

Midwest Air Source Heat Pump Collaborative

Pre-conference Workshop

Monday, January 29th from 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM
Reception to Follow from 5:00 PM – 7:30 PM

Welcome! Please find a seat at a table with the topic you are most interested in discussing later this afternoon.

Thank you to our Heat Pump Happy Hour sponsors!





MIDWEST ASHP COLLABORATIVE

PROJECT PARTNERS



ELEVATE



Housekeeping

- 5-minute break from 2:00 PM - 2:05 PM
- 15-minute break from 3:35 PM – 3:50 PM
- You are welcome to use the restrooms anytime by exiting towards the back of the room.
- Q&A opportunities will be available as time permits. If time constraints arise, we encourage you to connect with the speakers during the pre-conference, happy hour, and MES conference!
- Conference registration on Floor 7, opens at 10:00 AM tomorrow
- Welcome & opening remarks tomorrow at 1:00 PM, exhibit hall opens at 12:00 PM

Conference App:

Ukova



DOWNLOAD APP



Network: MES2024
Password: SurePay

Agenda

Topic	Speaker(s)	Minutes	Time
Welcome	Molly Graham	5	1:00 PM – 1:05 PM
Overview of Collaborative and ASHPs in the Midwest	Molly Garcia	10	1:05 PM – 1:15 PM
Heat Pumps and the U.S. DOE	Jay Wrobel	15	1:15 PM – 1:30 PM
Regional Roundup	Julia Wells Justin Margolies Jacqueline Freidel Mark Milby	30	1:30 PM – 2:00 PM
5-minute break			2:00 PM - 2:05 PM

Agenda (con't)

Topic	Speaker(s)	Minutes	Time
Manufacturer Panel	Kevin DeMaster Charles Elliott James Momperousse Jon Blaufuss	90	2:05 PM – 3:35 PM
15-minute break			3:35 PM– 3:50 PM
Breakout sessions		60	3:50 PM – 4:50 PM
Close and Next Steps	Molly Garcia	10	4:50 PM – 5:00 PM
Happy Hour: Theory			5:00 PM - 7:30 PM

Happy Hour

- Happy Hour immediately following the workshop from 5:00 PM – 7:30 PM
- Location: Theory (9 W. Hubbard St, Chicago)
- Please register for the Happy Hour before arriving. First-come, first-served.

Thank you to our Happy Hour sponsors!



Overview of Midwest ASHP Collaborative and ASHPs in the Midwest

Molly Garcia, Center for Energy and Environment

Project Team – Organization Leads



Molly Garcia

mgarcia@mncee.org



Justin Margolies

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Joe Ricchiuto

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ELEVATE

Abby Francisco

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By 2030, ASHP technology is the first choice for contractors and homeowners replacing heating systems or air conditioners, optimized to provide heating and cooling.



**MIDWEST ASHP
COLLABORATIVE**

In focus

Residential heat pumps

- **Minisplit heat pumps**
- **Centrally ducted heat pumps**
- **Dual-fuel heat pumps**
- Air-to-water heat pumps
- Ground source heat pumps
- Gas-fired heat pumps

Commercial heat pumps

- VRF heat pumps
- RTU heat pumps

Industrial heat pumps

ASHP Market Context

Technology

- Ongoing product development and technology advancements
- Innovations in software, tools, and controls

Regulations and policy

- Changing efficiency metrics and minimum efficiencies
- Refrigerant global warming potential draw downs
- Electrification attention and dollars (federal, state, local)

People

- Changing labor force; need for more tradespeople
- Homeowner and contractor education needed
- Energy efficiency actors ramping up demands on heat pump technologies

Supply Chain

- Costs and stock availability in some areas remain an issue that may increase wait times
- Distributor stocking liability
- Growing US-based manufacturing capacity

Market Partners



Manufacturers and distributors



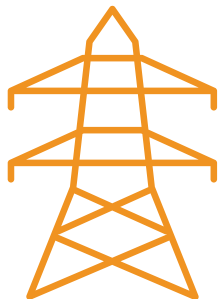
Local Governments



Trade schools and technical colleges



State Energy Offices and Regulators



Utilities



Community-based organizations



Dealers/contractors



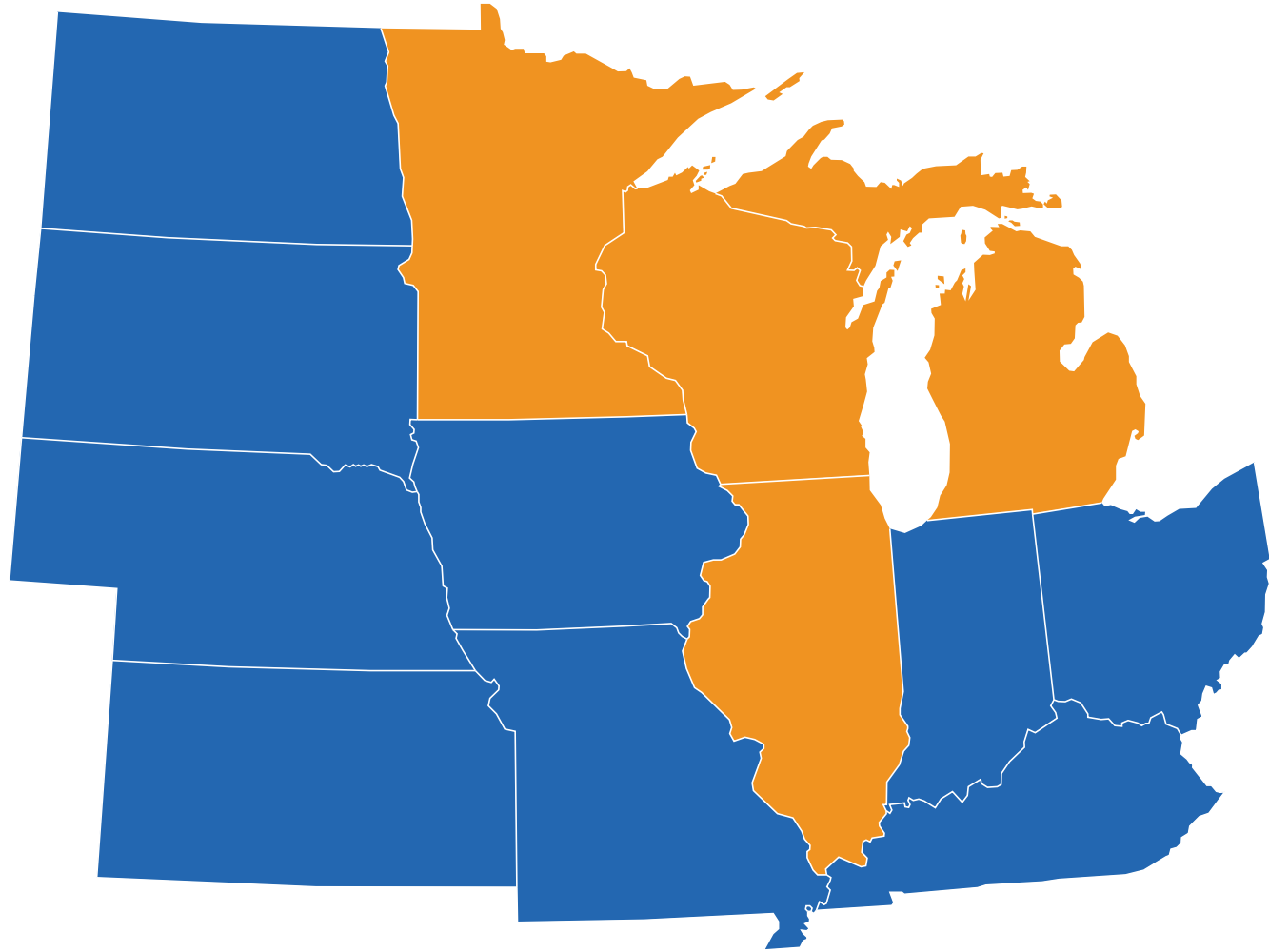
Refining Objectives



Cross pollinate program best practices throughout the region to advance ASHP technologies and adoption

