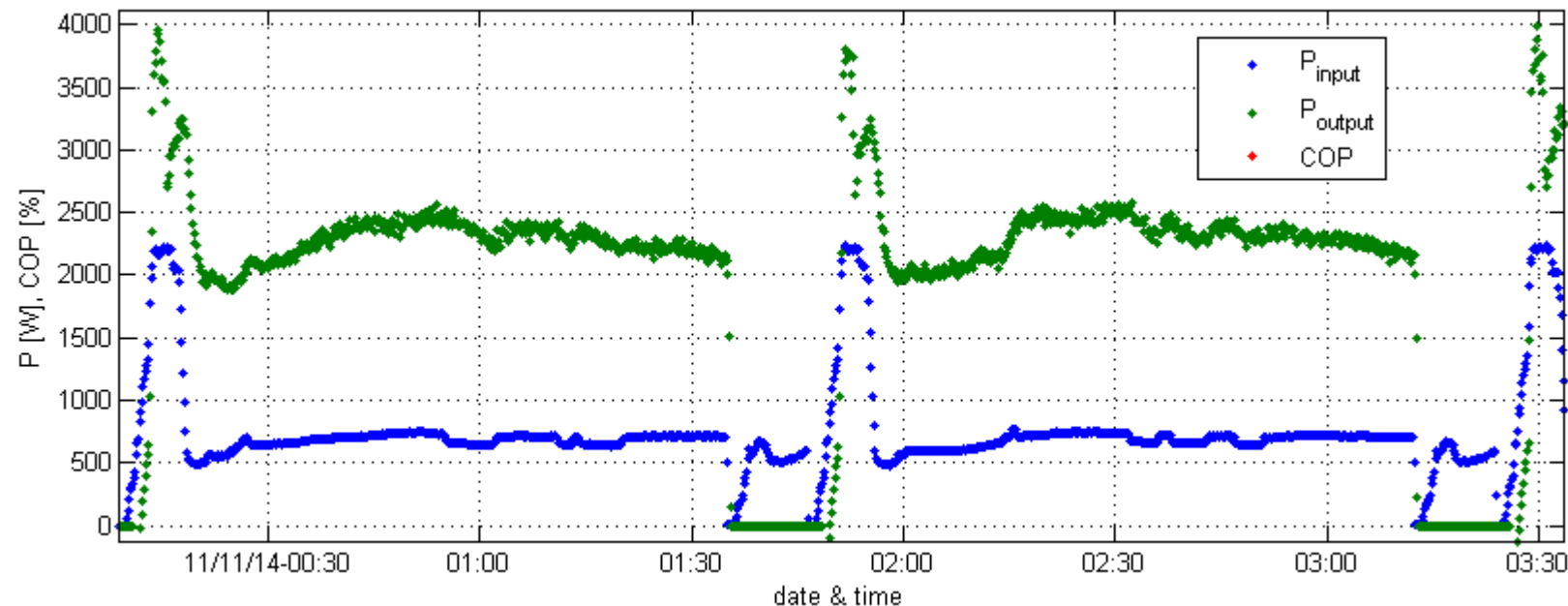
Wrangell City Hall in Southeast Alaska is heated by a heat pump.



