

# A GRCx Event: Clean Heat – The Potential of Networked Geothermal

*GRCx is an interactive program series from the Boston Green Ribbon Commission designed to accelerate the implementation of the City's Climate Action Plan by providing high-quality, useful content on climate resilience and carbon mitigation to the Boston community.*

GRCx

GREEN RIBBON COMMISSION  
Climate Action  
Exchange

# Introductions

**Zeyneb Magavi**  
Co-Executive Director  
HEET



**Audrey Schulman**  
Co-Executive Director  
HEET



**Mike Goldman**  
Director of Energy  
Efficiency  
Eversource



**Owen Brady**  
Future of Heat  
National Grid



The word "heet" is written in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font on a solid orange background. A thin white diagonal line starts above the 'h' and extends across the top of the 't'.

To cut carbon emissions NOW by  
driving systems change

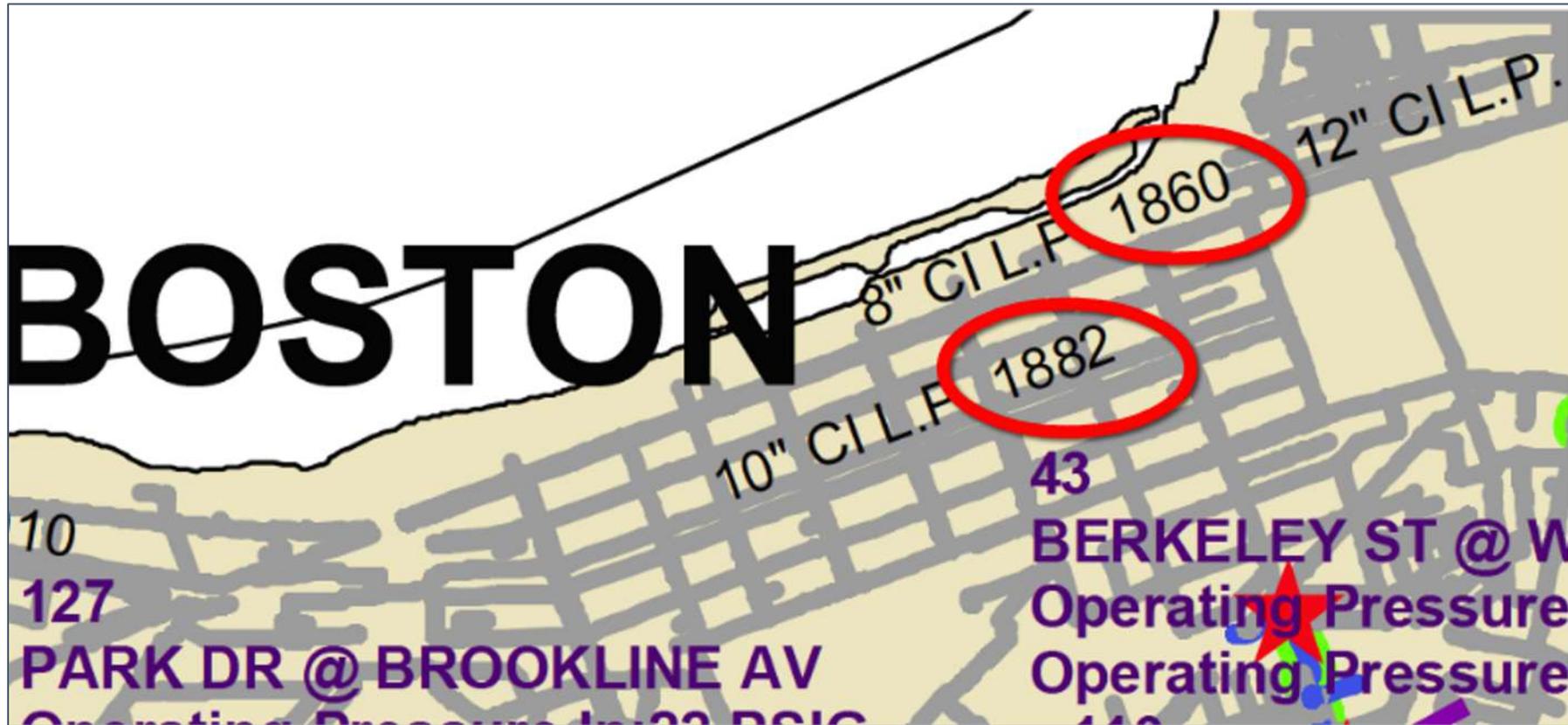
Putnam  
Foundation



Barr  
Foundation

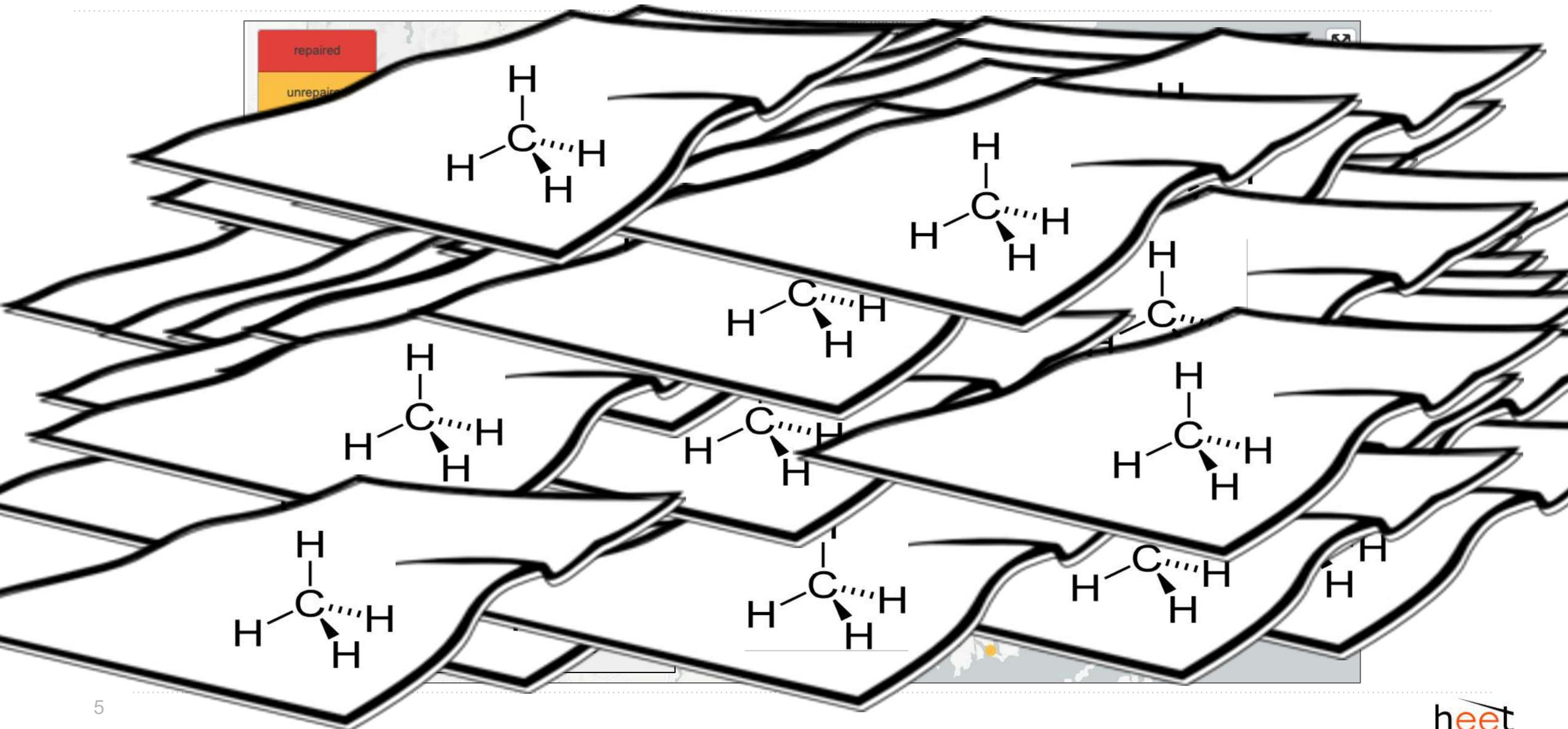
A smaller version of the "heet" logo, with the word in white lowercase letters and a thin white diagonal line.

# Aging Natural Gas Infrastructure



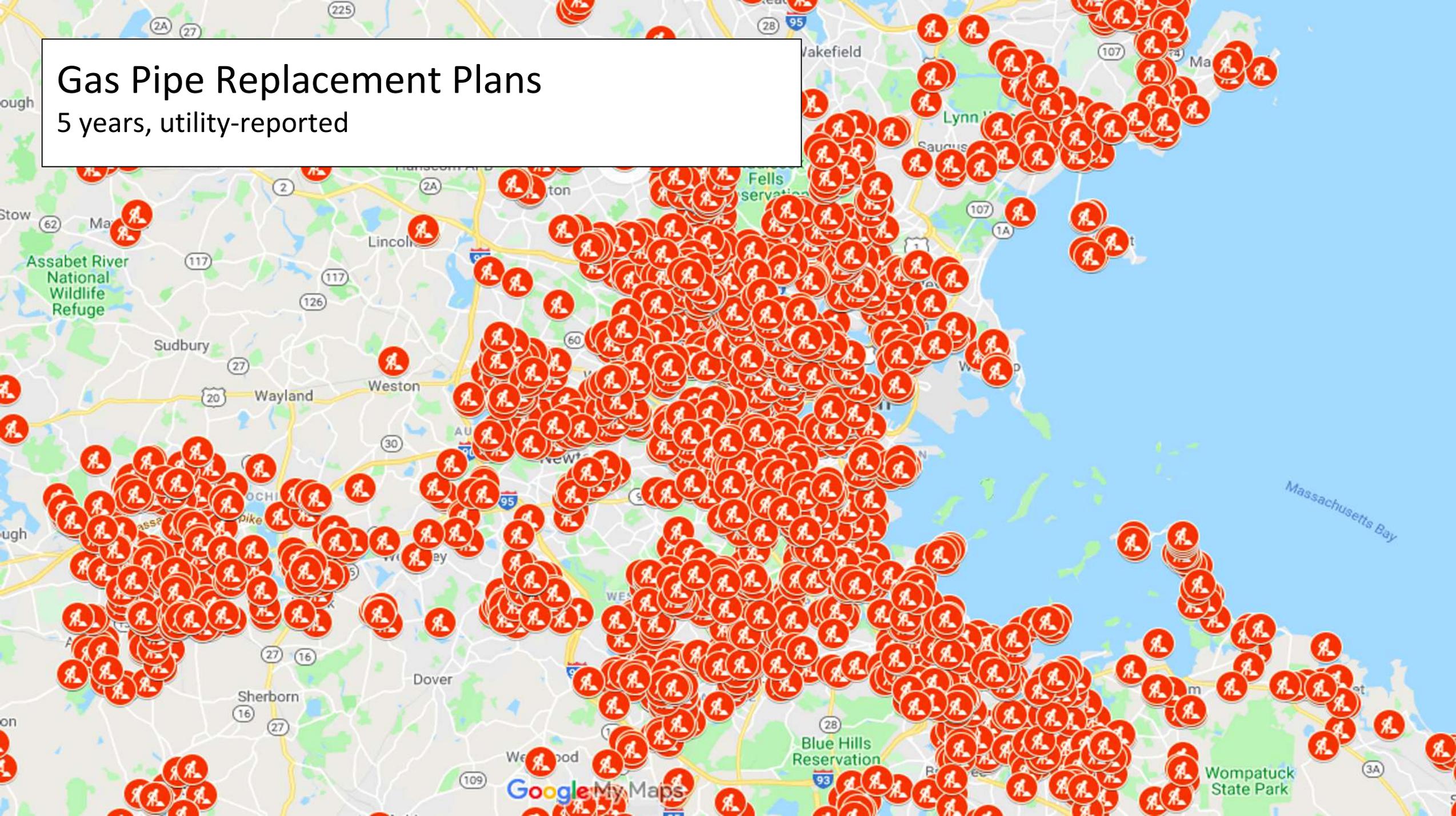
Source: detail of National Grid natural gas pressure map

