Introduction to the "MIT Thermal Energy Networks (MITTEN) Plan for Rapid, Cost-Effective Campus Decarbonization

Susan Murcott

MIT Alumni for Climate Action (MACA) – MIT Campus Group / Geo@MIT (student group)

Geothermal Energy Networks Workshop Jan. 30 – 31, 2025







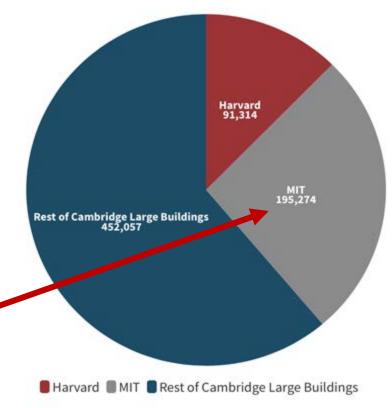
MIT's Decarbonization Challenge

 97% of MIT's greenhouse gasses are from the operations of its buildings.*

 26% of all Cambridge's greenhouse gases are from MIT.

Harvard's and MIT's Shares of Cambridge Emissions





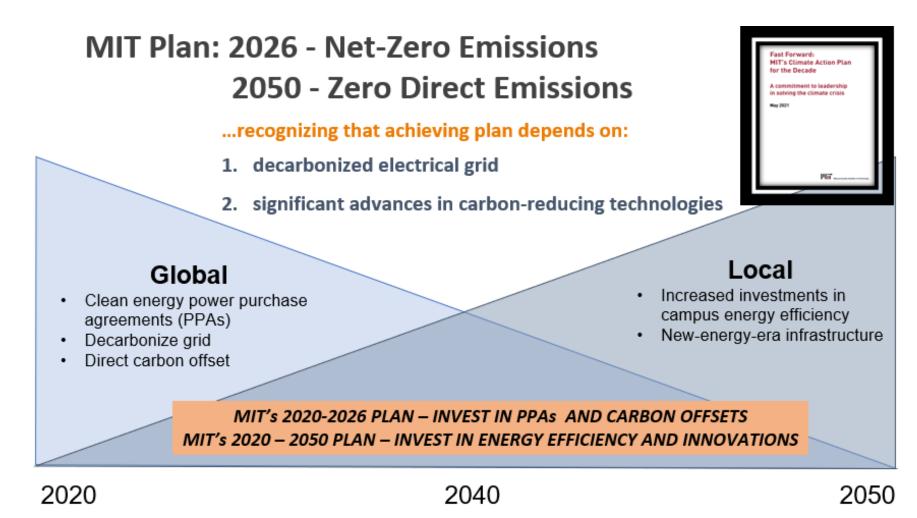
Source: <u>Cambridge Open Data</u> • By Julian J. Giordano—Crimson Designer

Data from the most recently published BEUDO report, which includes reporting from 70 percent of buildings under the ordinance.

© Julian J. Giordano. All rights reserved. This content is excluded from our Creative Commons license. For more information, see https://ocw.mit.edu/help/faq-fair-use/

^{*} MIT Office of Sustainability Website:

MIT's Climate Action Plans (2016) and (2021) postpone significant investment in direct MIT Campus Decarbonization until later.



Slide credit: Steve Lanou, MITOS, 2023

The MIT Thermal Energy (MITTEN) Decarbonization Plan

All-electric campus fueled by carbon-free power.

- Implementing energy conservation measures including waste heat recovery from ventilation systems to reduce heating and cooling demand.
- Installing high-efficiency Water Source Heat Pumps in each building for heating <u>and</u> cooling

MITTEN Decarbonization Plan (con't)

Repurposing existing chilled water loop to an Ambient Loop,
 circulating 45-85°F water year-round to WSHPs in each building

- Repurposing oil tanks at the CUP for thermal storage
- Energy Transfer Stations operated by the Cambridge Water Department exchange heat with the Ambient Loop. If not possible, connect to existing wastewater sewerage or drill geothermal boreholes

MITTEN: Thermal Energy Network Advantages

MITTEN plan is the most cost-effective and energy-efficient way to heat <u>and</u> cool campus buildings:

- Demonstrates MIT's leadership,
- . Leverages MIT's investment in existing infrastructure,
- Eliminates cost impact of maintaining separate systems because WSHPs provide both heating and cooling;
- Eliminates energy transmission losses;
- Enables the capture of "free energy" when there is concurrent heating and

cooling on campus;

