Actual Savings and Performance of Gas Tankless Water Heaters LV-11-001

Ben Schoenbauer Center for Energy and Environment bschoenbauer@mncee.org

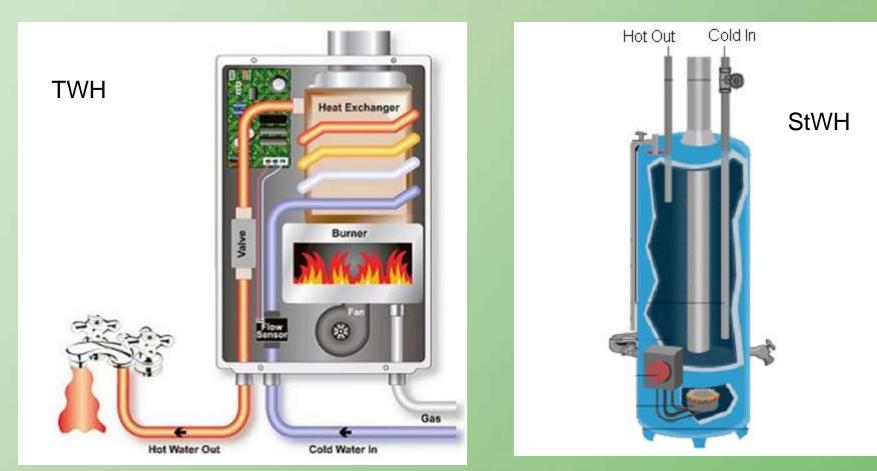
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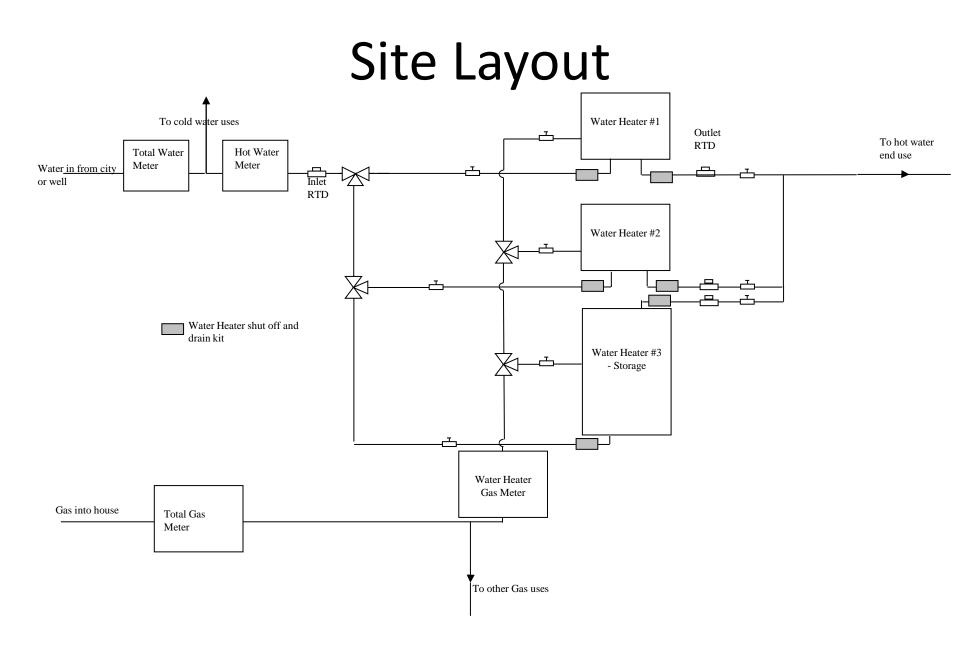