Locations of ASHPs in
the 2014-2015 Study



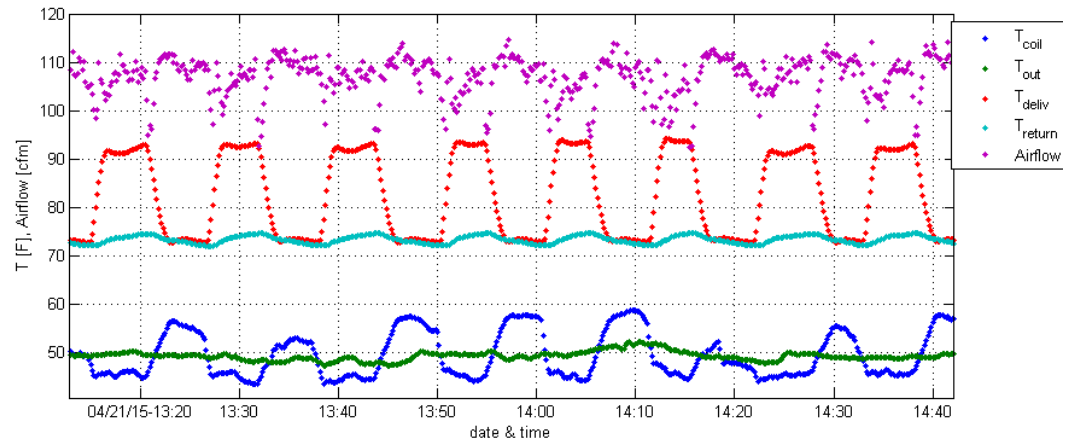
ASHP Detailed Monitoring Results



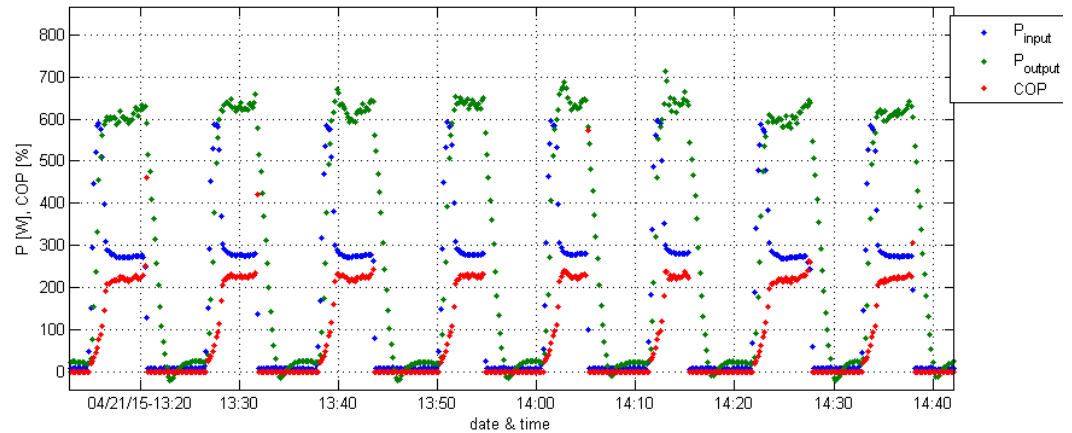
ASHP detailed monitoring – general conclusions

- Manufacturer's specifications do not always correctly reflect field performance
- Most documentation focuses on steady-state performance, but integrated performance data is needed for more accurate representation of cold-climate operation (includes cycling due to defrost)
- Large variations in efficiency among individual models

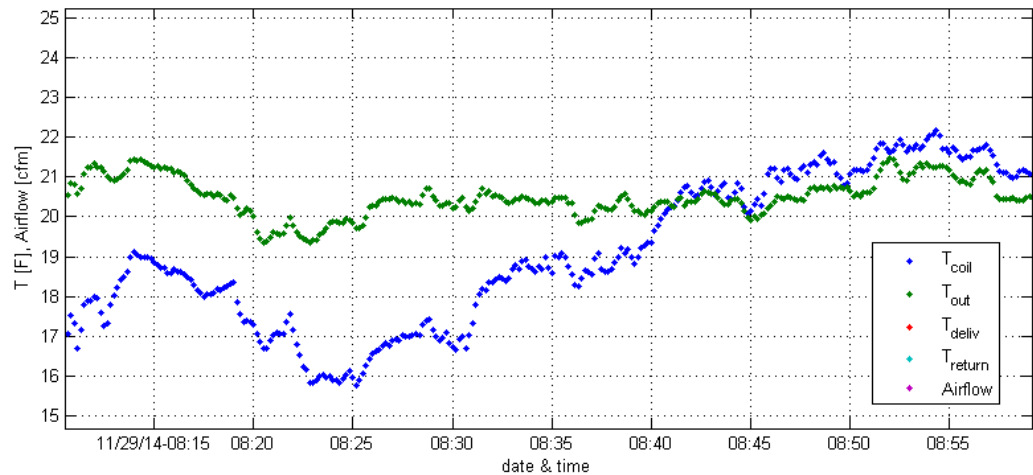
ASHP Short-Cycling in Low-Load Conditions