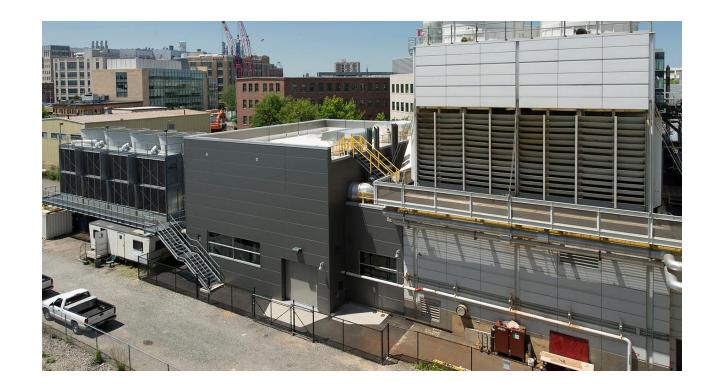
Might tap into federal and state subsidy program.



Met Building (W41) demonstration project is already underway!

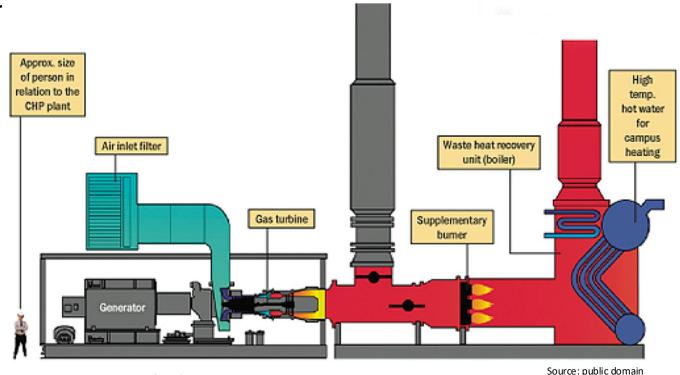
How Is Campus Heated/Cooled Now?

- Central (CUP) with co-generating gas turbines.
- Produces steam and hot water.
- Operates steam-driven chiller.
- Generates over 22MW electric power.
- Connected to steam distribution system
- Connected to chilled water distribution to most buildings
- Cooling load is high and most affected by global warming



DECARBONIZATION ISSUES WITH EXISTING CENTRAL PLANT:

- Grid decarbonization is rapidly reducing carbon once touted for Combined Heat and Power (CHP)
- Fossil Fuel Backup is necessary.
- Efficiency of 50-55% source to output.
- Low Turndown Ratio (30%)
- High Thermal Loss in the steam distribution system (10%-20%)
- Non-zero losses in the Chilled Water System (5%-15%?)
- BTW: Hot water district systems have losses in the 15%-20% range due to additional piping.

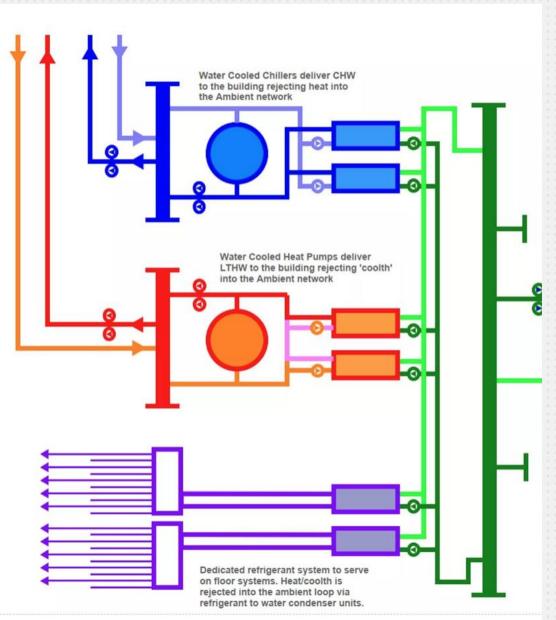


Source: University of Calgary

Source. public dorni

HOW WOULD MITTEN HEAT AND COOL THE CAMPUS?

