General Overview of the Geothermal System

- **Geothermal Bore Field:** 24 bores @ 800 ft deep, spaced 25 ft apart under parking lot.
- **Piping runs 5 feet below grade,** routed to mechanical room.
- **Circulation System:** Redundant pumps circulate 25% glycol solution to heat pump units.
- Heat Pump Units: Geothermal/Water-Source HP located above ceiling.
- Ventilation: Dedicated Outdoor Air Supply (DOAS) Units, 3 units, 4,000 CFM each



Why Choose a Geothermal Option?



Federal Elective Pay and National Grid rebates make costs comparable.



Initial cost covered by Library; incentives available postconstruction.



Building Energy Efficiency: 15% + above Energy Code



Geothermal systems are the most efficient HVAC option; Lowest electric usage & lowest peak demand.



Carbon Footprint Reduction: Fully electric system with no onsite fossil fuel usage.



Long-Term Energy Reliability: Aligns with future energy trends for NY.

Why Choose a Geothermal Option?

Division 23 (HVAC) Cost: \$5,000,000 (rounded)

Geothermal Sub-System Cost: \$1,700,000 (rounded)
Federal GHP Direct Payment: 30% × \$5,000,000 = \$1,500,000
National Grid Rebate: \$180,000 (Estimated)
Total Incentive: \$1,500,000 + \$180,000 = \$1,680,000
Net Geothermal Cost After Incentive: \$1,700,000-\$1,680,000 = \$20,000

Negligible Cost Difference





Why Geothermal Outperforms Alternatives

Comparison with Air-Source Heat Pumps (ASHPs):

- GHP Utility & Federal Incentives level first costs relative to ASHP installations.
- GHP efficiency is nearly double ASHP.
 - Heating: Coefficient of Performance (COP)
 - Cooling: Energy Efficiency Ratios (EER)
 - GSHP's COP 3.5 5.0 & EER 15 30
 - ASHP's COP 2.0 3.0 & EER 10 15
- Supporting Analysis: **DOE report** highlights geothermal as the pathway to decarbonization

Reductions Through Mass Deployment of Geothermal Heat Pumps for Building Heating and Cooling Electrification in the United States



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