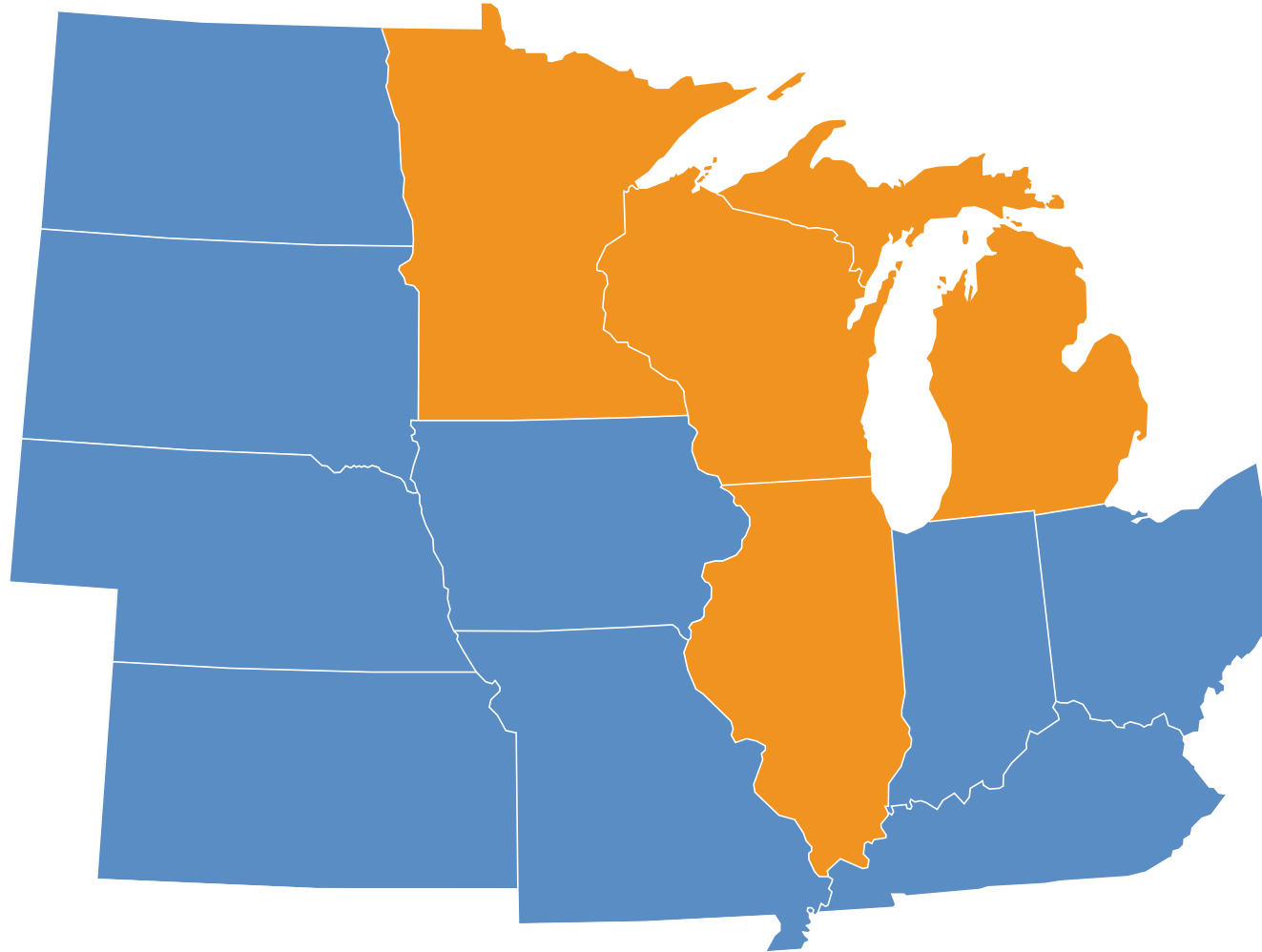
2024 Focus



- Refine best practices and leverage proven concepts and strategies across Align states
- Apply concepts and strategies to strategically selected Activate states, via relationship building and partnerships with local market partners
- Collaborate to raise ASHP technology understanding and ASHP adoption considerations across the region

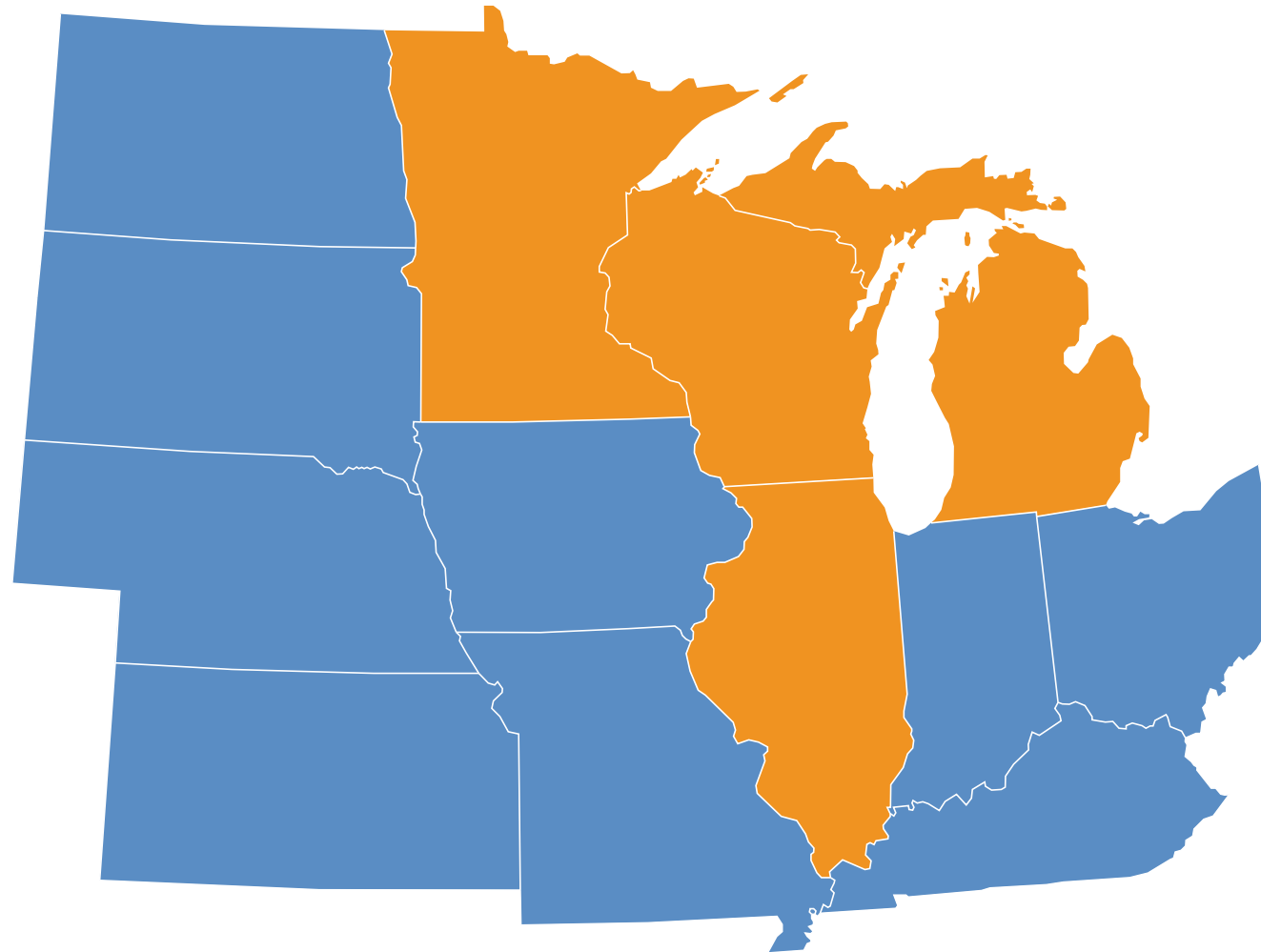
- Align State
- Activate State



-  Align State
-  Activate State



-  Align State
-  Activate State



2024 Approach and Activities

Tracking impact

Utility intelligence gathering

Website revamp and buildout

Resource development, including local government toolkit and presentation materials

Dual fuel roadmapping to 2050 for the region

Contractor training summits

Foster equitable collaboration cycles in workforce development

Specified rates assistance



Thank You

[The Midwest ASHP Collaborative website](http://www.midwestashpcollab.org)
info@midwestashpcollab.org

Heat Pumps and the U.S. Department of Energy

Jay Wrobel, Department of Energy

Heat Pumps and the U.S. DOE



Home Energy Rebates



Home Energy Rebates

SEC. 50121 & 50122

Amount: \$8,800,000,000

Through: September 30, 2031

Recipient: State Energy Offices & Indian Tribes

Goal: Develop, implement, and subsidize residential energy efficiency and electrification projects in US households.