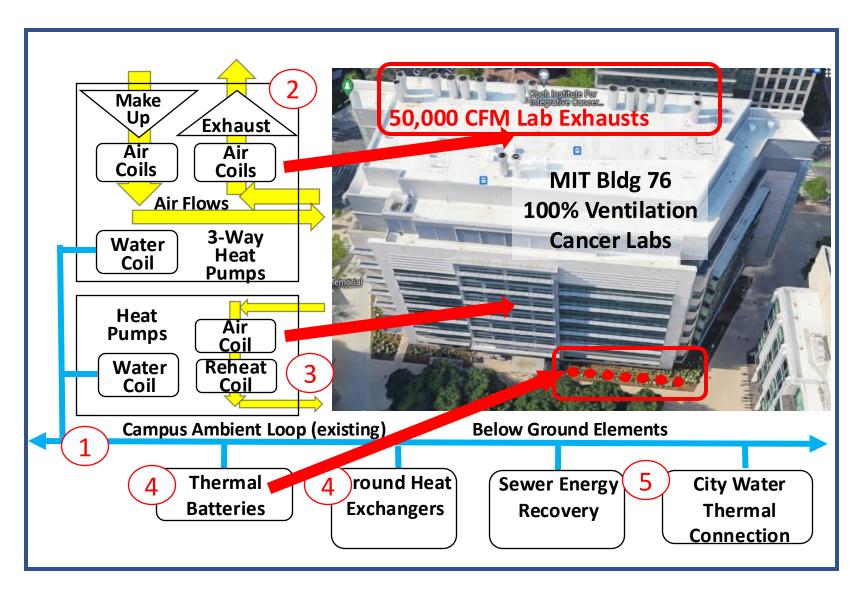
- DISTRIBUTED HEAT PUMPS CONNECTED INTO A NETWORK OF SOURCES AND SINKS.
- NO ONE SOLUTION SINCE THE BUILDINGS RANGE OVER A HISTORY OF 100 YEARS.
- USE OF BUILDING TO BUILDING AND BUILDING IN BUILDING SOURCES AND SINKS.
- USE OF THERMAL STORAGE AND GROUND COUPLING.
 - CAMBRIDGE WATER THERMAL ACCESS
 - SEWER THERMAL ACCESS
 - GROUND THERMAL EXCHANGERS



5th/6th Generation District HVAC Decarbonization

Key Transitions:

- 1. Ambient Loop
- 2. Exhaust Recovery
- 3. Distributed WSHPs
- 4. Thermal Storage,
 ASHP, GHEX
- 5. Municipal WaterThermal, CSP Solar,Other

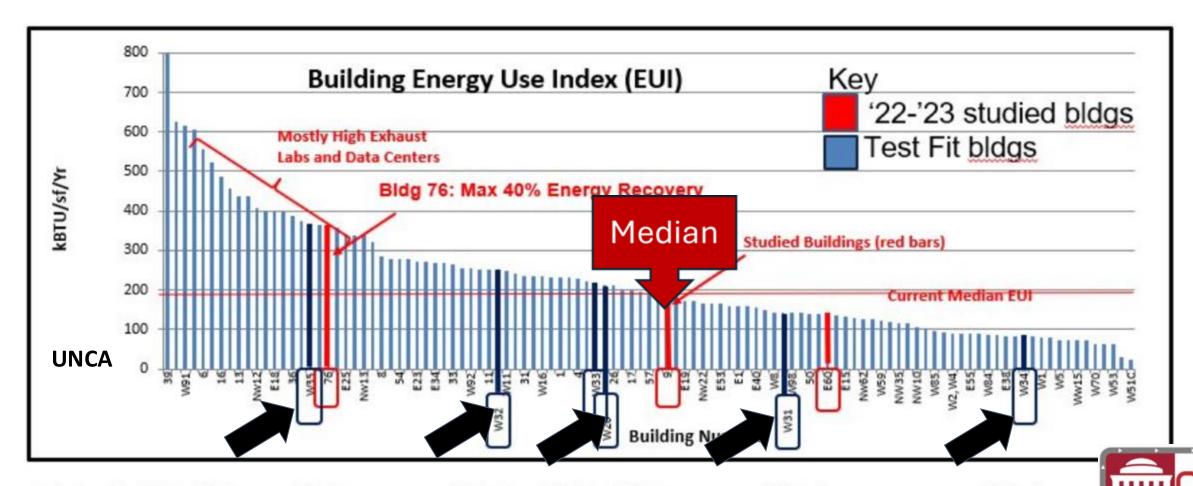


The MIT Solution: Chiller Loop to Ambient Loop Conversion: Same 2 pipes w/o thermal limits, add heat pumps and sources/sinks



- Very little new pipe needed
- All new pipe HDPE/PP fusion welded
 - Will outlast the buildings!
 - Far less costly to install
 - Can use horizontal boring to install

MIT Buildings: Wide Range of Energy Efficiencies, All High!