# What's the Problem?



# Gas Pipe Replacement Plans

5 years, utility-reported



# Air Source Heat Pumps

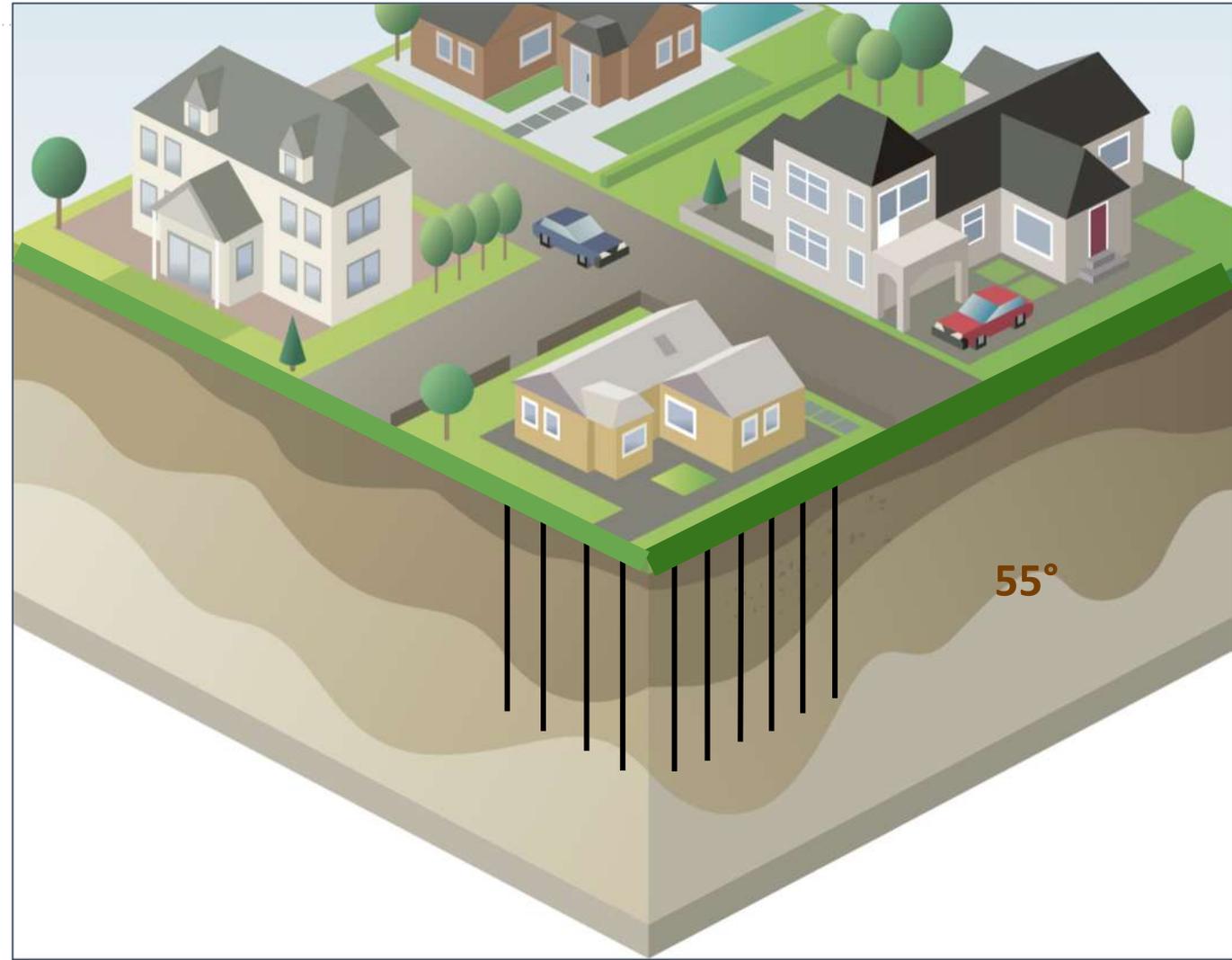
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- Burden on electric grid
- Inequity of access
- Requires collapse of gas industry

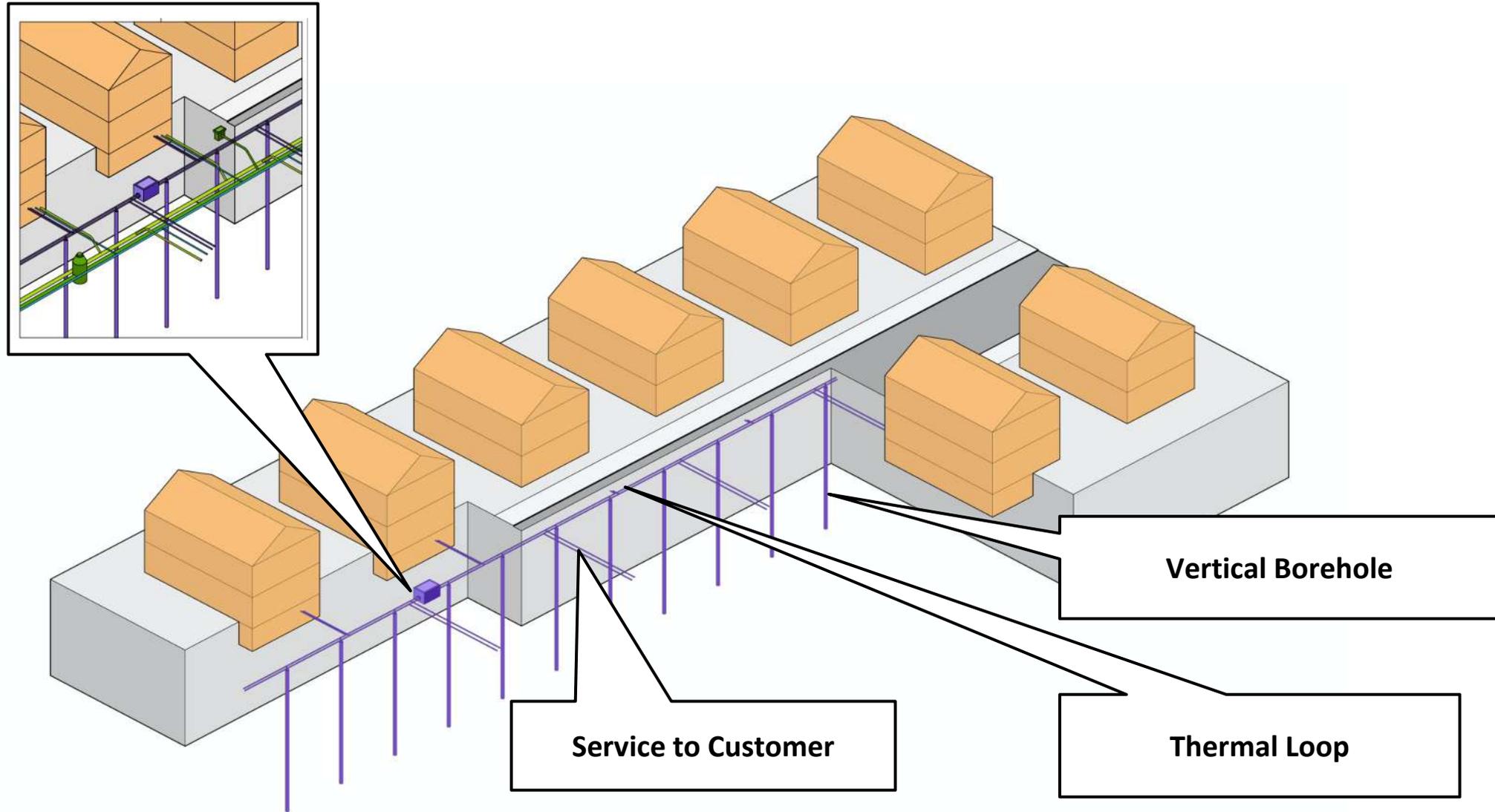


# Geothermal (Aka Ground Source Heat Pump)

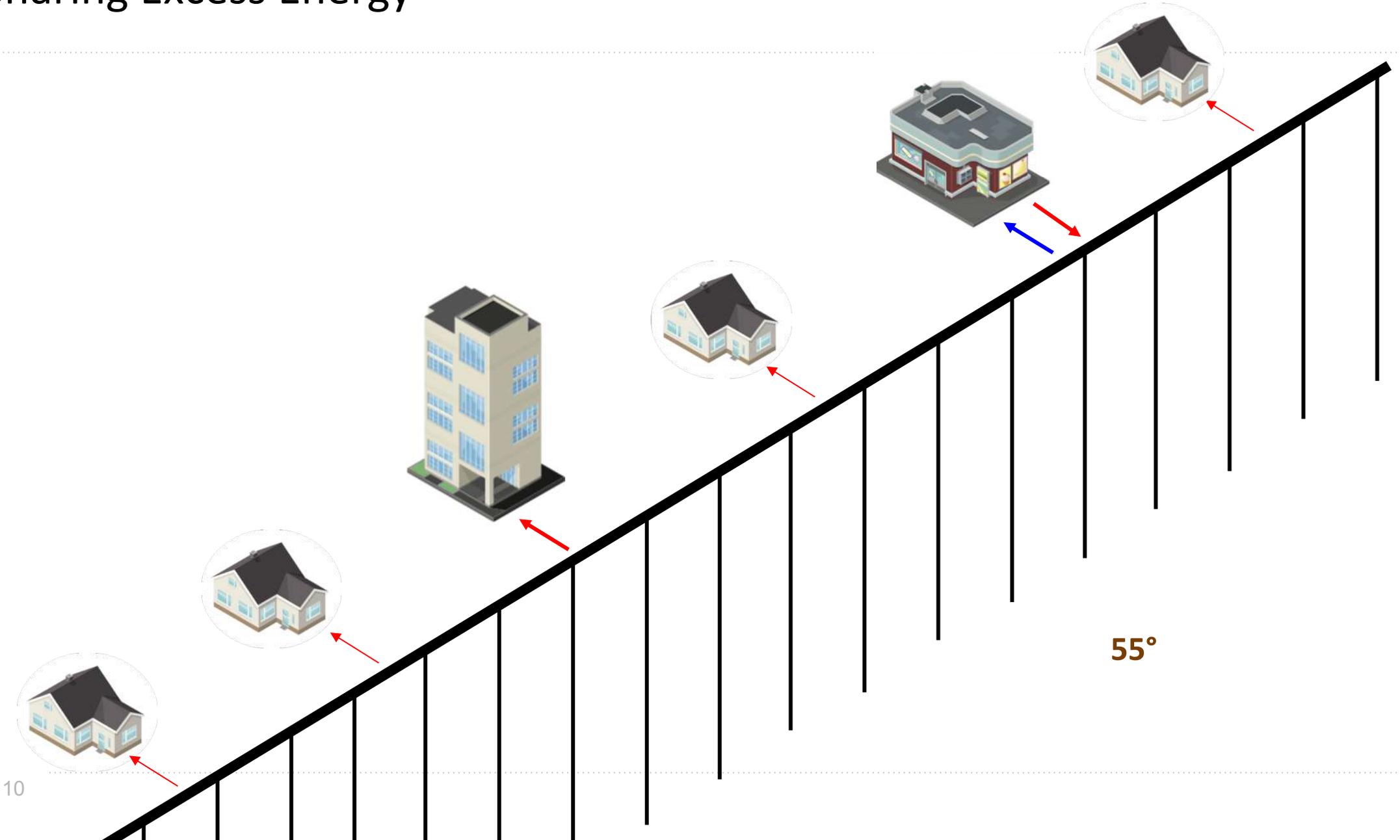
- Lower burden on electric grid
- Inequity of access
- Requires collapse of gas industry
- Maintaining thermal balance over time