States & Indian Tribes may use funds to:

- ✓ Provide rebates to households, contractors, and others
- ✓ Determine eligibility of households for rebates based on income
- ✓ Work with trusted contractors & retailers to streamline rebate processing for households
- ✓ Verify quality installation and document home upgrades
- ✓ Help households bundle funds & financing to further reduce upfront costs

These Funds Are Not Yet Available.



Home Energy Rebates Cont.



Rebates may apply to the installation of -

- ✓ Electric **heat pump** clothes dryer
- ✓ Electric **heat pump** for space heating and cooling
- ✓ Electric **heat pump** water heaters
- ✓ **Electric panel & wiring upgrades**
- ✓ Electric stove, cooktop, range, or oven
- ✓ Air sealing
- ✓ Duct sealing
- ✓ Insulation
- ✓ Materials to improve ventilation
- ✓ & Potentially other energy-saving technologies

Where applicable, technologies must be certified under EPA's ENERGY STAR program.

In the following types of buildings -

- ✓ Single-family homes
- ✓ Multi-family residential buildings
- ✓ Newly constructed homes
- ✓ Rental properties

More funds are available for households below 150% Area Median Income (AMI) and below 80% AMI.

Tax Credits: 25C, 25D, 45L



Equipment Type	Credit Amount (25C, 25D)
Heating, Cooling, and Water Heating	
heat pump	
heat pump water heaters	30% of cost, up to \$2,000
Biomass stoves	
Geothermal heat pump	30% of cost
Solar (water heating)	
Efficient air conditioners*	
Efficient heating equipment*	30% of cost, up to \$600
Efficient water heating equipment*	
Other Energy Efficiency Upgrades	
Electric panel or circuit upgrades for new electric equipment*	30% of cost, up to \$600
Windows, including skylights*	
Insulation materials*	30% of cost
Exterior doors*	30% of cost, up to \$500 (\$250 each)
Home energy audits*	30% of cost, up to \$150
*Subject to a cap of \$1200/year	



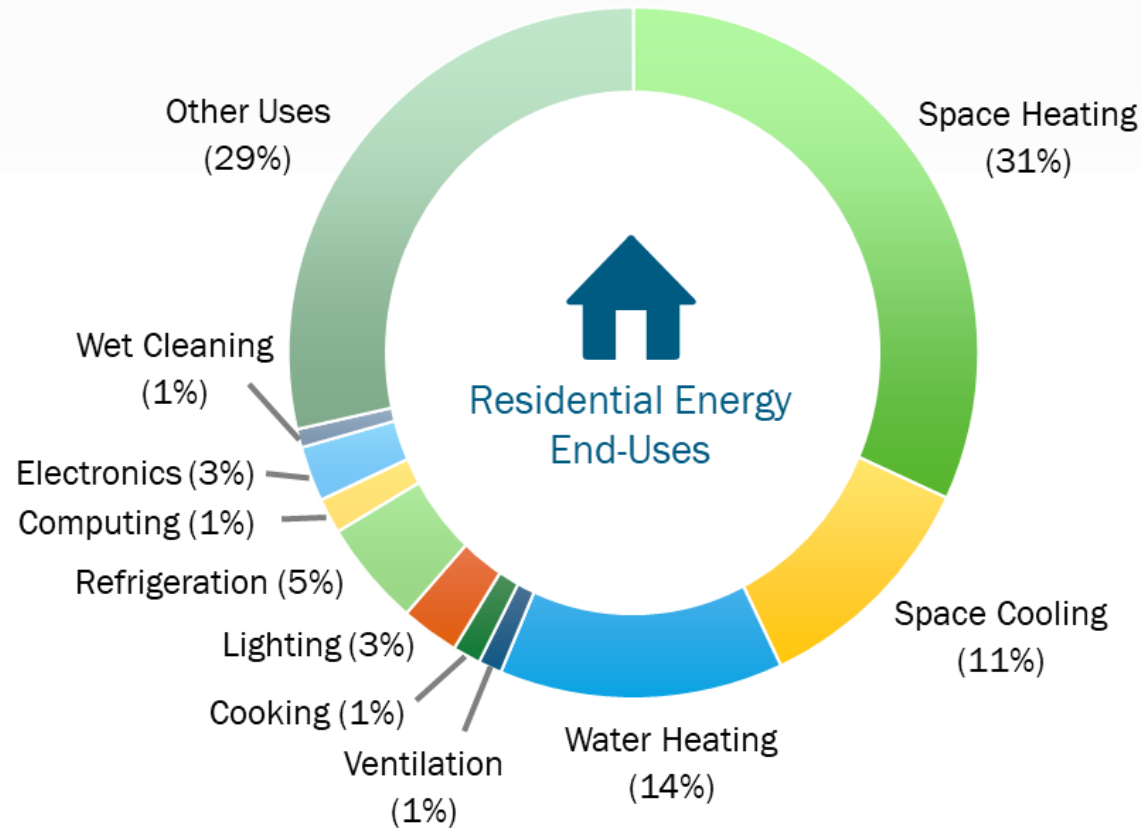
Building Type	ENERGY STAR Tier	Zero Energy Ready Tier
Single Family	\$2,500	\$5,000
Manufactured		
Multifamily (per dwelling)	\$500	\$1,000
Multifamily (per dwelling, prevailing wages)	\$2,500	\$5,000

DOE Goals for Market Transformation



- We want folks to be comfortable in their homes
- We want to help energy burdened households
- We want to improve resilience
- We want homeowners to naturally choose HPs
- We want contractors to have HPs on their trucks
- We want to bring *everyone* along in this transition