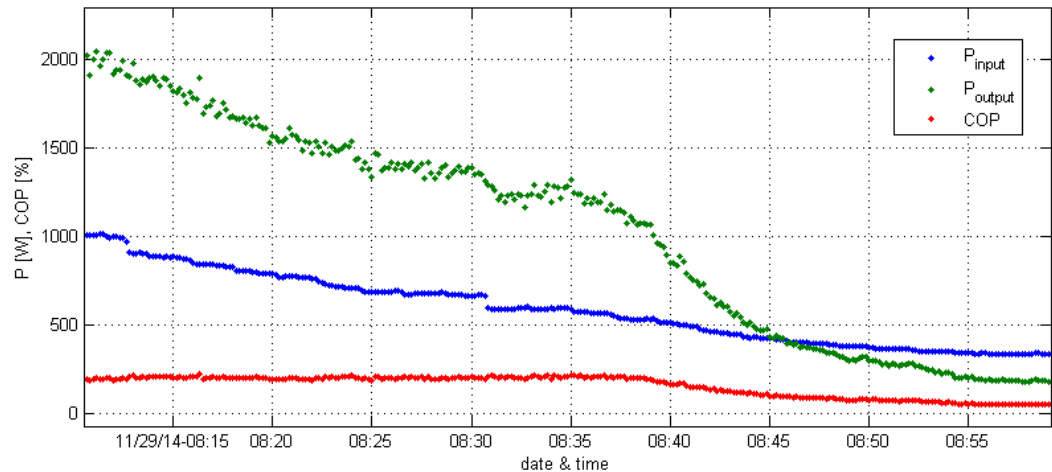
Data for the displayed interval: Energy input = 0.23 kWh; Energy output = 0.45 kWh; **COP = 1.935**; Average outside T = 49.39 F



Rare Occurrence When COP Drops Below 1



Data for the displayed interval: Energy input = 0.48 kWh; Energy output = 0.84 kWh; **COP = 1.758**; Average outside T = 20.50 F



ASHP General Monitoring - Results

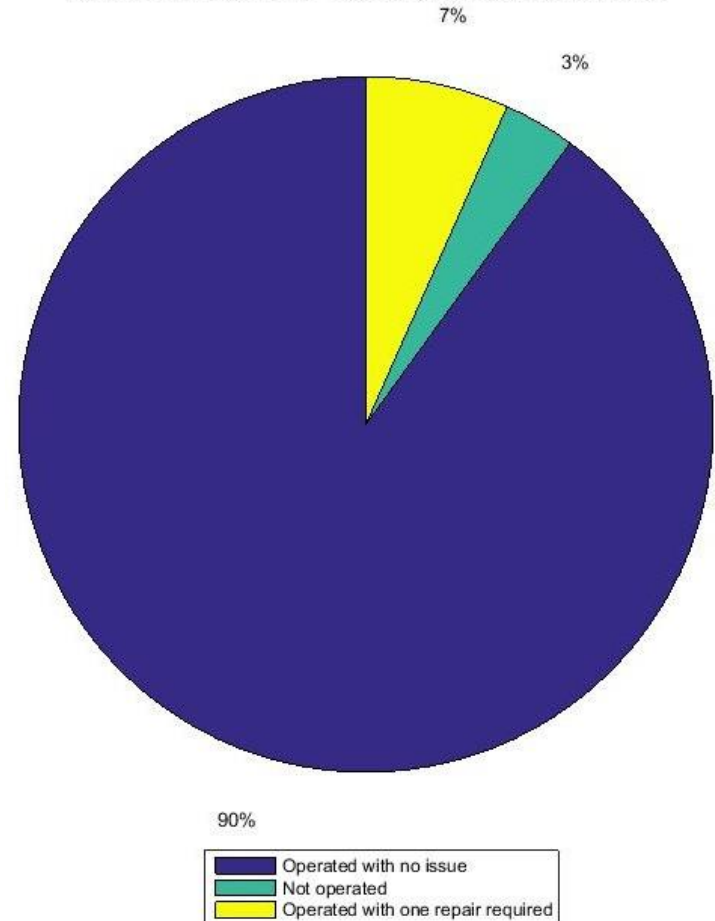
30 building owners interviewed about ASHP use