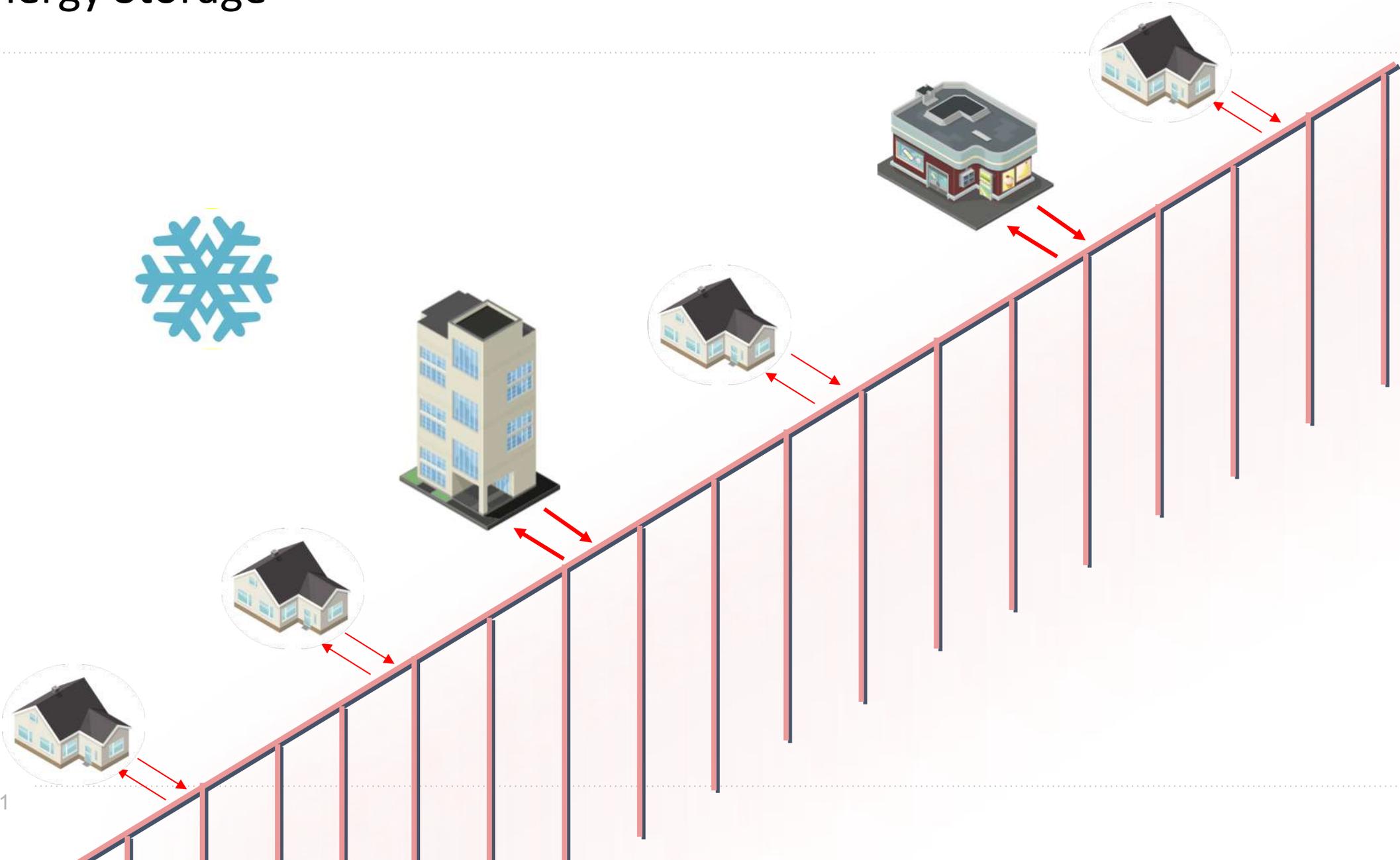
# HEET's GeoMicroDistrict



# Sharing Excess Energy



# Energy Storage



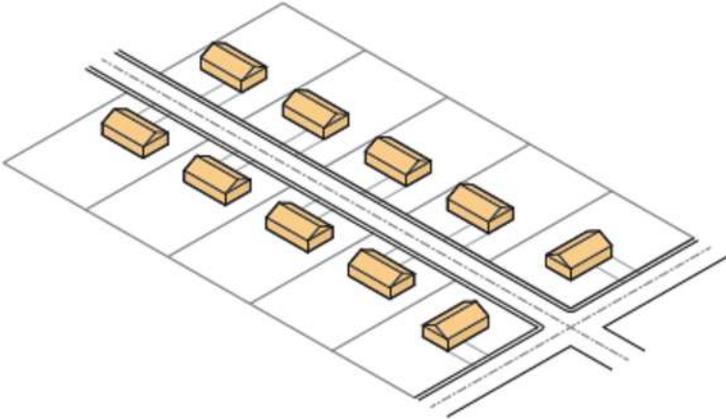
# Buro Happold Feasibility Study

**GEO  
MICRO  
DISTRICT**

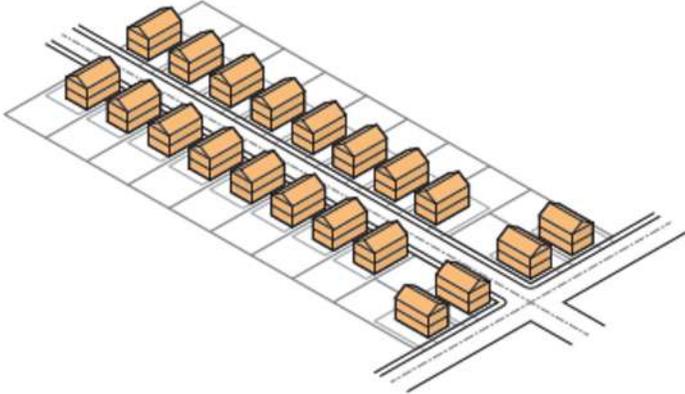
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Feasibility Study

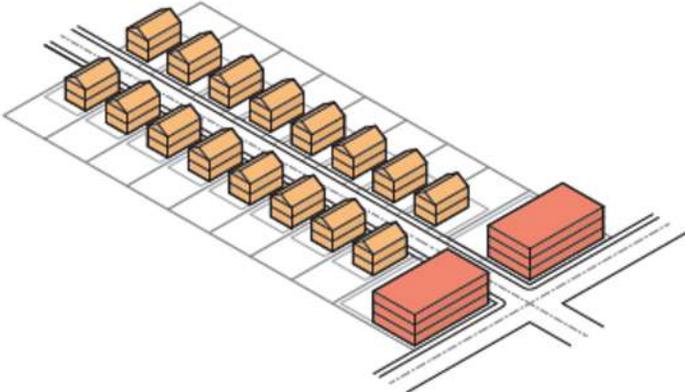
heet BUROHAPPOLD  
ENGINEERING



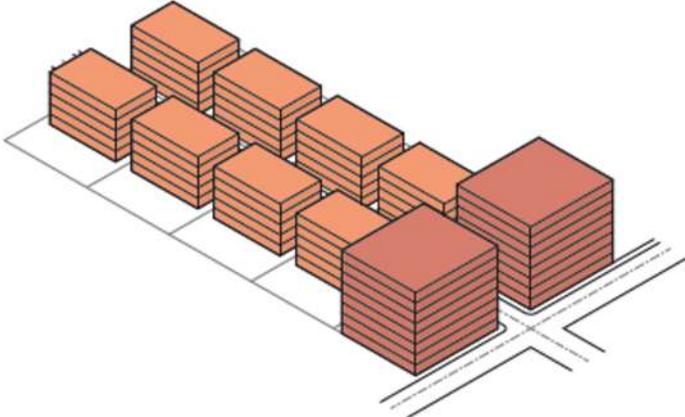
Low density residential



Medium density residential



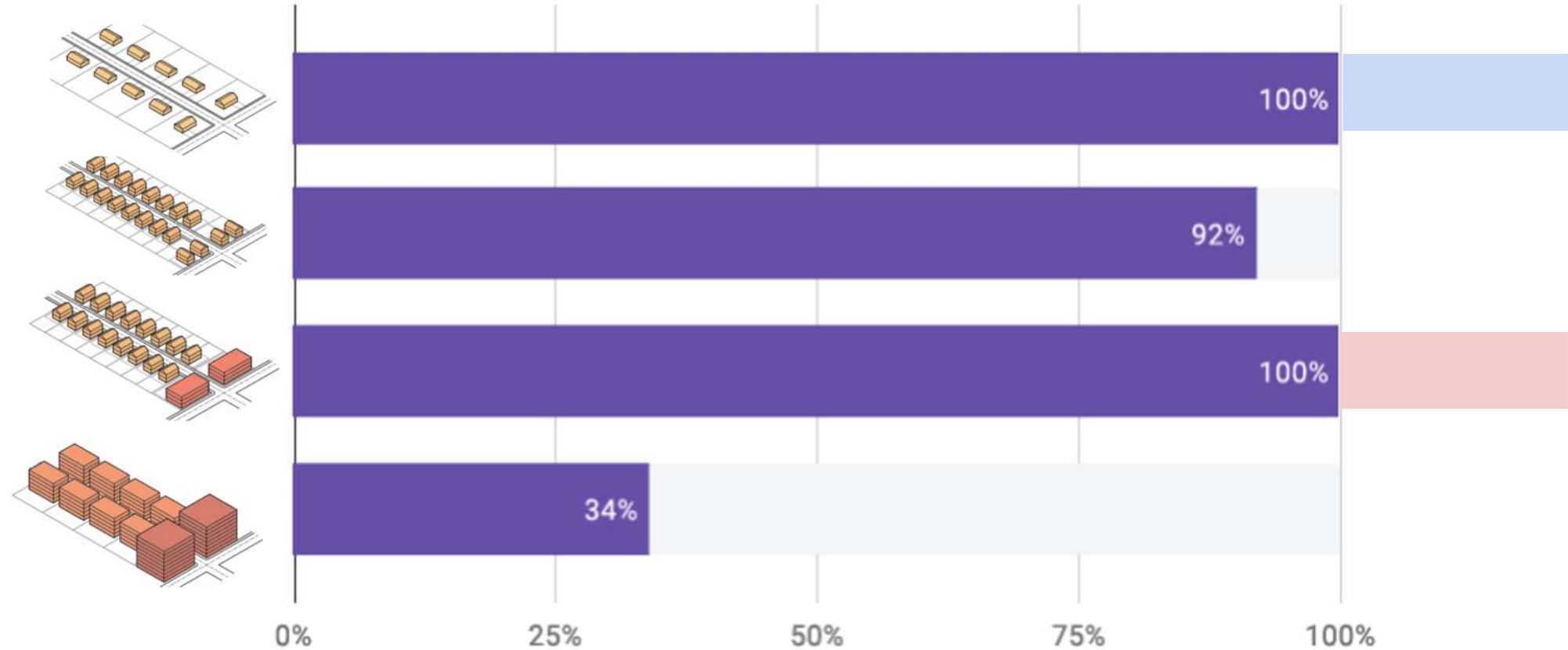
Medium density mixed-use



High density mixed-use

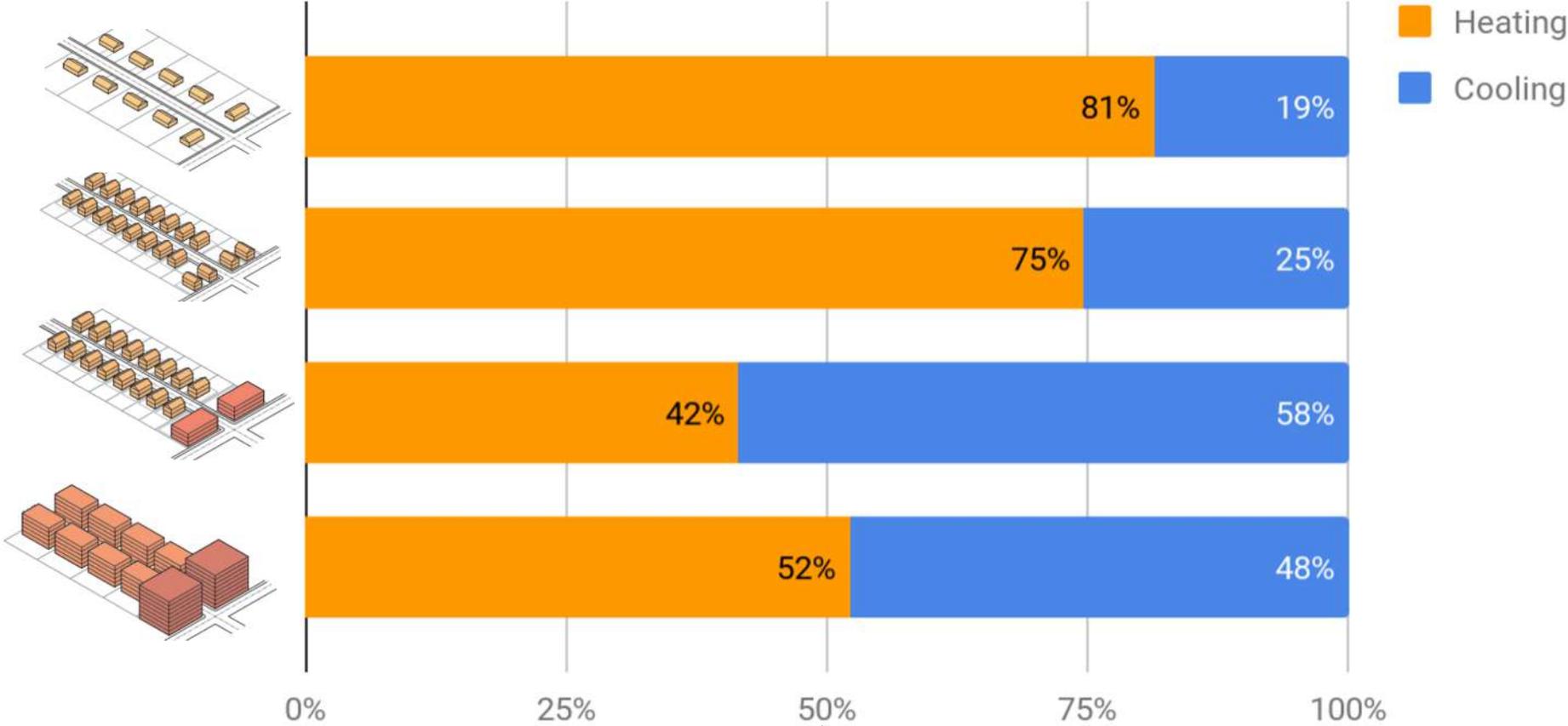
# Technical Feasibility (by street segment)