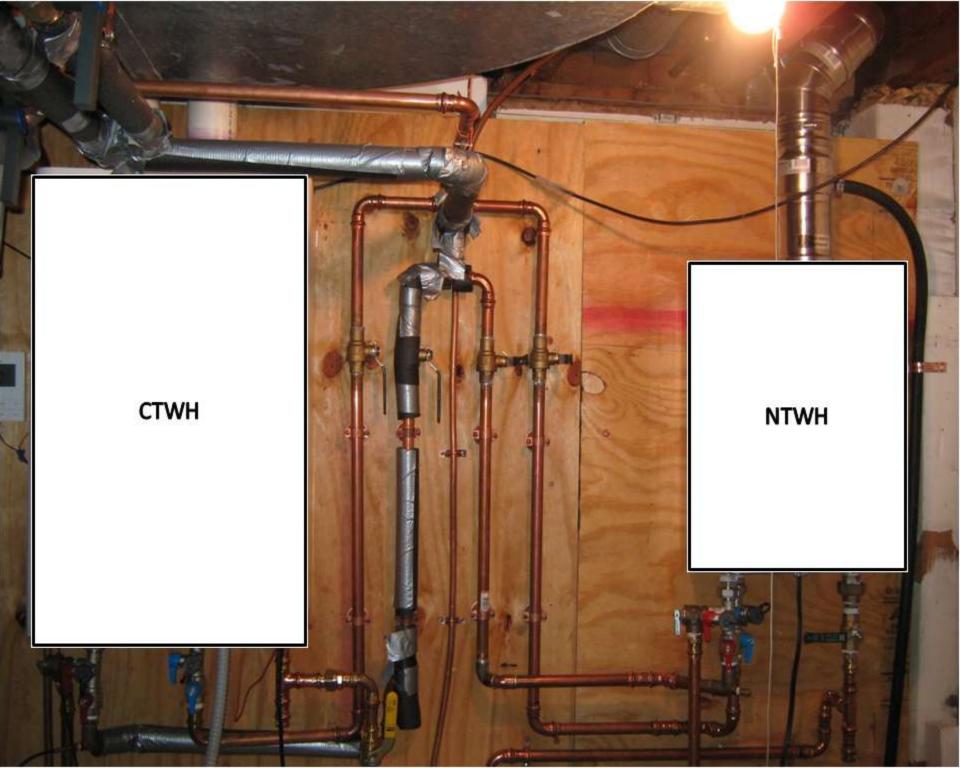
Field Study Overview

- Objectives
 - To determine installed performance of tankless and storage water heaters
 - To monitor hot water consumption behavior
- Methodology
 - 10 sites
 - 24 water heaters
 - 8 storage water heaters (StWH): 40 gal. 40,000 Btu/hr, natural draft
 - 9 non-condensing tankless water heaters (NTWHs)
 - 7 condensing tankless water heaters (CTWHs)
 - 4 week alternating mode test
 - Extensive data logging
 - Homeowner Surveys
 - Lab test presented in LV-11-003

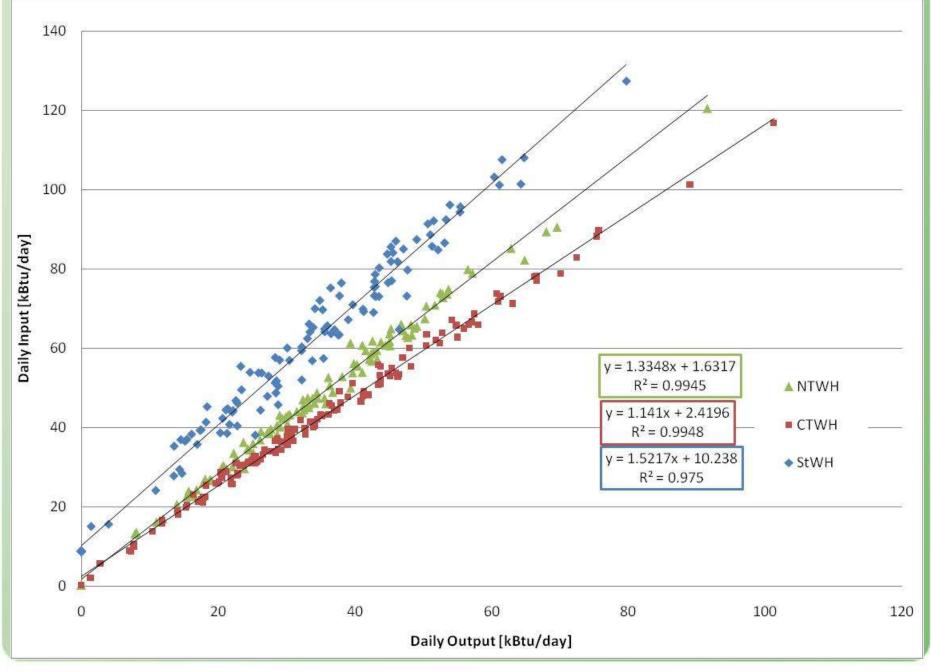
How Do Water Heaters Work?