- Commercial/Residential systems
- Ductless/Ducted/Air-to-water ASHP systems
- Retrofit/New Installations

Findings

- 29/30 systems provided adequate or expected heat
- 2 repairs needed, fixed at zero cost to the building owner
- 11 people performed maintenance on the system
- 12 people used their back-up heating system (29 had back-up heat available)

Winter 2014-2015 ASHP operation of study participants



ASHP General Monitoring - Results

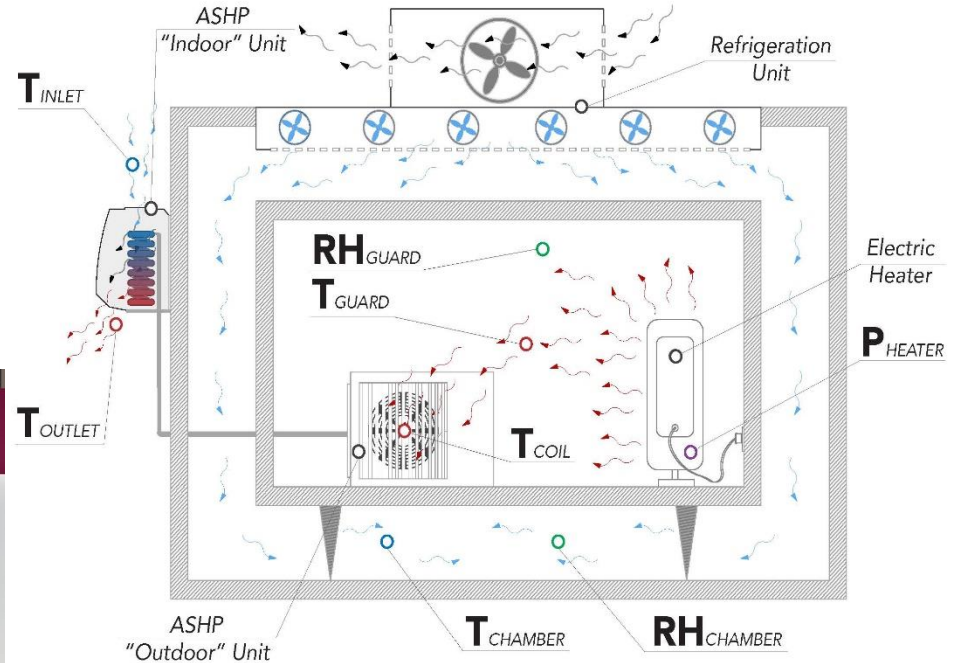
Selected Sites – direct and/or indirect monitoring of ASHP electricity

Main findings

- Limited data does not confirm that ASHPs will always reduce electrical energy use, even when replacing electric resistance heat.
- ASHPs have only a small effect on peak power demand.
- Demand-side management programs should include measures other than ASHPs.

Current Research

Evaluating ASHP performance at different levels of thermal loading



System Approach: Heat Pump + Efficient Envelope



ASHPs – Main Conclusions

- ASHPs can significantly reduce energy use and energy costs when used in appropriate situations and done right.
- More research needed to gain better understanding of ASHP performance in cold climates to guide future deployment.
- System approach yields biggest savings.

Credits

Individuals:

Colin Craven
Robbin Garber-Slaght
Bruno Grunau
Clay Hammer
Jim Rehfeldt
Chris Pike
Erin Whitney
Alan Mitchell
Dirk Baker
Others

Organizations:

Golden Valley Electric Association
Alaska Energy Authority
National Science Foundation
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
U.S. Dept. of Defense
U.S. Dept. of Energy
Others



Thank you!

Questions ?



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COLD CLIMATE HOUSING RESEARCH CENTER

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Additional Resources

Alaska Mini-Split Heat Pump Calculator

by Analysis North

<https://heatpump.cf>

Air Source Heat Pump Installer and Consumer Resources

By Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships

<https://neep.org/high-performance-air-source-heat-pumps/air-source-heat-pump-installer-and-consumer-resources>