Ability to meet energy demand through 'shallow' boreholes in the street only

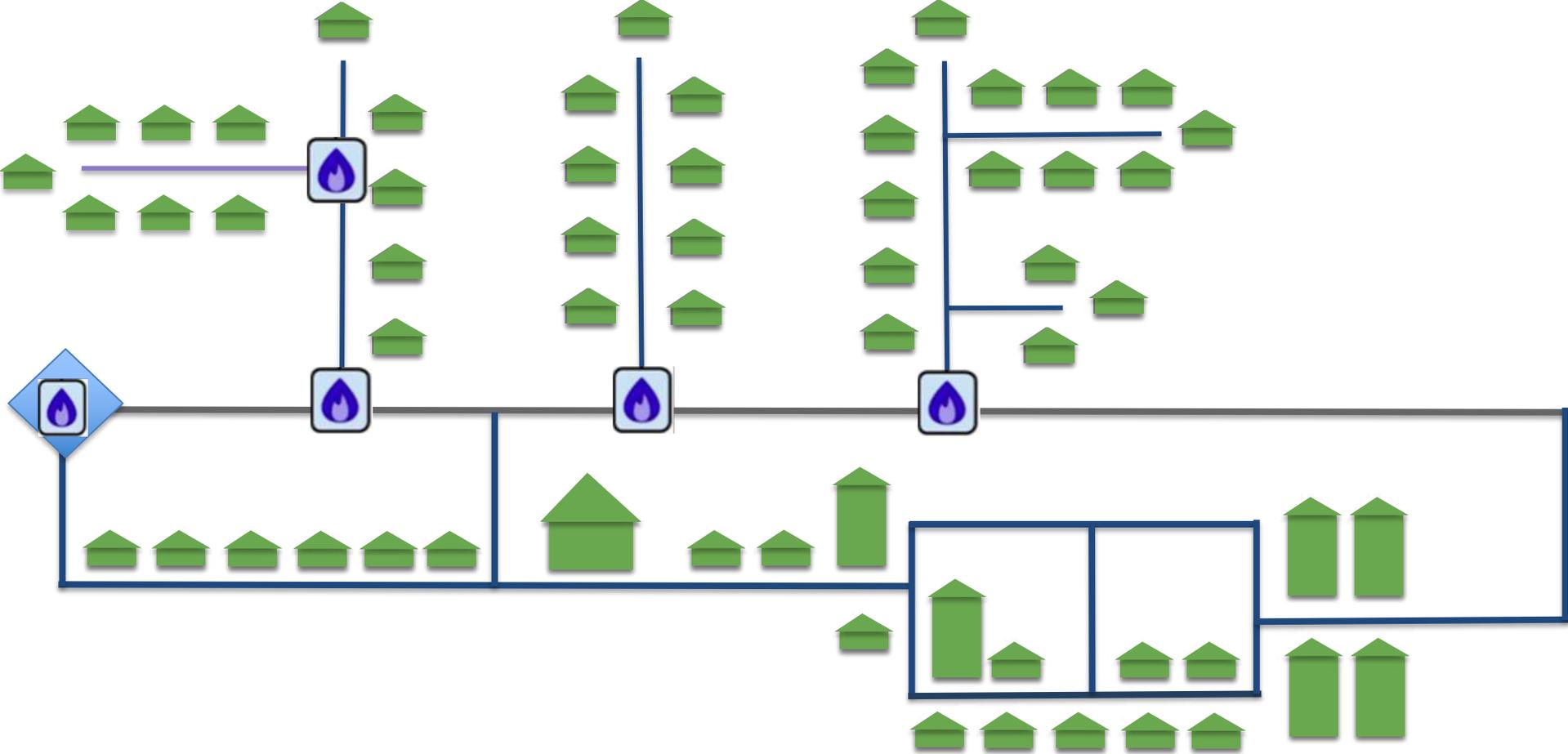


# Opportunity in Annual Load Balancing

Dense urban areas have best balance of heating & cooling use



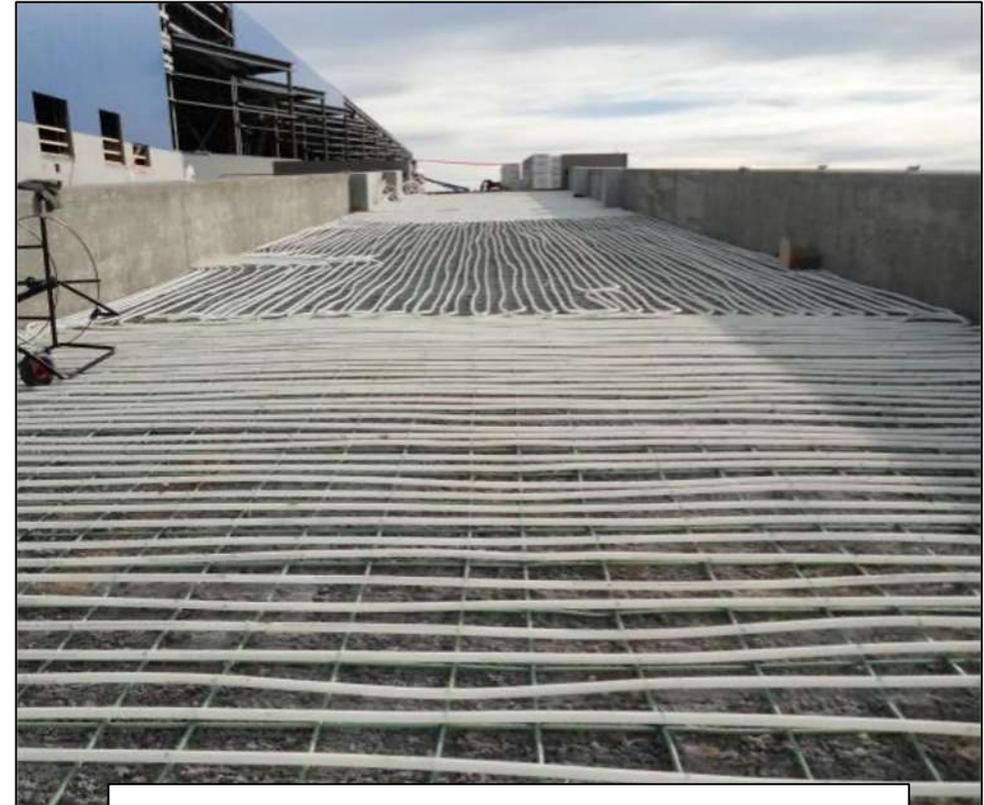
# HEET's GeoGrid



# Thermal Management

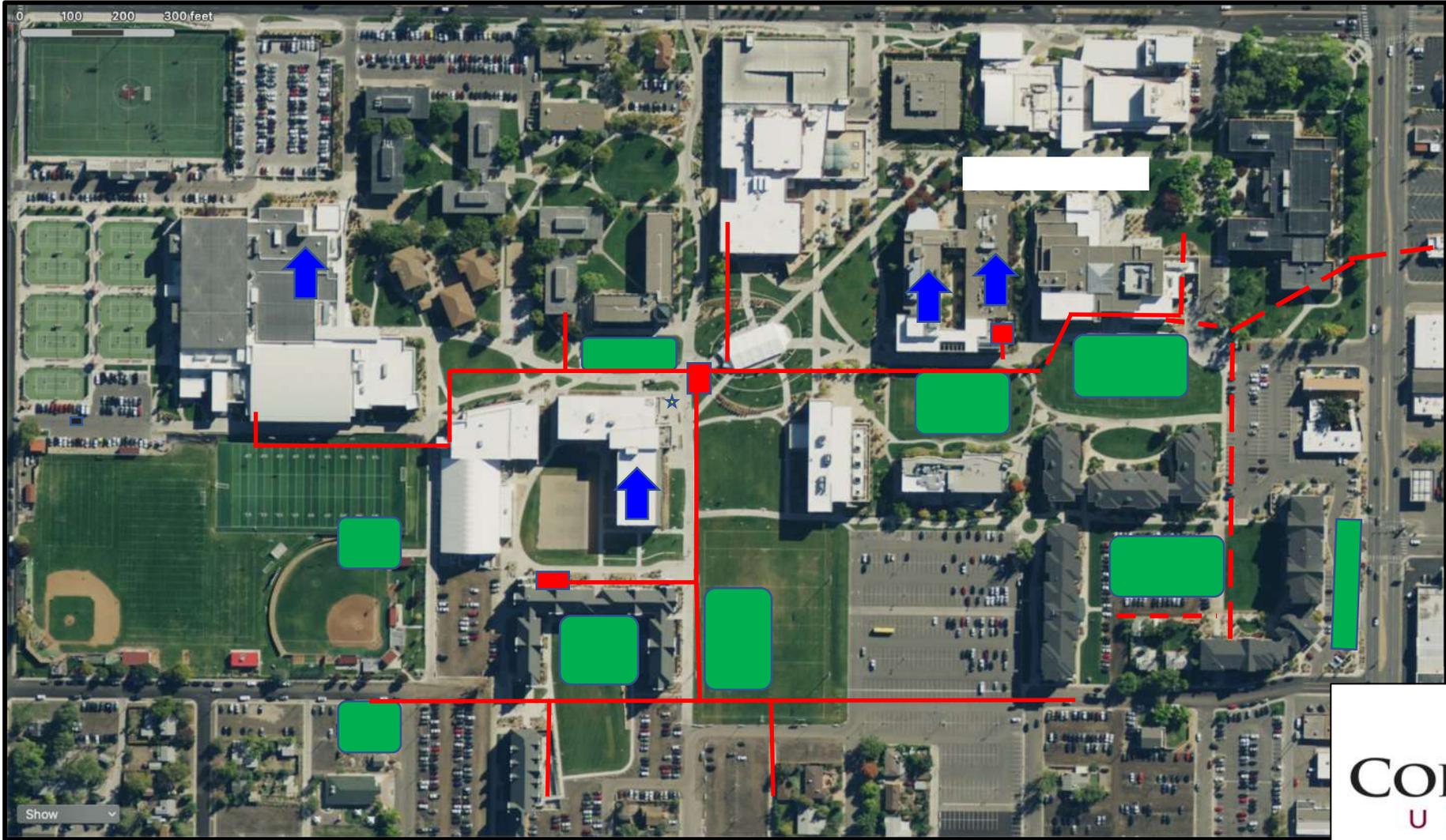


Cool Irrigation Water



Melt Snow on Sidewalks

# Case Study



Borefields (121,000 ft)	
Vaults & Mechanical Rooms	
Cooling Towers (750 tons)	
<b>Shared loop:</b>	
18" Pipes	
12" & 10" Pipes	

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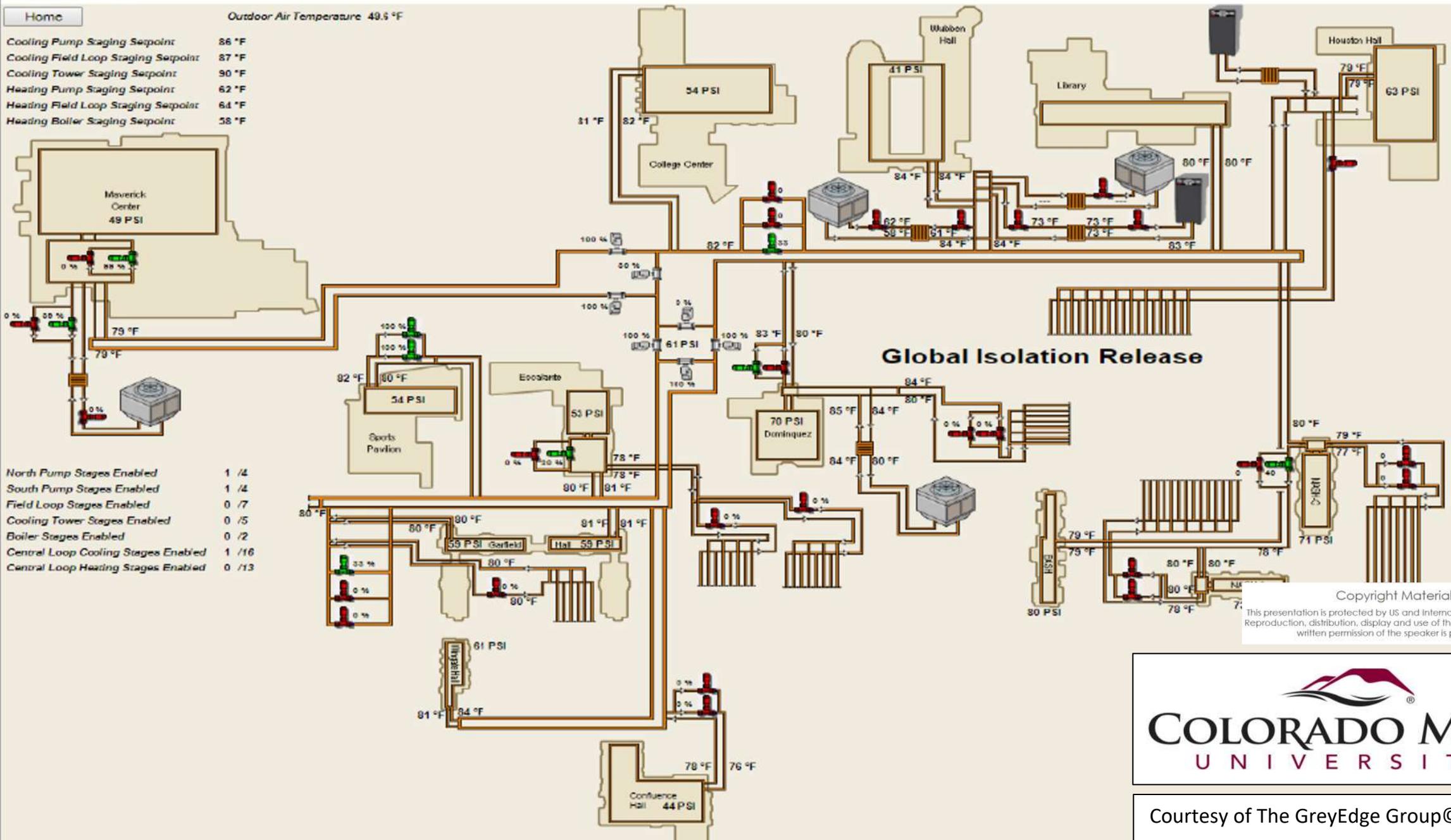
# Central Loop