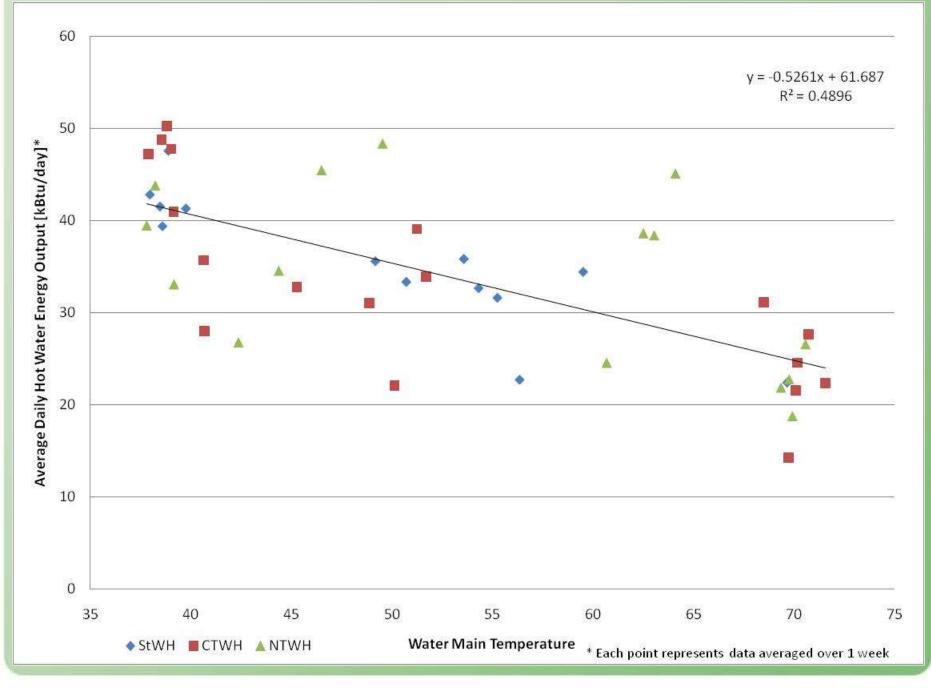




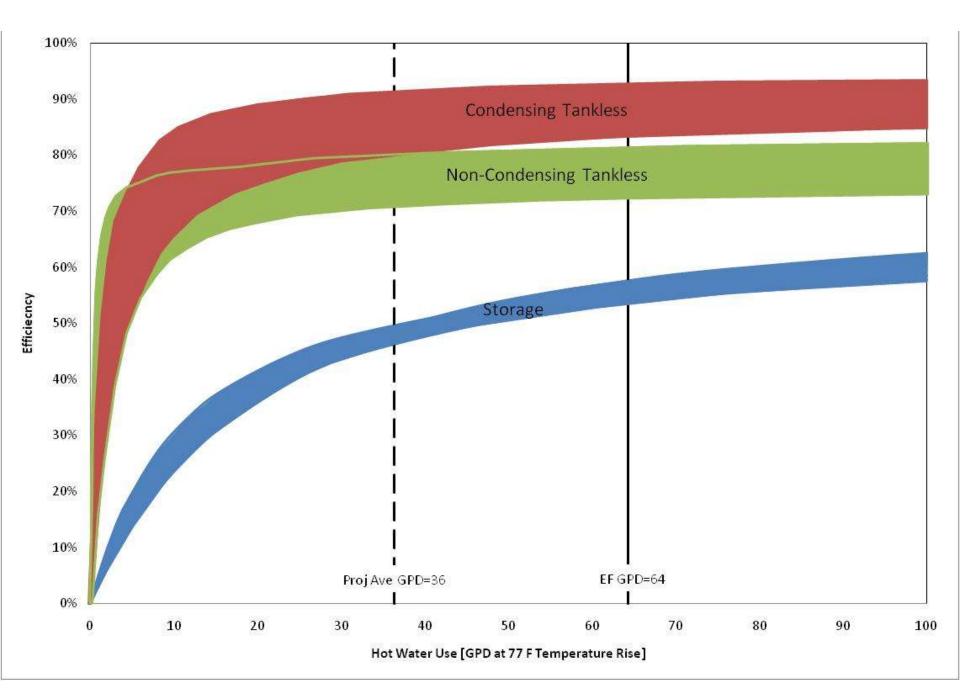
Daily Input Output Modeling



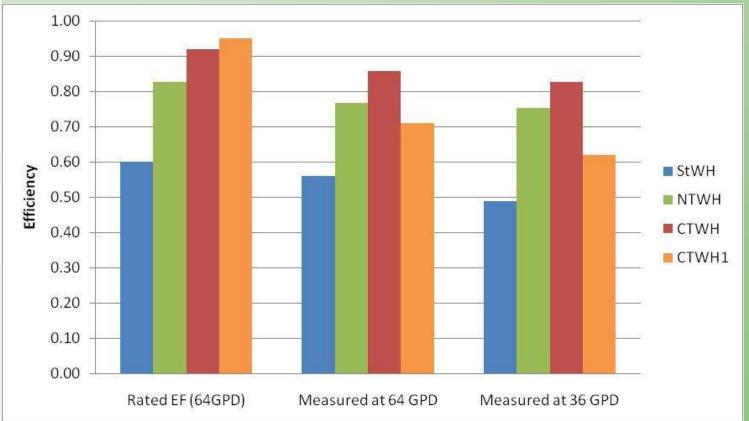