HVAC + Water Heating is

57%

of residential energy use

Decarbonizing HVAC + Water Heating

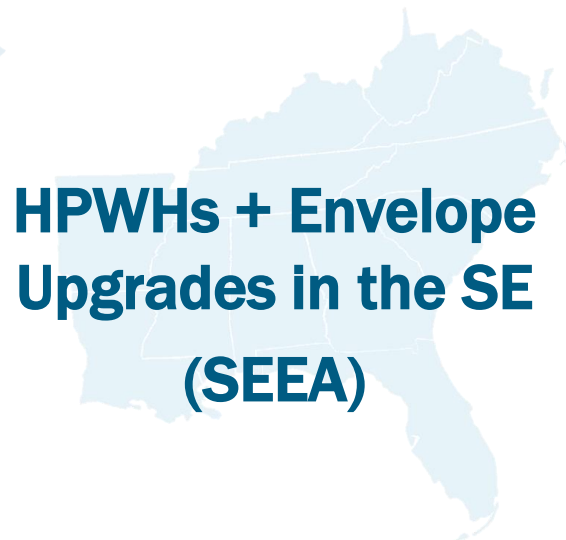
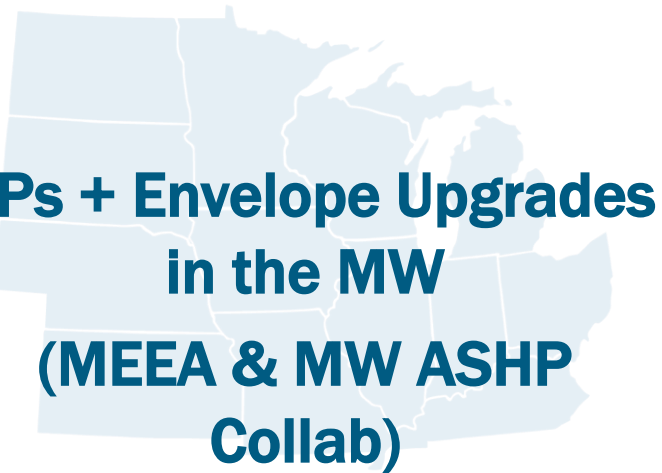
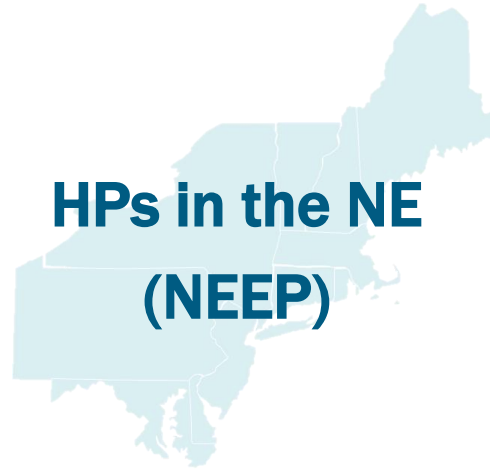


- DOE's goals promote a transition away from in-home combustion
- Electrifying HVAC + water heating systems are a very high priority



Heat Pumps!

Kick-off: Regionally-Focused HP/HPWH Projects



Goals

- ✓ **Get market intelligence from utility, state and community programs**
- ✓ **Catalog the incentives and claimable savings**
- ✓ **Get program feedback**
- ✓ **Hear contractor feedback on uptake and barriers**
- ✓ **Create regional best practices, barriers and ability to advance new programs**

DOE's CCHP Challenge



Kickoff Workshop
(June 2021)

Workshops /
Discussions with
Manufacturers
(Summer 2021)

Commitments &
Public
Announcement
(Nov. 2021 – Jan. 2022)

Product
Prototype
(2021-2022)

Lab Testing
(2022-2023)

Field Testing
(Winter
'22-'23 &
'23-'24)

Deployment
Programs/
Commercial-
ization
(2024)



We are here

Main Specifications

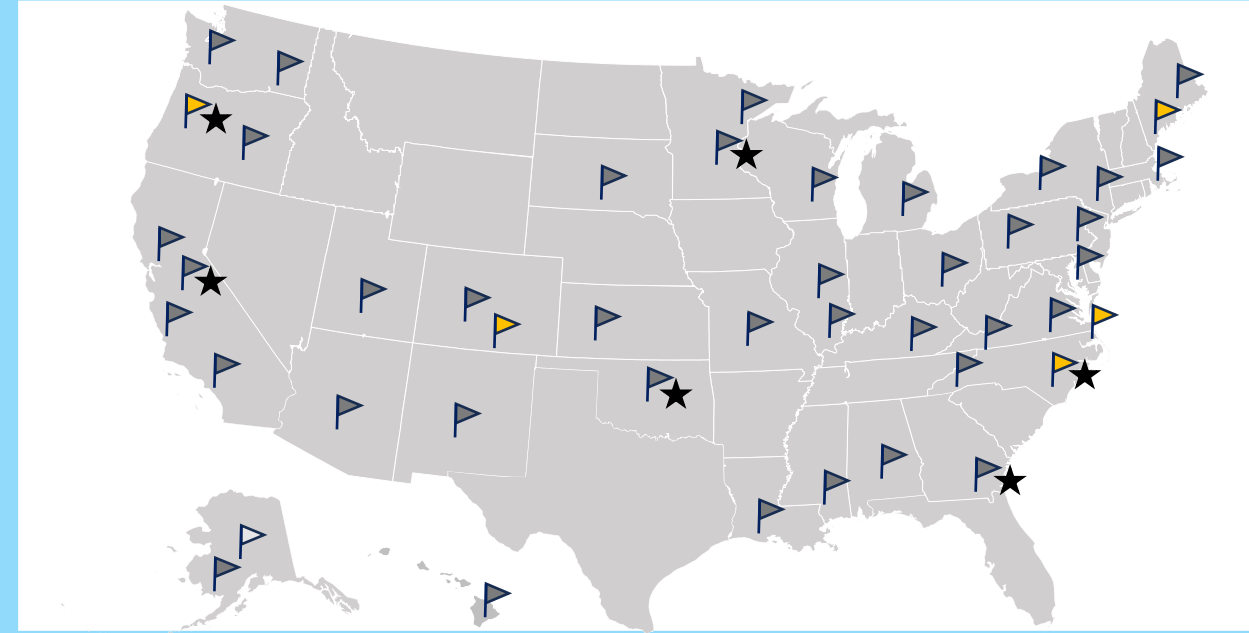
- COP > 2.1–2.4 at 5 °F
- HSPF2 > 8.5 at 5 °F
- 100% capacity at 5 °F
- Minimum turndown ratio >30% at 47 °F
- Low GWP-refrigerant
- Grid-interactive capabilities

The Buildings Upgrade Prize (Buildings UP)

Launched in January 2023, Buildings UP is designed to rapidly scale energy efficiency and efficient electrification building upgrades in communities nationwide

Phase 1: Concept

- 45 Phase 1 winning teams selected to continue to Phase 2: Plan
- \$22M+ in Prizes to Teams + Technical Assistance



Buildings UP is a capacity-building prize to support teams with solutions that:

- **Accelerate building upgrades** for efficiency and on-site emissions reductions beyond current best practices in the applicant's identified area of focus
- **Demonstrate scalability and replicability** across building type(s), climate zone(s), and/or, community type(s)
- **Advance holistic and lasting energy efficiency and efficient electrification** initiative development
- **Benefit underserved communities** by ensuring that benefits accrue to equity-eligible buildings*, their occupants, and surrounding communities.

*Equity-eligible buildings include buildings in disadvantaged communities; low- and moderate-income (LMI) households; and underserved commercial, nonprofit, and public buildings.

The Energy Affordability Challenge

Our imperative is to deliver equitable solutions to households with the highest energy burdens.



High energy burdens

1 in 4 households face high energy burdens (>6% of income spent on energy).



Energy affordability challenges

1 in 5 households were unable to pay an energy bill in full in 2022.



Adverse pollution & health impacts

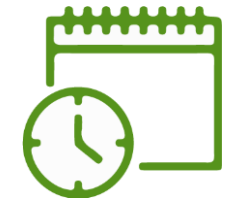
Black children are nearly **twice as likely** to have asthma compared to the national average.



50% lower
upfront cost



20% lower
energy bills






Within a decade

Three Technology Areas Unlock Cost Savings and Energy Performance

Integrated designs will deliver whole-home solutions




Building Envelope*

Improved livability and comfort make for more resilient homes

-  Advanced leakage detection
-  Low-impact retrofit techniques
-  Panelized exterior insulation




Efficient Electrification*

Smaller, compact equipment and streamlined systems enable affordable and adaptable installations

-  Lower-voltage equipment
-  Plug-and-play HP designs
-  Integrated ventilation packages

Smart Controls*

Flexible energy loads transform homes into energy resources

-  Grid-interactive technologies
-  Smart electric panels
-  Shared circuit control between loads

*Listed technologies are examples of what could be achieved in each area and are not representative of every solution possibility

Contact Us!