Home

Outdoor Air Temperature 49.5 °F

- Cooling Pump Staging Setpoint 86 °F
- Cooling Field Loop Staging Setpoint 87 °F
- Cooling Tower Staging Setpoint 90 °F
- Heating Pump Staging Setpoint 62 °F
- Heating Field Loop Staging Setpoint 64 °F
- Heating Boiler Staging Setpoint 58 °F

- North Pump Stages Enabled 1 / 4
- South Pump Stages Enabled 1 / 4
- Field Loop Stages Enabled 0 / 7
- Cooling Tower Stages Enabled 0 / 5
- Boiler Stages Enabled 0 / 2
- Central Loop Cooling Stages Enabled 1 / 16
- Central Loop Heating Stages Enabled 0 / 13

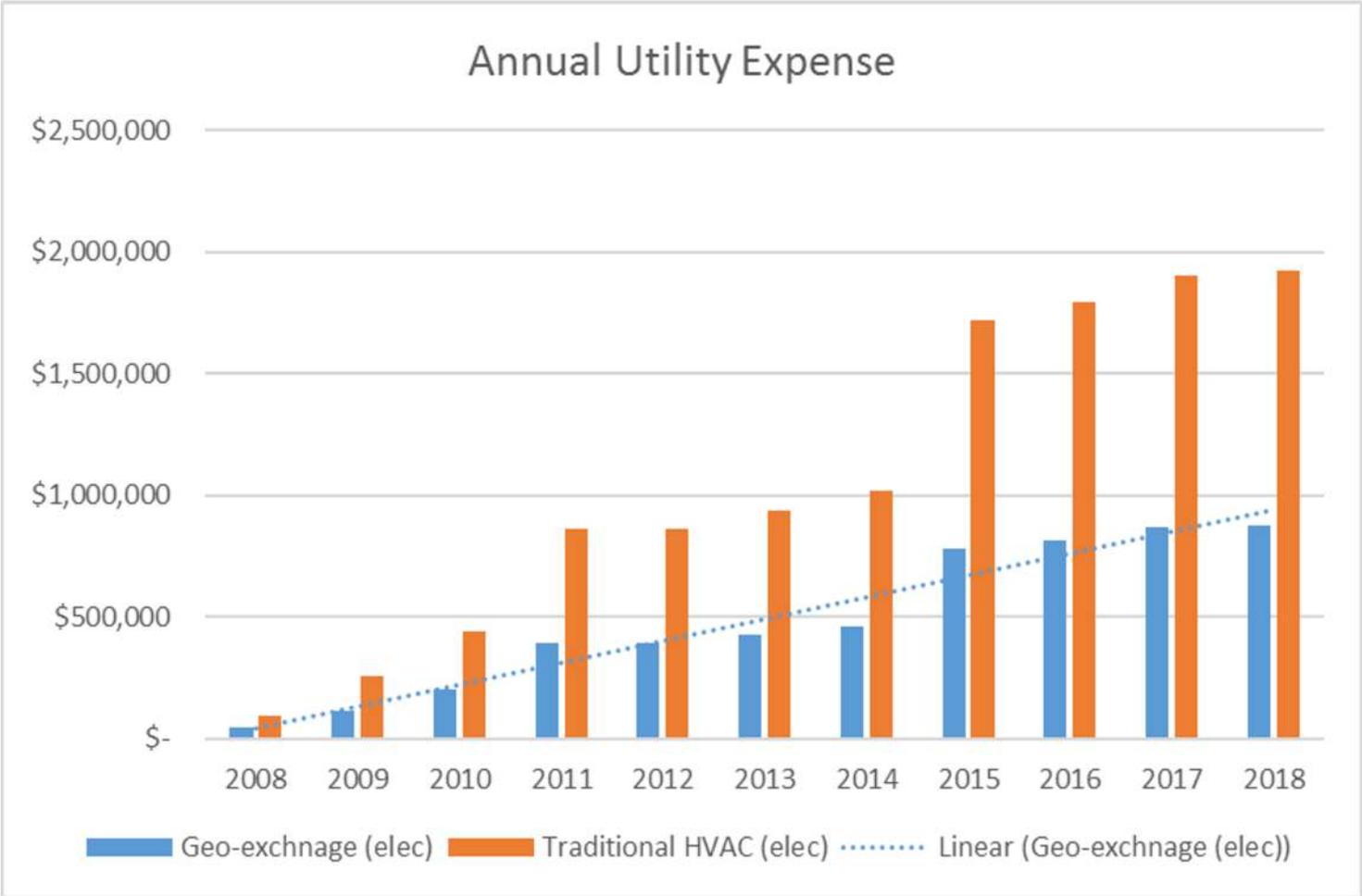


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Courtesy of The GreyEdge Group©

# Energy & Money Savings



System cost:  
\$8.5 Million

Energy savings:  
\$1 Million/yr

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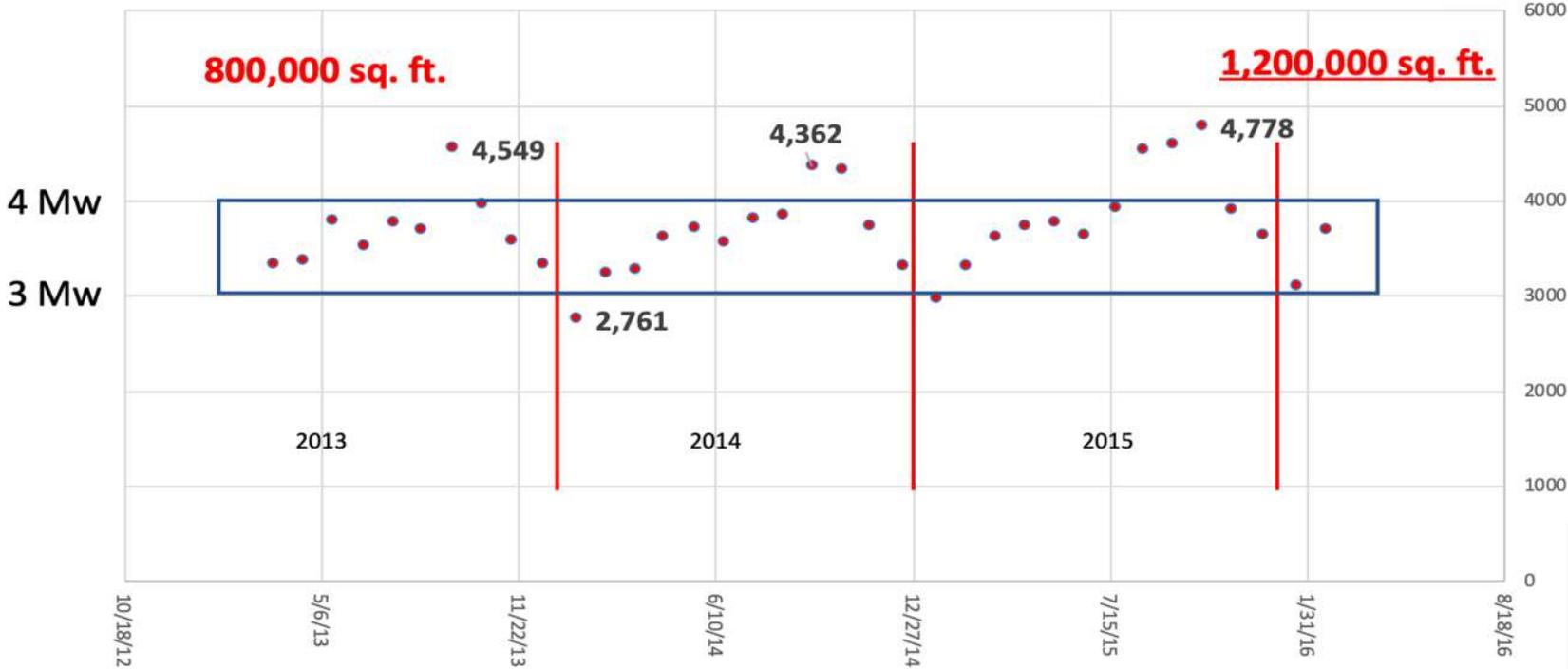


Courtesy of The GreyEdge Group©

# Flattening the Grid Load

## PEAK kW Monthly as Shared Geo Grows

2013 (800,000 ft<sup>2</sup>) – 2016 (1,200,000 ft<sup>2</sup>)



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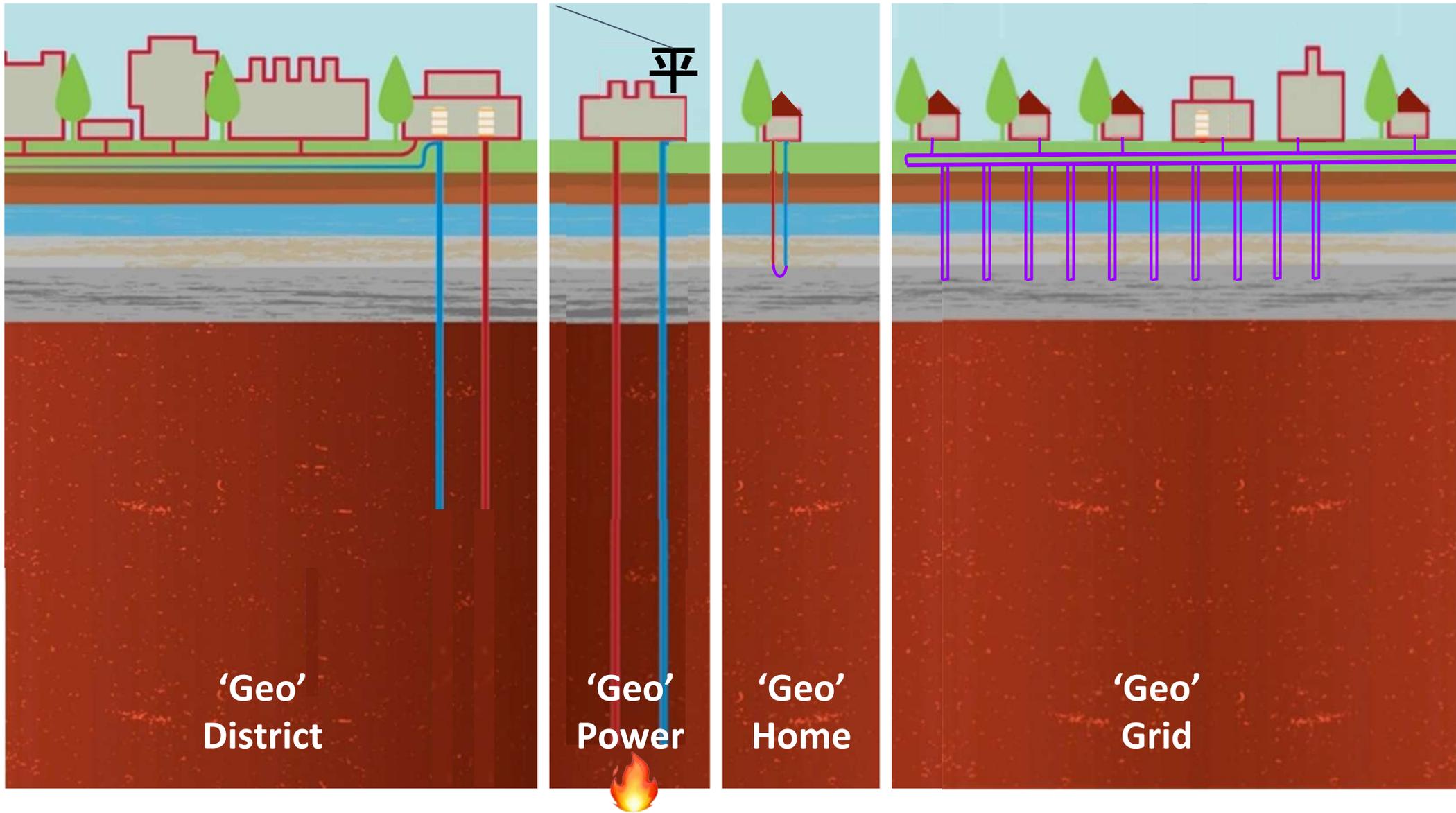
Courtesy of The GreyEdge Group©