W34

W31

Adding New Ambient Loop Pipe in W33 3D Graphic - Hanging Pipe in Available Space







W20

Multi-Stack Heat
Pump Units
on Roof of Stratton
Building



Electrical room

Mechanical room







W34

Option 1: Multistack -> Mech Room (W34-228)

Multistack

Modular units

Dimensions (12 Units)

H:60"

W:50"

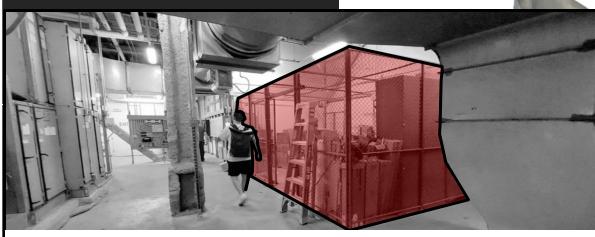
D:32"

Distance

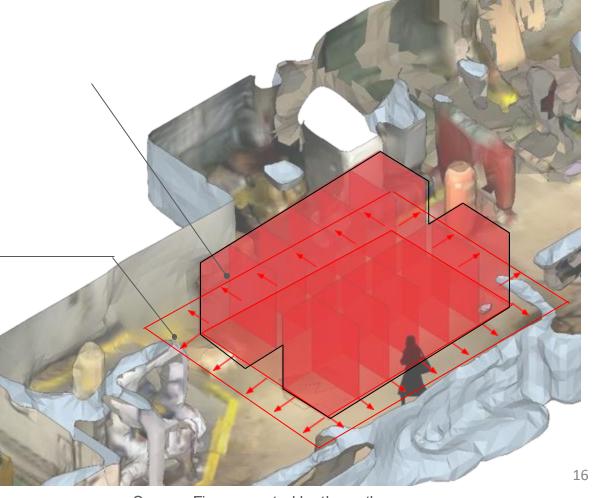
offset distance

W:42"

D:36"



Also used photo analysis



Source: Figure created by the author



AAON

A-23





W34

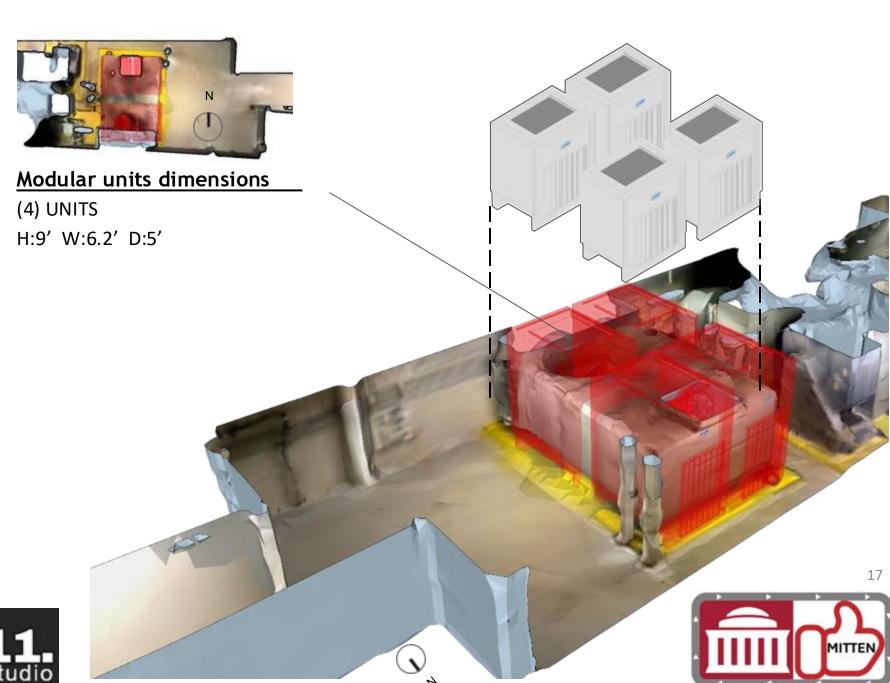
Option 2:
AAON SA-23
Heat Pumps ->
Mech Room
(W34-125M)