- Jay Wrobel <jay.wrobel@ee.doe.gov>
- Alexander Rees <alexander.rees@ee.doe.gov>
- Kyle Biega <kyle.biega@ee.doe.gov>
- Blake Lajiness <Blake.Lajiness@ee.doe.gov>
- Mandy Mahoney, Director <mandy.mahoney@ee.doe.gov>

Regional Roundup

Julia Wells, Minnesota ASHP Collaborative

MN ASHP Collaborative Overview

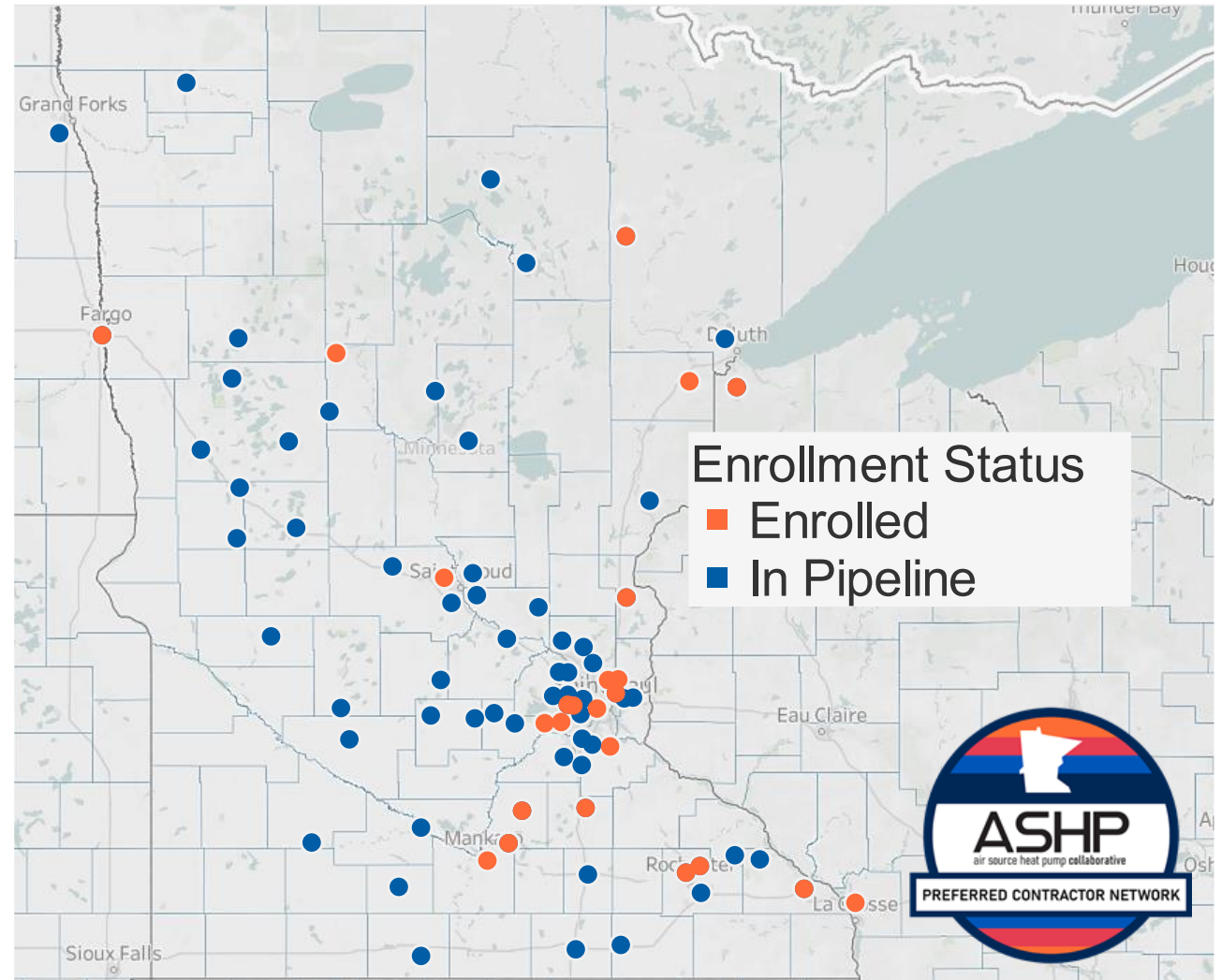
- Launched in 2019
- Investor-owned, cooperative, and municipal utilities contribute funding
- Mission to make air source heat pumps the first choice for consumers when cooling and heating their homes
- Supportive of dual fuel approaches



Minnesota's Efficient Technology Accelerator is a partnership funded by the state's investor-owned utilities (IOUs), administered by the Minnesota Department of Commerce, Division of Energy Resources (DER), and implemented by Center for Energy and Environment (CEE).

Successes and learnings from 2023

- Statewide contractor trainings
- Preferred Contractor Network



Successes and learnings from 2023

- Convening MN utilities to align rebates
- Building distributor relationships
- Improving web resources

AIR SOURCE HEAT PUMP Specification Summary



This table summarizes the main heat pump specifications for ducted and ductless systems. The federal minimum standard for heat pumps is also included for comparison.

For more details, please see the links in the table below.

System type (ducted/ductless)	Specification	HSPF2	SEER2	EER2	COP @ 5°F	Capacity maintenance: 5°F / 47°F	Capacity maintenance: 17°F / 47°F
Both	2023 Federal Minimum Standard (North)	7.5	14.3				
Both	ENERGY STAR v6.1	7.8	15.2	11.7			
Ducted	NEEP v4.0	7.7	14.3		1.75		
Ducted	Consortium for Energy Efficiency Tier 1, North (qualifies for 25C tax credit)	8.1	15.2	10.0	1.75	70% or	58%

The screenshot shows the ASHP website's 'Incentives and Financing' page. The page features a navigation bar with links for 'FOR HOMEOWNERS', 'FOR CONTRACTORS', 'INCENTIVES AND FINANCING', 'BLOG', and 'CONTACT'. The main heading is 'Incentives and Financing', followed by a sub-heading: 'Substantial financing and incentives are available for heat pump installations. Many of these incentives can be "stacked" to maximize upfront cost savings.' Below this, there are sections for 'Utility Electric Rates', 'Federal Tax Credit', 'Utility Rebate', and 'Federal Rebate'. A large banner image shows a modern home interior with a heat pump unit, accompanied by the text: 'Transforming the way we heat and cool our homes. A modern, variable speed heat pump is the clear choice for energy efficient heating and cooling in Minnesota.' At the bottom of the banner, there are buttons for 'For Homeowners' and 'For Contractors'. Below the banner, the section 'Why heat pumps?' is introduced with three icons: a house with a thermometer (labeled 'For your comfort.'), a globe with a leaf (labeled 'For the planet.'), and a flame with a lightning bolt (labeled 'For fuel flexibility.')

Focus areas for 2024

- Refine customer value proposition
- Become a strategic partner and convener
- Develop and grow distributor and manufacturer relationships
- Expand and enhance the Preferred Contractor Network
- Rates and demand response



Regional Roundup

Justin Margolies, Michigan Heat Pump Collaborative

Michigan Heat Pump Collaborative



Michigan Heat Pump Collaborative Overview

- Launched in 2022
- Aims to remove barriers to increase adoption of residential heat pumps in Michigan.
 - Air-air, air-water, ground-source, heat pump water heaters
- Holistic education, outreach, and training forum to bring heat pump education opportunities and resources to contractors supporting Michigan residents.

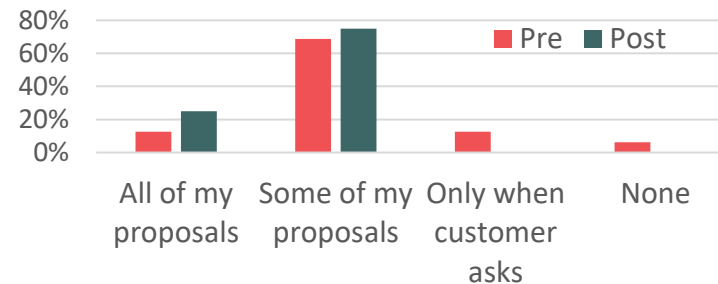


2023 Milestones

- Launched ASHP training in response to market needs
- Launched Graduate contractor designation
- Stakeholder engagement



In the future, will you include a heat pump option in:



October 2023 Contractor Summit in Detroit



2024 Priorities

- Scale contractor trainings
 - 6 webinars
 - 4 summits (working with MW ASHP Collaborative)
 - Direct-to-contractors and in partnership with manufacturers and distributors
- Refine Graduate designation and grow network
- Provide contractor resources
- Friends of the Collaborative



MI
HEAT PUMP COLLABORATIVE

Help us shape the future of energy efficiency in Michigan.