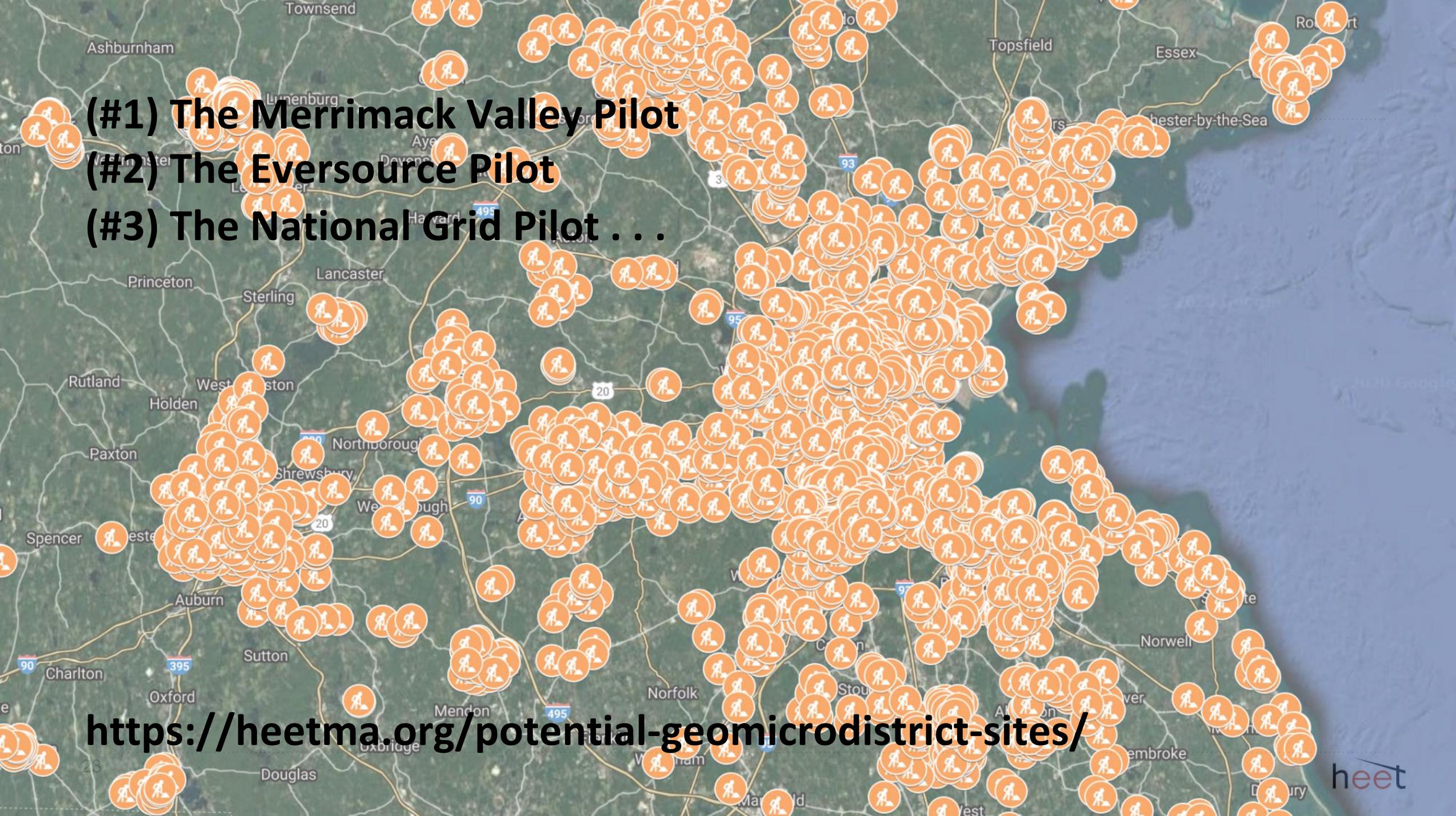
# BENEFITS of Gas Utilities building a GeoGrid

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- SAFETY
- Cuts GHG 90% by 2050 in MA
- Resilient and reliable
- Scalable & Adaptable
- Provides cooling
- Flattens grid loads
- Cheap energy storage
- **Equitable & Low Cost**
- **Keeps gas workers in jobs**
- **SPEED**

Is this NOVEL technology?



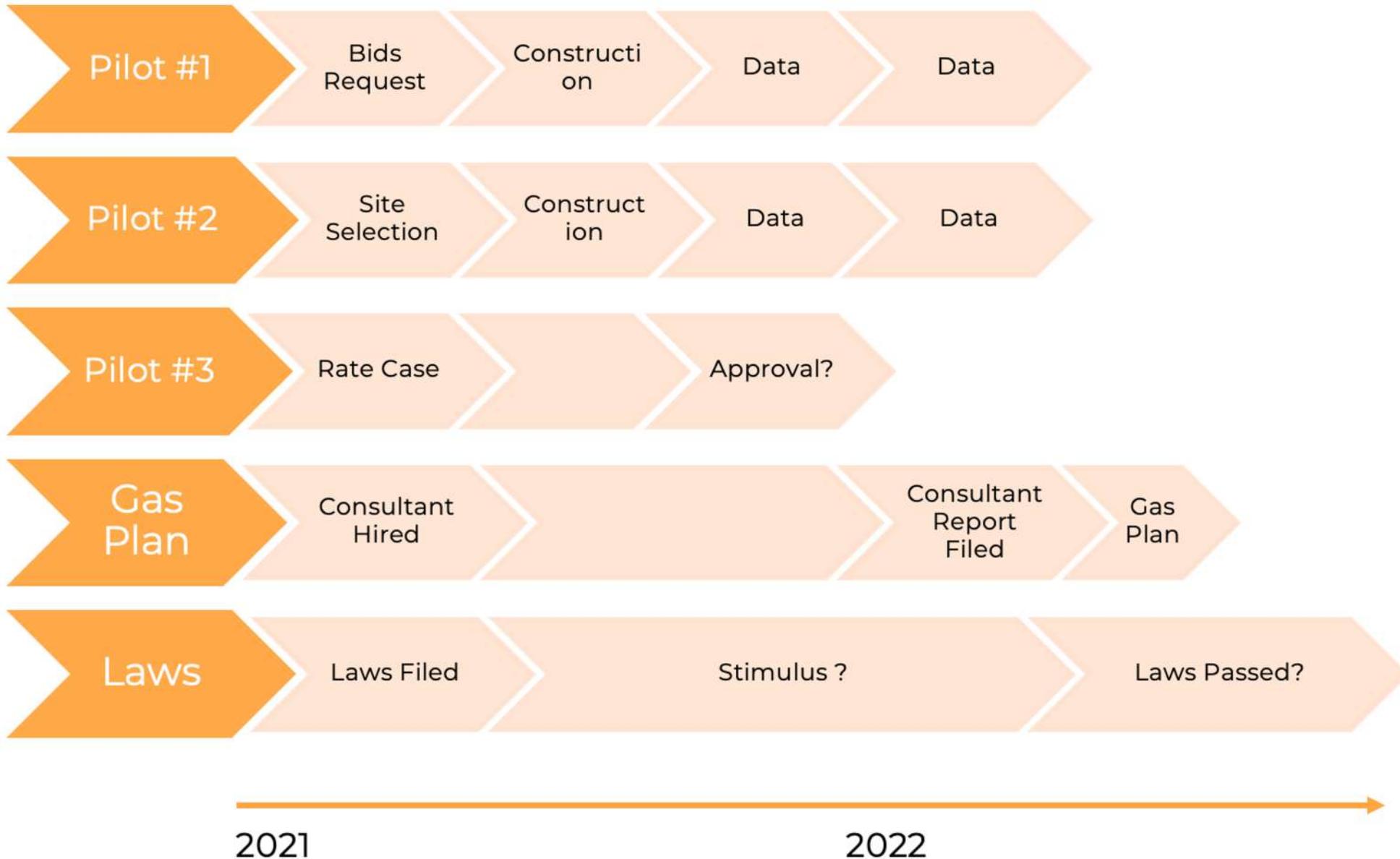
A map of Massachusetts with numerous orange circles overlaid, representing potential geomicrodistrict sites. The circles are densely packed in the central and eastern parts of the state, particularly around the Merrimack Valley and the Boston area. Major highways like I-90, I-93, and I-495 are visible. The text is overlaid on the map.

**(#1) The Merrimack Valley Pilot**

**(#2) The Eversource Pilot**

**(#3) The National Grid Pilot . . .**

**<https://heetma.org/potential-geomicrodistrict-sites/>**



# Legislative & Regulatory Challenges & Possibilities:

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- Expand definition of 'gas company' in Chpt. 164
- Include gas companies in Renewable Thermal Credit Market
- Limit gas infrastructure depreciation past 2050
- Allow GSEP to include renewable thermal infrastructure



- Alter obligation to serve to include thermal delivery or remove
- Ensure equity & good jobs are prioritized in new system
- Assess securitization as a transition mechanism when ready

# HEET's 'Learning from the Ground Up' Research Team:

**MIT Sloan School** , System Dynamics

**Harvard T.H.Chan School of Public Health**, C-CHANGE Institute

**BuroHappold Engineering**

Massachusetts **DEP** (Department of Environmental Protection)

**Berkeley National Lab**, Earth and Environmental Science

University of California, **Berkeley**, Civil & Environmental Engineering

**National Renewable Energy Laboratories**

# HEET's Quarterly Charrettes:



Jan '21 - Utilities, unions, regulators, advocates, municipalities, academics, geothermal experts, etc.



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# References & Resources

1. “GeoMicroDistrict Feasibility Study”, Buro Happold & HEET, 2019
2. Eversource Gas geothermal pilot ratecase DPU 19-120
3. AG Healey’s Petition to Consider the Future of Gas
4. Applied Economic Clinic policy brief
5. ‘Energy Shift — A Utility-Scale Path From Gas To Renewable Thermal,’ Zeyneb Magavi and Audrey Schulman, Building Energy Magazine, Nov. 2019.
6. Schulman, A., 2020. Pipes or Wires, Rocky Mountain Institute blog.
7. AG Healey deal with Columbia Gas & Transfer to Eversource Gas
8. Skarphagen, H. et al, 2019. ‘Design Considerations for Borehole Thermal Energy Storage (BTES): A Review with Emphasis on Convective Heat Transfer,’ *GeoFluids, Hindawi*.  
<https://doi.org/10.1155/2019/4961781>.
9. Bunning, F. et al, 2018. ‘Bidirectional low temperature district energy systems with agent-based control: Performance comparison and operation optimization.’ *Applied Energy*.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2017.10.072>
10. Buffa, S. et al, 2019. ‘5th generation district heating and cooling systems: A review of existing cases in Europe.’ *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2018.12.059>

# Eversource Geothermal Pilot Project

Clean Heat – The Potential of Networked Geothermal

November 19, 2020, 8:30-10:00 am

# Our Commitment to Carbon Neutrality



Eversource has been recognized as one of the most sustainable energy companies in the nation. We are committed to leading the way in environmental, social and governance performance, demonstrated in part by our ambitious Carbon Neutrality goal.

## CLIMATE LEADERSHIP

Eversource aims to be carbon neutral by 2030 by reducing our carbon footprint from corporate operations and increasing resiliency to climate change impacts.

## CLEAN ENERGY

We are committed to bringing more clean and affordable energy to the region.

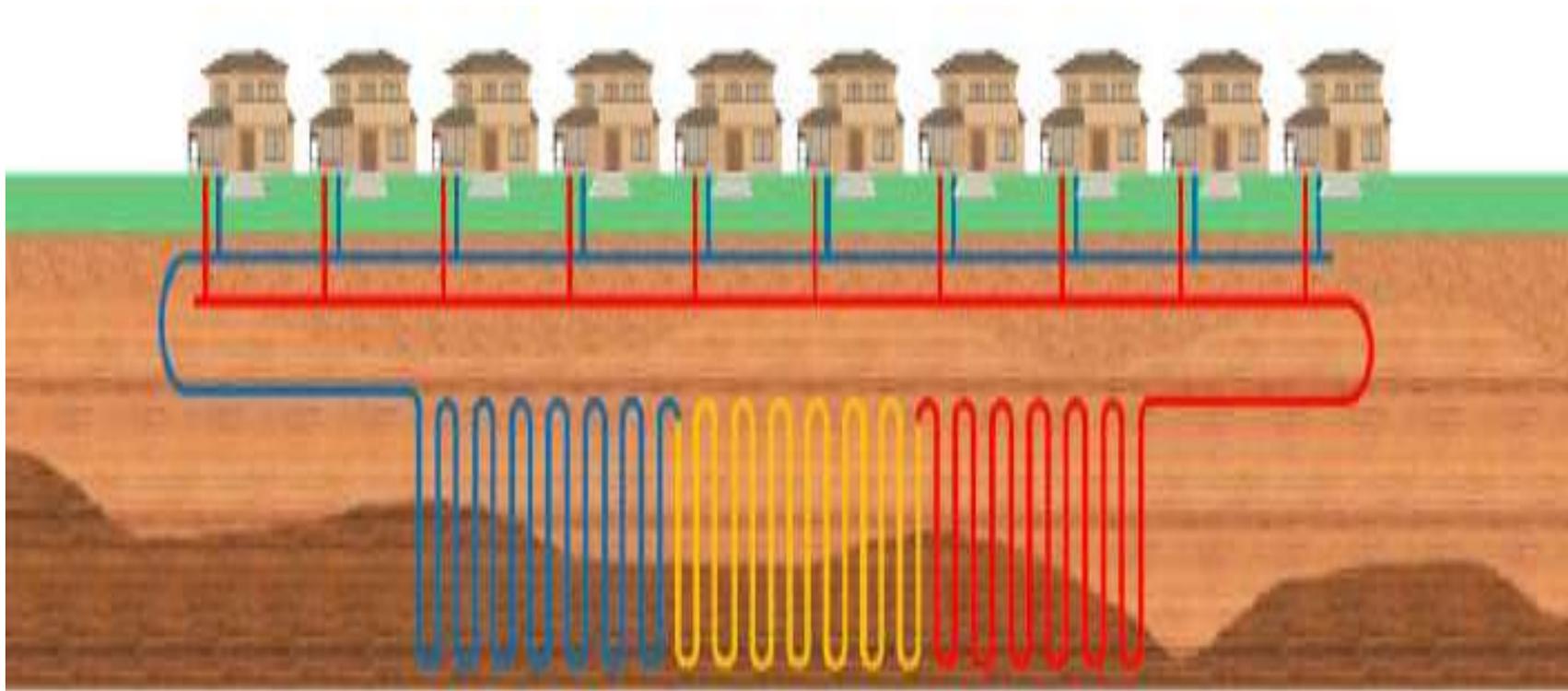
## ACCOUNTABILITY

We meet and, in many cases, exceed all environmental laws and regulatory commitments and requirements.