Seasonality of Natural Gas Consumption



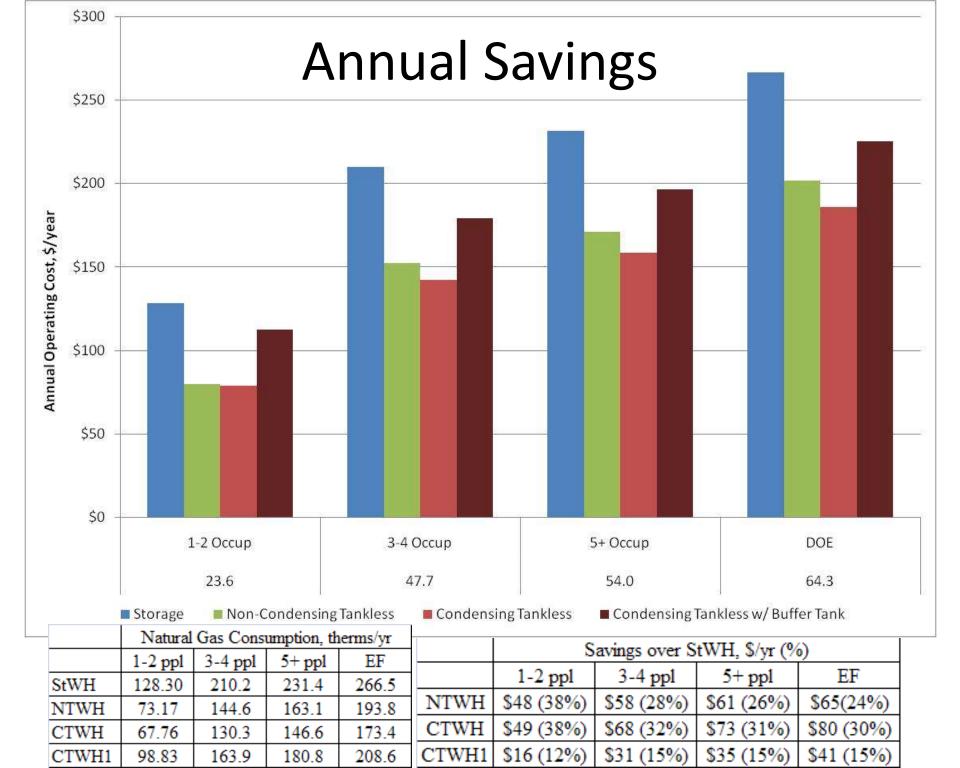
Daily Installed Efficiencies for Residential Water Heaters