Join the Friends of the Michigan Heat Pump Collaborative!

We believe that heat pumps will play a critical role in heating and cooling homes in Michigan in the future while also reducing energy use.

What is the Michigan Heat Pump Collaborative?
Consumers Energy, DTE, Indiana Michigan Power, and UPPCO have come together to create a transformative organization aimed at making heat pump technology more accessible and available in Michigan through top tier education and outreach.

Why should I become a Friend of the Collaborative?
Think of being a Friend as having all the perks of being an organization sponsor - without any of the costs. Friends benefit from the following perks:

- ▶ Access to events and resources from the MIHPC.
- ▶ Increased brand awareness - You will be listed on our website, as well as included in our quarterly contractor newsletters.
- ▶ Priority consideration for training locations in your area.
- ▶ Opportunity to speak at training events.
- ▶ Ability to provide feedback and help shape the MIHPC.

By becoming a Friend of the Collaborative, you're helping MIHPC fulfill its mission of spreading information and education about heat pump technology throughout the state of Michigan.

To join, simply sign up at miheatpumps.com/friends!

Regional Roundup

Jacqueline Freidel, Focus on Energy



HEAT PUMPS

Jacqueline Freidel, Consultant

January 29, 2024



2023 MILESTONES

- Developed the [Electric Heat Pump Customer Buying and Operation Guide](#).

- 3,600 ASHP incentive applications in 2023.

- Nearly 100% increase since 2022.
- 600% increase since 2019.

- Notable trends.

- Nearly all ASHP installs were cold climate ASHPs.
- More natural gas customers installing ASHPs than anticipated.

HOW DOES A HEAT PUMP WORK?

According to the Department of Energy, all source heat pumps (ASHPs) are the most common heat pump. With this type of heat pump, the heat is transferred between your home and the outdoor air. As you see in the graphic, there are many configurations of all source heat pumps, so be sure to talk to your contractor to determine which one will work best for your home.

Unlike a gas furnace or wood burning stove, heat pumps don't create heat, instead, they move heat from one place to another. This is possible because heat energy is naturally present in the earth and in even when it's cold outside. Essentially, a heat pump functions as an air conditioner that can also work in reverse. In the summer, as shown in Figure 1, the equipment moves heat from inside to outside the home, and in the winter, as shown in Figure 2, heat is extracted from the air outside and moved inside the home. This is also the same technology that your refrigerator uses to keep your food cold.

FIGURE 1: HEAT PUMP - COOLING MODE

- Heat energy is removed from the indoor air.
- Refrigerant heat energy.
- Heat energy is removed from the indoor air.
- Heat energy is removed from the indoor air.

FIGURE 2: HEAT PUMP - HEATING MODE

- Heat energy is removed from the outdoor air.
- Refrigerant heat energy.
- Heat energy is removed from the outdoor air.
- Refrigerant heat energy.

A heat pump will consistently maintain the desired temperature throughout your home by providing a constant volume of air at a low volume for long periods of time. You may not hear the unit operate or feel blasts of hot air in the winter, but as long as your thermostat shows the desired temperature you can be sure it's working.

Next-Gen Compressor's Heat Pumps:
Tremendous improvements in technology in the past 20+ years—such as variable speed (drive motors) also called inverter-driven compressors—have rendered a new generation of air source heat pumps that can deliver heat more efficiently and reliably at much lower temperatures. The compressor is the “engine” of the heat pump, and with the ability to vary speed, it offers benefits such as a multi-speed bicycle compared to a single-speed bicycle. In contrast to single- and two-stage compressors, variable speed compressors can run at higher speeds when the heat demand can run at lower speeds during the summer and during dips with moderately cold temperatures.

ONE-SPEED: Heat pumps that have limited ability to adjust their speed to match the heat demand.

TWO-SPEED: Heat pumps that have two distinct stages of heating and cooling (usually high speed or 90°F and then operating around 70°F).

VARIABLE SPEED: Heat pumps that can adjust their speed to match the heat demand. This allows for a more efficient operation. The heat pump runs at the speed needed to meet the heat demand.

WHAT TYPE OF HEAT PUMP IS RIGHT FOR MY HOME?

The type of heat pump that makes the most sense depends on your situation. The biggest factor is whether your home already has central ductwork. If you think a heat pump is right for your home, the following scenarios can help you choose the right one. Talk to your contractor to be sure you get the heat pump that matches your goals and home needs.

1. HOW MUCH OF YOUR HOME NEEDS HEATING AND/OR COOLING?

- I WANT TO HEAT MY ENTIRE HOME
- I WANT TO HEAT JUST ONE OR A FEW ROOMS

2. DOES YOUR HOME HAVE DUCTWORK?

- YES, I HAVE DUCTWORK
- NO, I DO NOT HAVE DUCTS
- DUCTS NOT APPLICABLE

3. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DO YOU USE TO HEAT YOUR HOME?

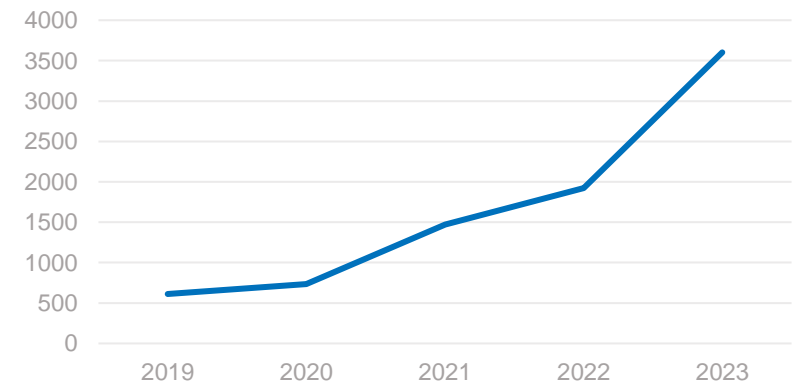
- NATURAL GAS
- ELECTRIC
- LIQUID PROPANE

HEATING A NEW HOME?
You have a lot of options! Heat pumps are versatile and can provide heating and cooling without the ductwork you already have installed. Talk to your builder to see which option will work best.

SCENARIOS:

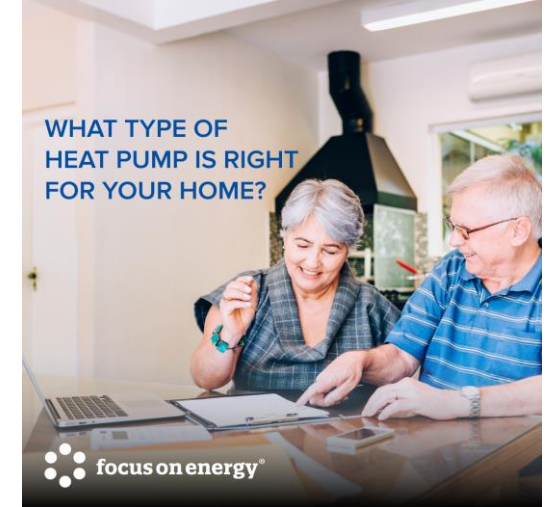
- DUAL-FUEL HEAT PUMP:** Heat is delivered by a natural gas furnace and a heat pump. The heat pump provides heating and cooling during mild weather, while the furnace takes over during the coldest days.
- ELECTRIC COLD CLIMATE HEAT PUMP:** Can run all year long, heating and cooling during mild weather and during the coldest days.
- ELECTRIC DUCTLESS HEAT PUMP:** Can run all year long, heating and cooling during mild weather and during the coldest days.
- LIQUID PROPANE DUCTLESS HEAT PUMP:** Can run all year long, heating and cooling during mild weather and during the coldest days.