## STEWARDSHIP

We take great care to promote conservation and protection of wildlife, natural and cultural resources.

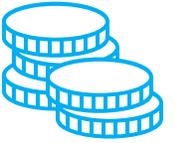
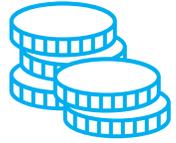
# What is Geothermal?



Example of a Closed Loop, Vertical System

- Ground source heat pump (**GSHP**) system is a heating and cooling solution for customers
- Use the **relatively stable temperature of the ground** to provide heating and cooling
- **Very efficient systems**, with Coefficients of Performance (COP) of 300-600%

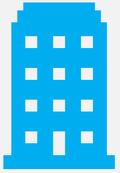
# Benefits of a Geothermal System



Benefits	
Low operating cost	Simplicity
No required exposed outdoor equipment	No supplemental heat and cooling required
Level seasonal electric demand	Reduced Carbon
No on-site combustion	Safety
Long life expectancy	

## Program Structure

The demonstration project seeks to test the viability of geothermal networks in three different scenarios.



### MULTI-FAMILY

# of HVAC Units: 30  
Tons Per Unit: 2  
Overall Tons: 60  
Well Capacity: 75 Tons  
Estimated Budget: \$2.2M



### MIXED USE/DENSE URBAN

# of HVAC Units: 100  
Tons Per Unit: 3  
Overall Tons: 300  
Well Capacity: 375 Tons  
Estimated Budget: \$10.2M



### RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD

# of HVAC Units: 10  
Tons Per Unit: 3  
Overall Tons: 30  
Well Capacity: 37.5 Tons  
Estimated Budget: \$1.2M

# Big Picture Questions

- Is it feasible to provide geothermal wells/loops and GSHPs as an **alternative/complement to delivered fossil fuels and gas service**?
- What is the **appropriate financial and business model**?
- What is **required to maintain a GSHP** system of wells?
- What are the **efficiencies that can be gained from shared loop system**?

# Data Points We Want to Capture to Answer Big Picture Questions

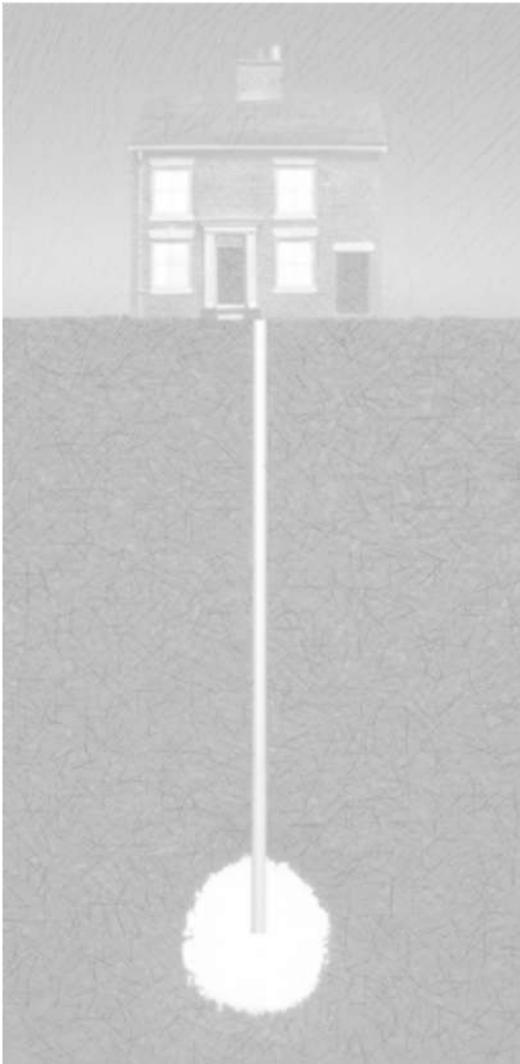
Questions	Data Points to Collect
Validated installation and operating costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• System installation costs</li><li>• Ongoing O&amp;M costs</li></ul>
Customer acceptance of technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Customer Satisfaction surveys</li><li>• Customer comfort</li></ul>
Carbon reductions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Emission reductions</li><li>• System performance</li></ul>
Technology performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• System performance</li><li>• Changes in customer energy consumption</li></ul>
Cost savings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Changes in customer heating and cooling costs</li></ul>



The pilot project is an opportunity to answer key technical and financial questions that would enable the Company to decide whether to roll out a larger offering

# Many Similarities Exist Between Geothermal and Natural Gas Business

From a big picture perspective, geothermal and natural gas businesses share many common aspects



Capital Intensive

Buried/Underground Infrastructure

Long Lived Assets

Regulated Service

Monitoring System Conditions

Similar Customer Barriers

Similar Point of Common Coupling

# Existing Gas Business Model Addresses Common GSHP Concerns

Existing gas business model and operations may be conducive to building, owning, and operating ground source heat pump networks

## COMMON OBSTACLES TO GSHPs

## EXISTING GAS BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Large upfront capital costs

Utility makes investment in capital projects and rate bases those assets across customers

Reluctance to spend money on infrastructure when customer might be in space for limited time period

Utility amortizes long lived assets over many years

Maintaining infrastructure outside of the customer's structure

Utility owns, operates, and maintains infrastructure in public/private ROWs

# Benefits for Different Stakeholders

## Utility

- Provide customers an additional choice/alternative for heating
- Possible new business line
- Capitalize on existing gas company core competencies
- Flatter load profiles, higher utilization of infrastructure

## Customer

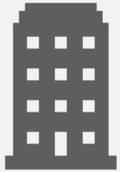
- Provide low-cost heating where gas is not available
- Cleaner, safer, quieter, reliable system
- Provides both heating and cooling
- GSHP equipment is located inside the building so there is an ease of repair/maintenance and no aesthetic impacts

## State

- Provides state with another way to meet to climate goals
- Estimated 60%+ reduction in carbon emissions from combined heating and cooling for an average residence by installing GSHP

# Determining the Way Ahead

Recent Order from the Department of Public Utilities helps chart a path forward



LOW INCOME/MULTI-FAMILY



DENSE URBAN ENVIRONMENT



COMMUNITY/SUBDIVISION

# Determining the Way Ahead

Recent Order from the Department of Public Utilities helps chart a path forward



LOW INCOME/MULTI-FAMILY



DENSE URBAN ENVIRONMENT



COMMUNITY/SUBDIVISION

*The Department finds that the intent of the Company's proposal is consistent with the GWSA [Global Warming Solutions Act] and the Commonwealth's energy climate policies, including the statewide emissions limit for 2050.*

*...the experience of developing and maintaining a company-owned geothermal network could inform the potential regulatory policies related to broad scale geothermal deployment and the role of LDCs in the future.*

# Utility-Owned Geothermal

Owen Brady-Traczyk  
Manager, Future of Heat



nationalgrid

# A gas utility interested in geothermal?

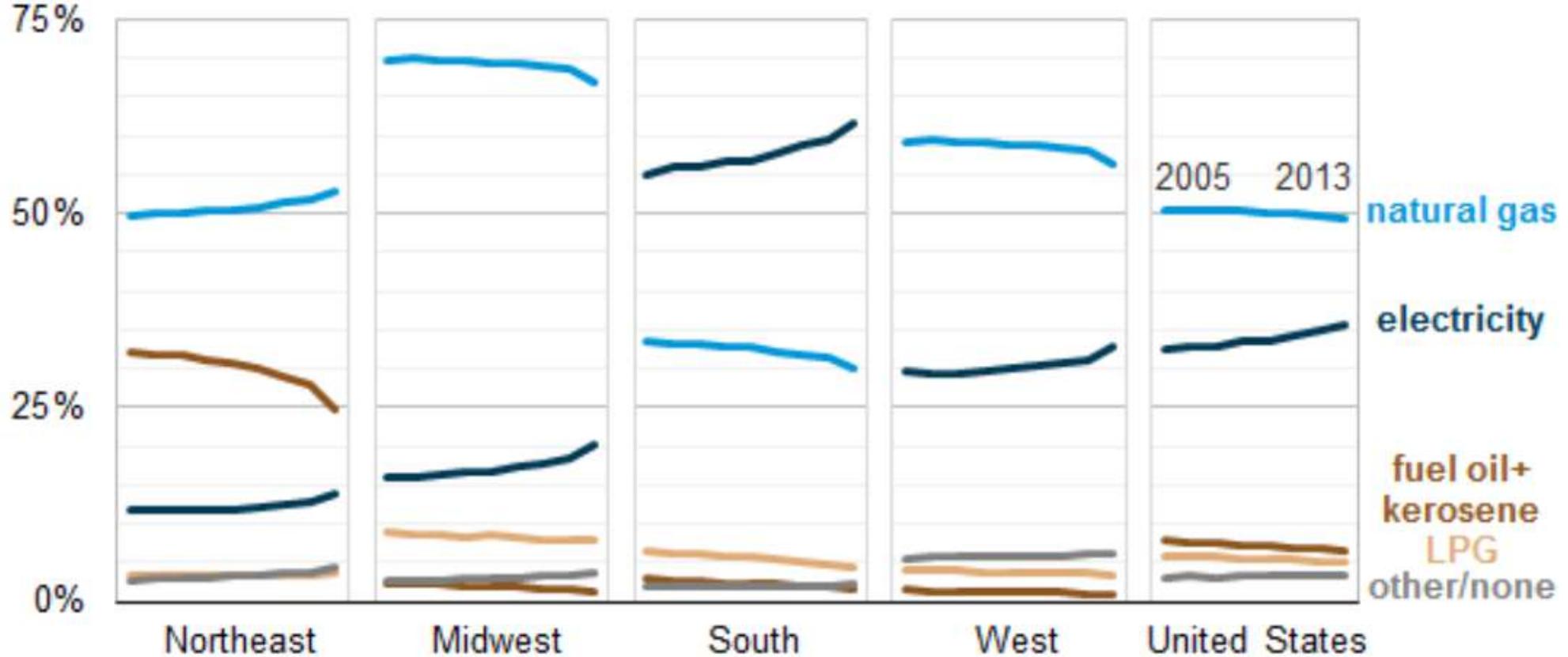
**Strong demand for natural gas over the past few decades, driven by convenience, social momentum, and low relative price, has created the need for significant gas resources in the Northeast.**

- Limited pipeline infrastructure available to deliver supply
- State policy that requires reduction in emissions/fossil fuel consumption
- Desire from all stakeholders, including the gas industry, to improve efficiency and reduce GHG emissions
- Customers desire simplicity; one system that meet year-round needs
- Price tends to be the most important factor for customers
  - High electric rates in northeast have made the economics for electrification more challenging
  - Usually the purchase price of new equipment rather than the lifetime cost