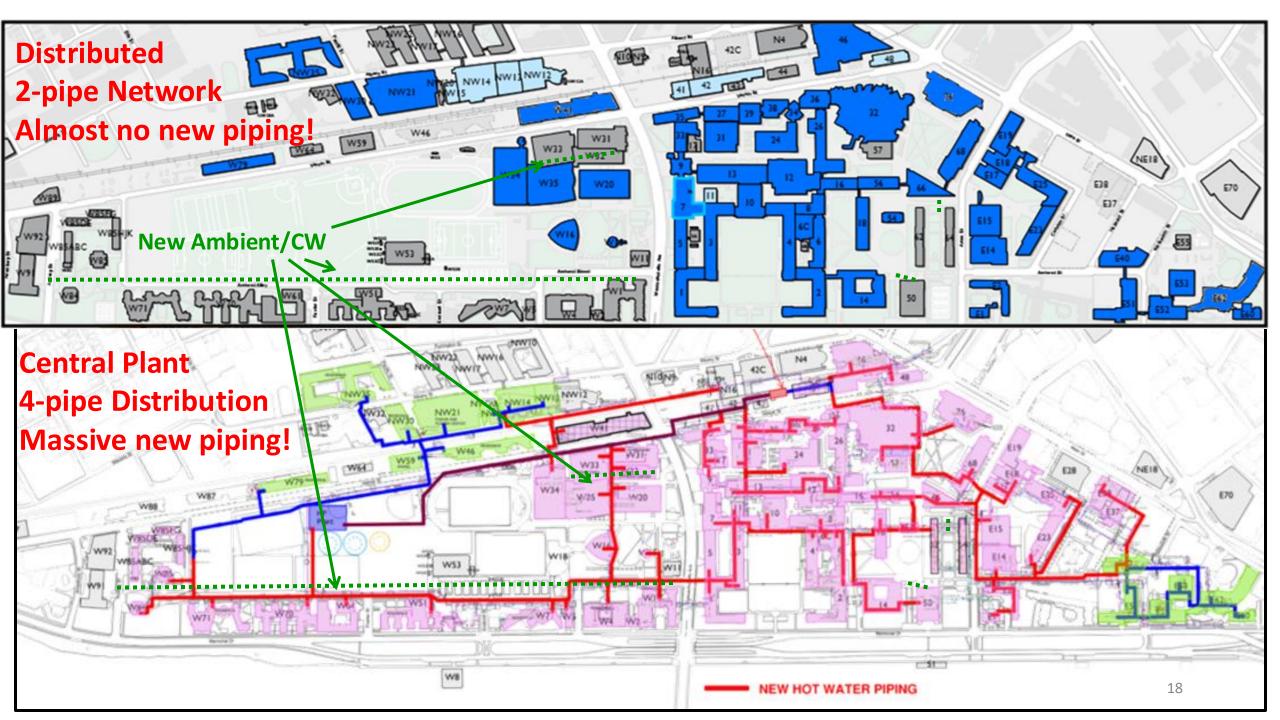
3D Infographic

Electrical room

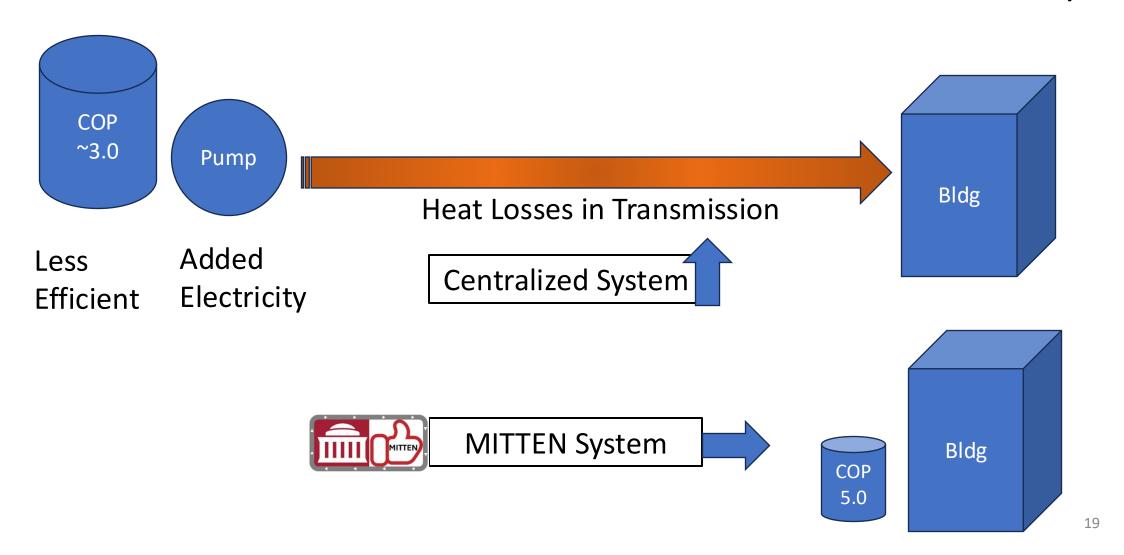
Mechanical room

S1511. Design Studio





Hot Water for Heating Central Thermal Plant vs Distributed Heat Pumps



MIT HQ Fiduciary Responsibility

Top-Line Comparison of Approaches

Task	MITTEN	Centralized
Meets Bldg HVAC Specs	√ Yes	√ Yes
Achieves zero emissions	√ Yes	√ Yes
Achieves by 2035 -BEUDO	√ Yes	x No
Minimal Disruption	√ Yes	x No
Pilot to Confirm Projections	√ Yes	X No
Easy Upgrade Over Time	√ Yes	X No
Fiscally Responsible	√ Yes	x No
MIT Seriously Considering	<mark>???</mark>	√ Yes



Thermal transition "leapfrog"



Steam/Chiller Fossil Fuel

Current Option

Skip!

Central New Thermal Plant Hot Water Piping Not Economical



Lowest power consuming







Summary

- At the end of the day, this project is not about Public Relations, it should result in Real Progress.
- Central Utility Plant will play an important role in the MITTEN solution.
- MITTEN plan is available now, cost-effective, will eliminate carbon emissions, and be minimally disruptive.
- Let's show the world how to decarbonize! MIT is the world's foremost research institution and should do something no one else has done at scale.
- Next steps: pilot!

"Climate change and its mounting consequences is the **greatest scientific and societal challenge of this or any age...**We need energy and expertise from every MIT school and the college, from every lab and every center, from every member of the faculty—and from **every one of you**."

President Sally Kornbluth, Inauguration Speech 2023

The Goal: Zero-Emissions by 2035