ASHP Applications



2024 PRIORITIES

- Roll-out of the Instant Discount program.
- Address negative energy savings challenges.
- Make the Inflation Reduction Act and Focus rebates/incentives easy for customers to navigate and contractors to sell.
- Conduct Research Projects/ Implement Pilots.
 - Air-to-Water Heat Pump Field Study.
 - Focus Emerging Technology Accelerator.



Regional Roundup

Mark Milby, ComEd



Midwest Air Source Heat Pump Collaborative
January 29, 2024

ComEd ASHP Trends

Mark Milby
Manager of R&D
ComEd Customer Solutions

Home Heating & Cooling – Incentives & Training



Coming Soon

- Designing ASHPs with Sizing and Selection in Mind | January 25, 2024 | Webinar | [Register](#)
- Heat Pump Control Strategies and Best Practices | February 8, 2024 | Webinar | [Register](#)
- Replacing ACs with ASHPs | February 15, 2024 | Webinar | [Register](#)

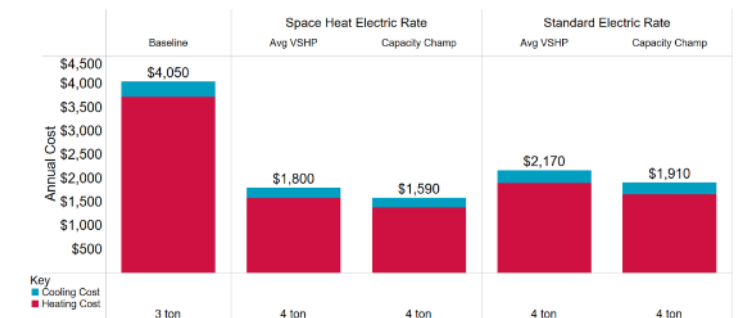
ComEd
Energy Efficiency Program

AIR-SOURCE HEAT PUMP BEST PRACTICES INSTALLATION GUIDE



SCENARIO 1 – HOME BUILT IN THE 1950S

The home considered here is one built in the 1950s, which means it costs the homeowner more to heat and cool. For this homeowner, installing an ASHP could save \$1,800 or more per year, depending on the system size and type.



All-Electric New Construction & Multifamily Energy Savings



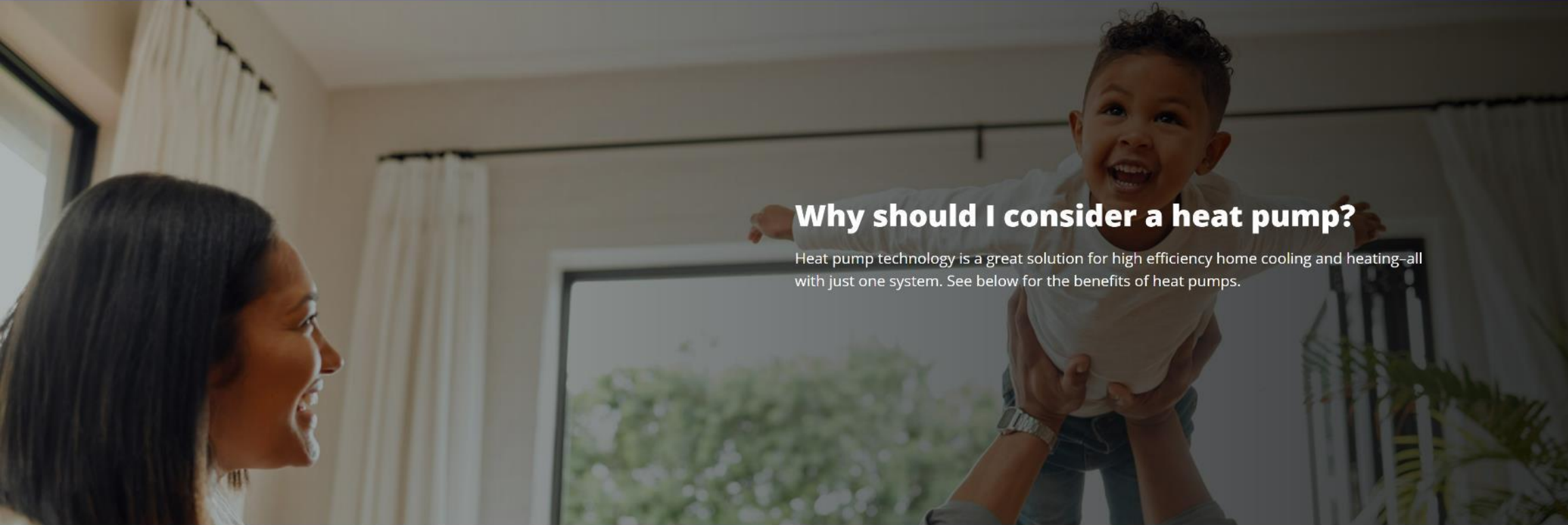
Whole Home Electric





[For Customers](#) [For Contractors](#) [Contact Us](#)

[Visit ComEd.com](#)



Why should I consider a heat pump?

Heat pump technology is a great solution for high efficiency home cooling and heating—all with just one system. See below for the benefits of heat pumps.





Thank you

Mark Milby
mark.milby@comed.com

Pauravi Shah
pauravi.shah@comed.com

View all innovation projects, submit ideas and
subscribe for updates at innovate.comed.com

Please enjoy a break
2:00 PM – 2:05 PM

ASHP Manufacturer Perspectives

Kevin DeMaster, Mitsubishi

Charles Elliott, LG

James Momperousse, Carrier

Jon Blaufuss, Daikin

Facilitated by: Emily McPherson, CEE

About our Panel



Kevin DeMaster
Sr. Mgr, Utilities &
Electrification
Mitsubishi Electric Trane



James Momperousse
Utility Rebate
Program Manager
Carrier Corporation



Jon Blaufuss
Manager – Energy
Efficiency and
Electrification Programs
Daikin



Charles Elliott
Sr. Account Manager
LG Electronics North America

Agenda

Topic	Est. time
Spotlight on variable speed technology and EER2 specification Panel Q&A Audience Q&A	45
Panel discussion on themes: Simple effective program design Contractor readiness Cold climate performance A2L refrigerant change	30
Audience Q&A	15

Inverter-Driven Heat Pumps and the Barrier of EER2 Requirements

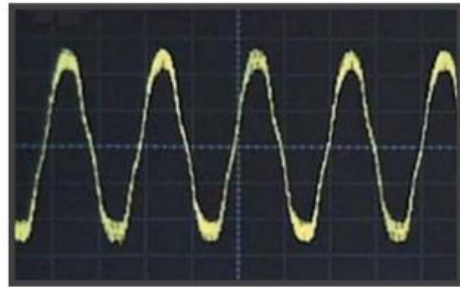
MEEA MES Pre-Conference Heat Pump Workshop
January 29, 2024



**MIDWEST ASHP
COLLABORATIVE**

Variable Speed Heat Pumps

- Single-stage:** Operates in one setting, cost effective with low to average efficiency ratings
- Two-stage:** Operates in two settings allowing for better efficiency ratings
- Variable capacity:** High end modulating functionality, allowing for excellent efficiency ratings across a spectrum of conditions