# The Northeast is unique

## Primary heating fuel choice (2005-13)

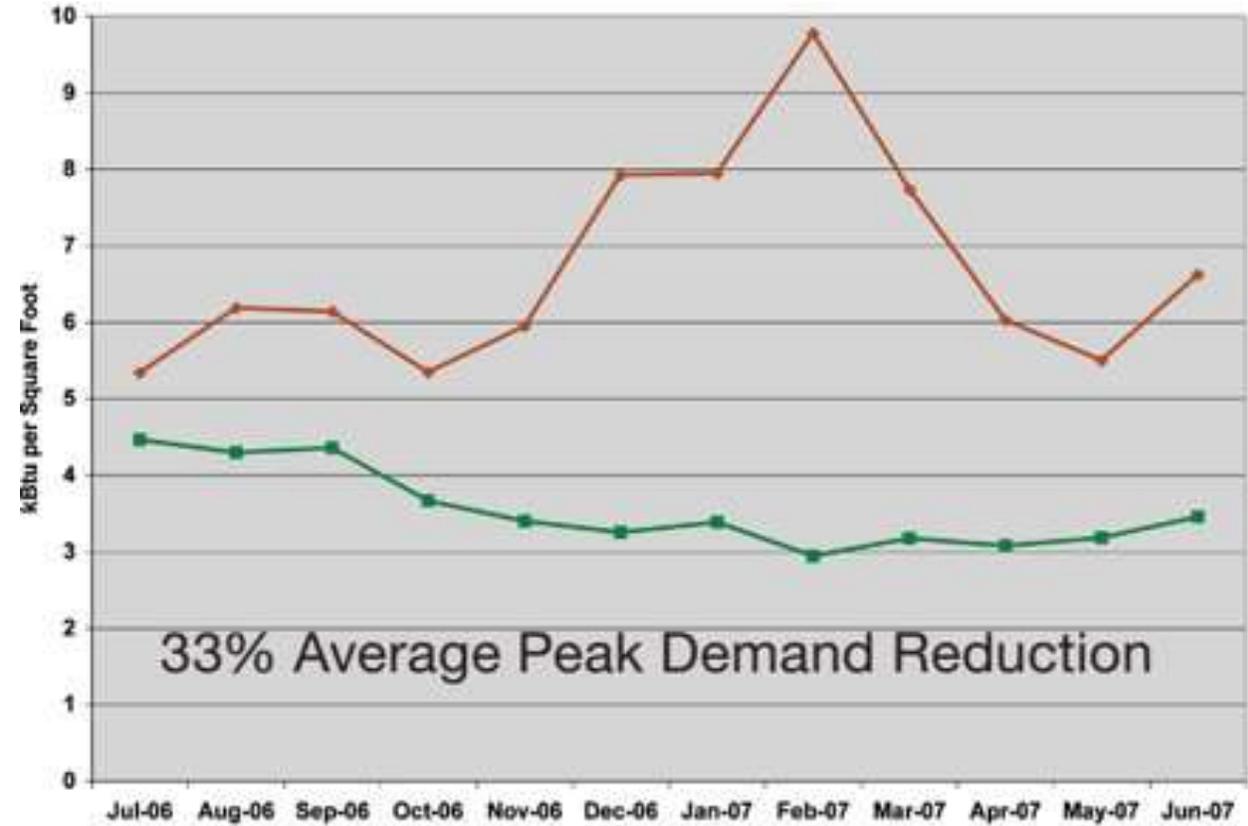
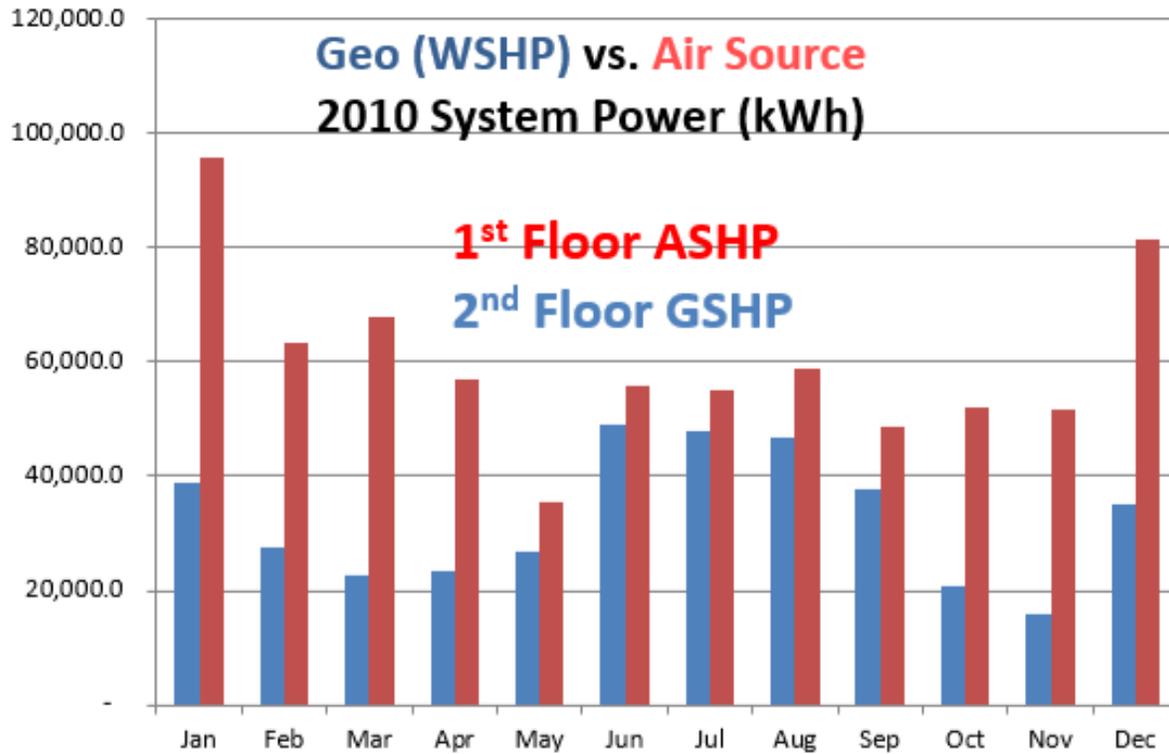
percent of households within Census division or nation



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, based on Census Bureau [American Community Survey](#)

Note: Geographic areas based on [Census regions](#). LPG is liquefied petroleum gas.

# Utility Perspective: Geothermal provides grid benefits



Charts: EggGeo, LLC

VAV System

Geothermal

# REV Demo – Shared-loop in Riverhead, NY



- Test and learn pilot approved in 2016 rate case
- 55+ retirement community with homes located 1000'-1500' from gas network
- 10 homes connected to a 30-ton common loop field beginning in Dec 2017
  - No central pumping
  - Replaced kerosene and propane heating systems
- Energy efficiency upgrades were made in some homes, typically based on the vintage of the home
- Close coordination with NYSERDA & PSE&G-LI for installation, system impacts, EM&V, and incentives
- All system costs paid for by the project
  - Participants paid \$21.66/month, which is the minimum gas customer charge for LI

# Riverhead, NY Geothermal Pilot – Results

## Project was successful and utility ownership merits further investigation

- Load diversity resulted in a peak load that was 80% of nominal load
  - Shared loop capacity could have been reduced by 20% compared to individual loops
- Met year-round heating and cooling needs for these customers
- Could potentially be a viable alternative to expanding gas infrastructure
- Customers experienced positive qualitative benefits
  - Improved indoor air quality
  - Reduced equipment noise
  - More consistent temperature in the home
- Customers saved 43% compared with previous heating and cooling systems

# NMPC Gas – Future of Heat Geothermal Proposal

- Installing 2,600 tons of capacity over 3 years
  - ~86 Riverhead projects
  - Exclusively shared-loop projects for this pilot
  - Exploring a mixture of projects for customers not connected to the gas system and customers who are being served by gas assets that will be replaced, including leak-prone pipe
- Installations will occur “in partnership with the competitive suppliers of geothermal heat pumps, with the Company owning the shared loop infrastructure and supplying thermal energy to connected customers under a long-term contract rate.”
- Customers will be charged a fixed monthly rate based on their connected capacity using identical financial model used for gas infrastructure
  - Weighted average cost of a ton (“WACOT”)
  - \$22.69/ton/month (e.g. 4-ton system = \$90.76/month)
  - No subsidy from gas customers (share of general/overhead expenses)

# MA Gas – Future of Heat Geothermal Proposal

- Installing 876 tons of capacity over 3 years
  - ~29 Riverhead projects
- Similar to Eversource's proposal, all costs will be covered as part of this demonstration
- Exploring a mixture of projects for customers not connected to the gas system and customers who are being served by gas assets that will be replaced, including leak-prone pipe
- Focused exclusively on shared-loop, mixed-use systems
  - Goal is to understand how to optimize the value of shared loops by increasing load diversity
    - Will hire EM&V consultant
- Will seek to install projects within gas service territory
  - Exploring best practices for coordinating multiple underground assets

## MA Gas – Future of Heat Geothermal Proposal (cont.)

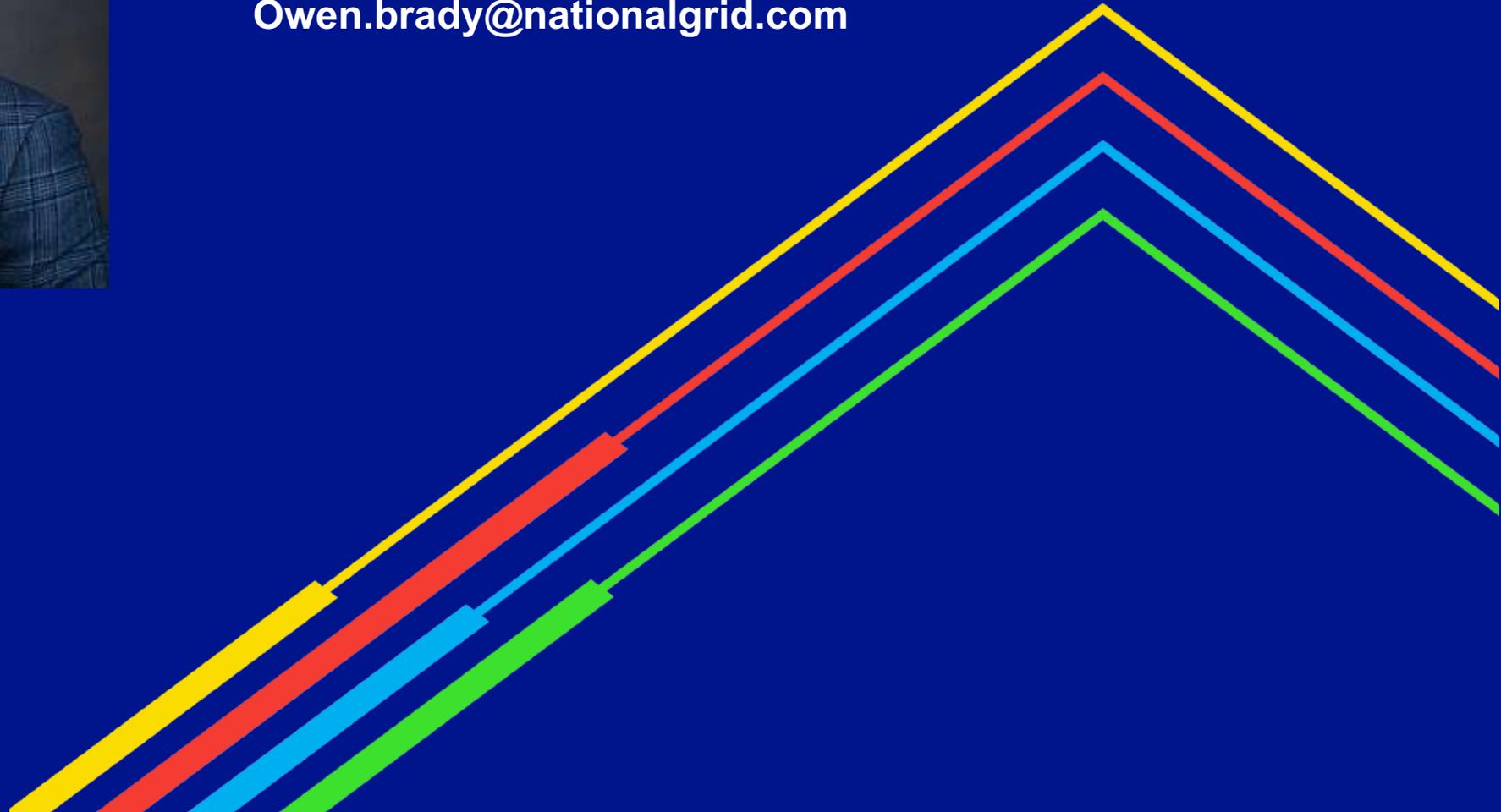
- Will shared loops provide operational efficiency because peak demand on the shared loop is less than the nominal peak demand of connected customers?
- How does the actual installed cost per ton for a district energy system compare with the cost per ton for individual geothermal systems?
- Can shared loops satisfy peak day needs for connected customers without backup heating and cooling systems?
- Is it feasible to develop geothermal networks in lieu of leak-prone pipe replacement in an area or neighborhood?
- Will connecting more customers to a shared loop add enough excess heat to the system to decrease the amount of energy required to operate the system and create cost savings for all customers on the system?
- When is it feasible and cost-effective to connect incremental customers to an existing shared loop?
- What are the minimum thresholds for heat capacity, total load, number of connected customers, and other factors below which it is inefficient or too costly to use a shared loop?
- What are effective ways to make existing or potentially new gas customers aware of a new heating and cooling solution like shared geothermal loops?



# Owen Brady-Traczyk

Manager, Future of Heat

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**nationalgrid**

# Thank You!

Join Our Next GRCx Program:

*Procuring Renewable Energy to Maximize  
Emissions Reductions*

December 1st, 2020, 8:30am – 10:00am

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