We are proposing a rapid, cost-effective decarbonization solution.

MIT, when can we start?

MACA-MIT Campus/Geo Core Team (2025) (top to bottom, left to right)

- John Dabels, MIT '79, Sloan School of Management
- Shiladitya DasSarma, MIT Biochemistry, Founder MACA. Team advisor.
- David T. Williams, MIT '82 (affiliated with '81), Mech Eng. P.E.
- Herb Zien MIT '73, Sloan School of Management
- Tunca Alikaya, MIT '24, Sloan Executive-MBA
- Susan Murcott, MIT '90, '92, Civil and Env. Eng.
- Rick Clemenzi, MIT'81, Computer Science; CGD certification, P.E.
- Judy Siglin. Director, Net Zero Foundation;
- Kevin Johnson, Harvard '25. GSD Architecture Engineering
- Jillian James, MIT '10, Aerospace Engineering; '16, AeroAstro Engineering
- Jason Chen, MIT '25 Mechanical
- Olivia Chen, MIT '26 Mechanical Engineering;
- Megan Lim, MIT '24 Sloan School of Management
- + a lot of new students in Fall 2024!





























Acknowledgements

- MACA MIT Alumni for Climate Action
- Geo@MIT MIT student team
- D-Lab
- MIT Administration and Staff
- Joe Higgins, VP Campus Services and Stewardship
- Julie Newman, MIT Office of Sustainability
- Dept of Facilites Management & Staff
- Karen Bowes
- Carlo Fanone
- Vasso Mathes
- Mark Cataldo and Dave Luria

 Facilities Guides
- Josh Raines
- Kim Bigelow, Paula Tierney, Helen Balzano Logistics Support
- MIT Video Productions





MIT OpenCourseWare https://ocw.mit.edu/

RES.ENV 007 Geothermal Energy Networks (GENs): Transforming our Thermal Energy System IAP 2025

For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: https://ocw.mit.edu/terms.