Rated vs Measured Daily Efficiencies



		EF – Measured Eff EF	
		at 64 GPD	at 36 GPD
	StWH	7%	18%
	NTWH	7%	9%
*CT\//U1 bac a 0.5 gallon buffar tank	CTWH	7%	10%
*CTWH1 has a 0.5 gallon buffer tank	CTWH1	25%	35%



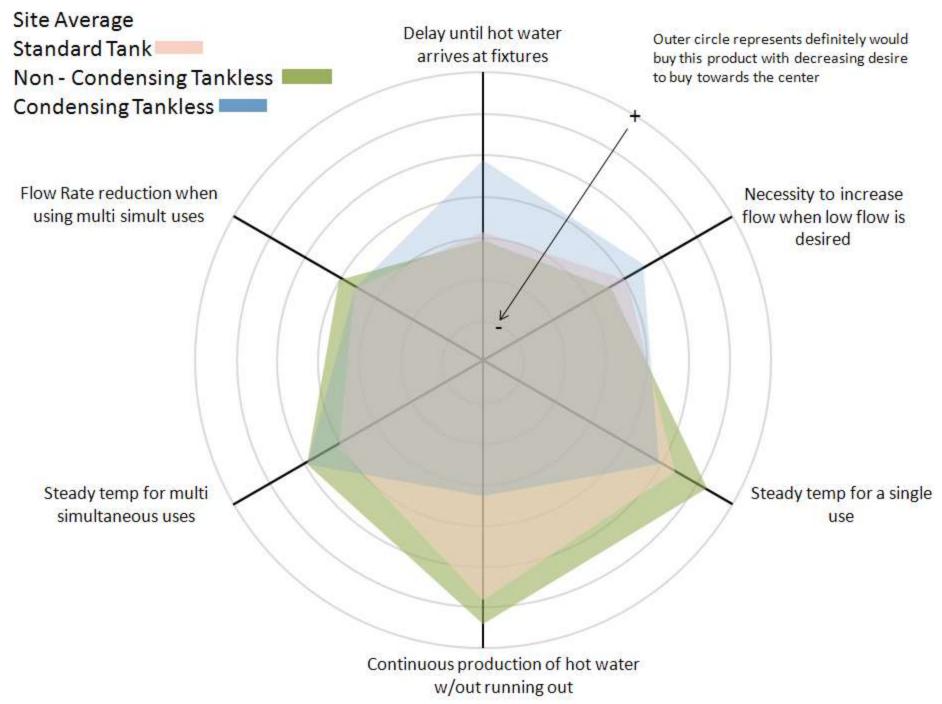
Hot Water Usage

- No statistically significant difference in hot water usage between TWHs and StWH at any site.
- But, there was a difference in draw pattern

 On average, TWH draws were longer and at a higher flow rate than StWH draws, but there were fewer of them per day

	Draws	Length	Volume	Flow Rate
	per day	seconds	gallons	gpm
StWH	28.3	58.0	1.2	1.3
TWH	22.5	72.8	1.4	1.4

Home Owner Surveys



Conclusions

- Measured efficiencies of StWH and TWHs averaged 18% and 9% less than their EF rating, respectively.
- TWHs save 30-50% of WH energy costs but high installed costs make for long paybacks.
- TWHs were rated more likely to be purchased for "endless" hot water capacity and consistent water temperature, but less likely for delay time and performance at low flows.