Residential Products

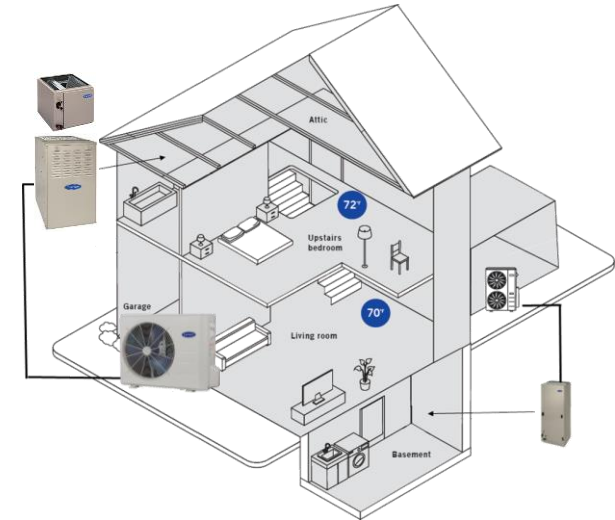
Unitary



Ductless



Crossover/Hybrid



What is EER/EER2

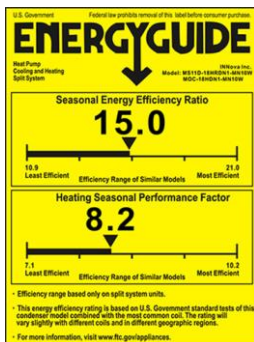
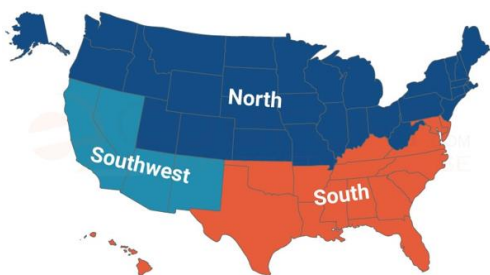
The Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER) measures the amount of **cooling** output a system delivers to the amount of electrical energy it consumes.

The official EER ratings of heat pumps and ACs are determined with the units running at full capacity at AHRI standard test conditions (95°F outdoor temperature).

EER = Cooling Output (BTU/hour) / Power Input (watts)

Department of Energy DOE Minimum Specifications

Regions for Central Air Conditioner and Heat Pump Standards



Energy Star 6.1

Residential Cold Climate Specification

DOE Energy Efficiency Standards (Effective 2023)

System Type	North Region		South Region		Southwest Region		EER2
	SEER2	HSPF2	SEER2	HSPF2	SEER2	HSPF2	
Split System A/Cs with a Certified Cooling Capacity <45,000 Btu/h	13.4	NA	14.3	NA	14.3	NA	11.7/9.8*
Split-System A/Cs with a Certified Cooling Capacity ≥45,000 Btu/h	13.4	NA	13.8	NA	13.8	NA	11.2/9.8*
Split-System Heat Pumps	14.3	7.5	14.3	7.5	14.3	7.5	NA
Package Air Conditioners	13.4	NA	13.4	NA	13.4	NA	10.6
Package Heat Pumps	13.4	6.7	13.4	6.7	13.4	6.7	NA

Product Type	SEER2	HSPF2
HP Split Systems (Non-Ducted)	≥ 15.2	≥ 8.5
HP Split Systems (Ducted)	≥ 15.2	≥ 8.1

*The lower EER requirement is for equipment at or above 16.0 SEER using the M test method (or 15.2 SEER2 using the M1)

Why EER2 and Inverter Compressors don't Mesh

Dynamic Operating Conditions:

Inverter compressor heat pumps dynamically adjust their speed to meet the heating or cooling demands. EER2 is typically measured at specific operating conditions, and the dynamic nature of inverter compressors may lead to variations in efficiency under different load and ambient temperature conditions. EER2 may not fully capture the system's performance in real-world, dynamic scenarios.

Seasonal Performance Variability:

EER2 provides a snapshot of efficiency at specific conditions, and it may not account for seasonal variations. In regions with significant temperature fluctuations, a metric like Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER2) could offer a more comprehensive assessment, considering the system's performance over an entire cooling season.

Potential for Overestimation at Part Load:

Inverter compressors excel at part-load conditions, adjusting their speed to match the required heating or cooling capacity. EER2 values may not accurately reflect the efficiency gains achieved during part-load operation, potentially leading to an underestimation of the system's overall efficiency.

2023 Summer Peak – VCHP Performance - Seattle

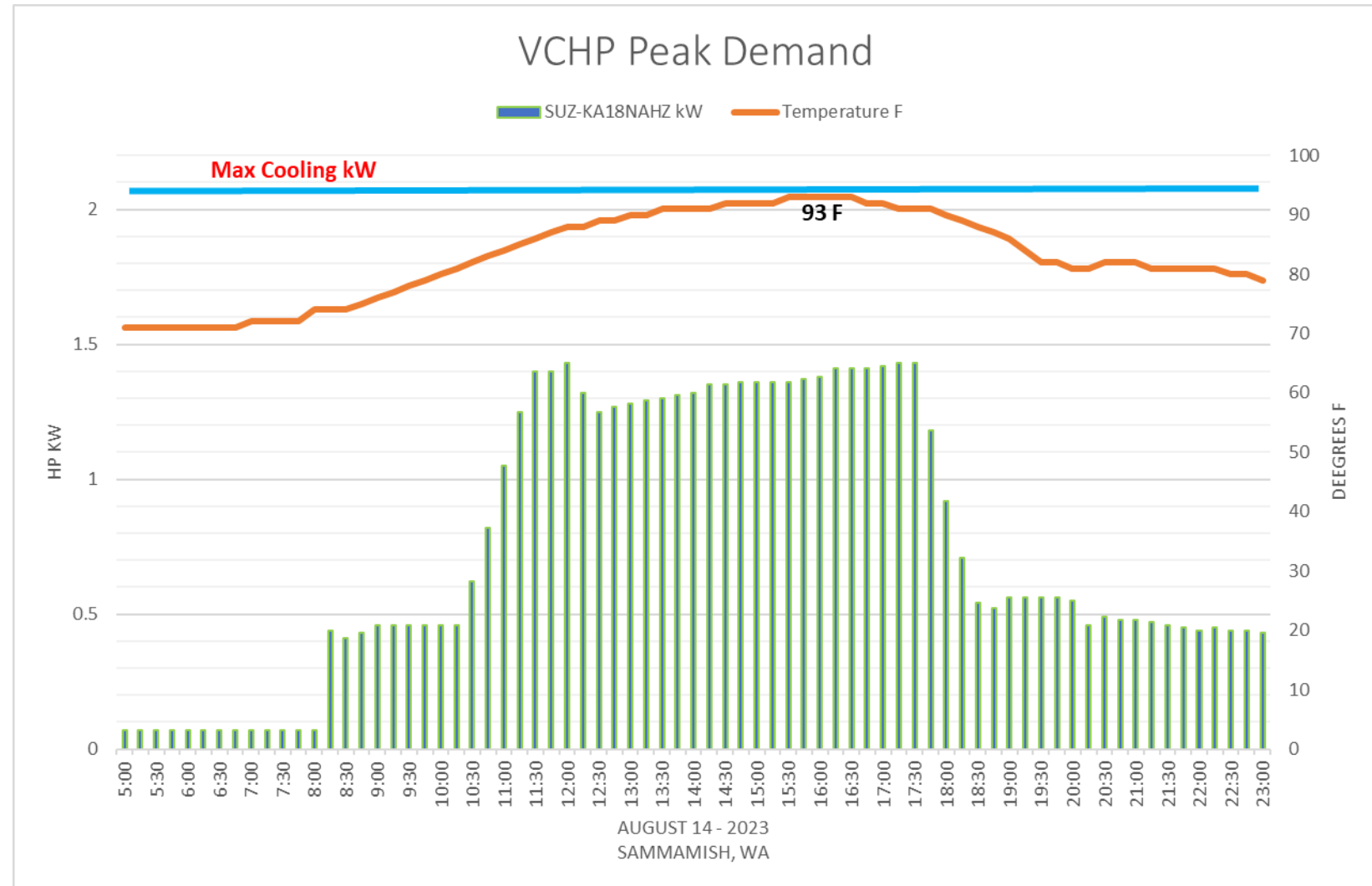
SUZ-KA18NAHZ / SVZ-KP18

Summer Peak

93°F @ 4pm, Aug 14, 2023

T-stat set at 73°F

- ❖ 1.43 kW peak @ 12 & 5:15 & 5:30
- ❖ 2.1 kW Max Cooling Rating



2023 Summer Peak – VCHP Performance - Denver

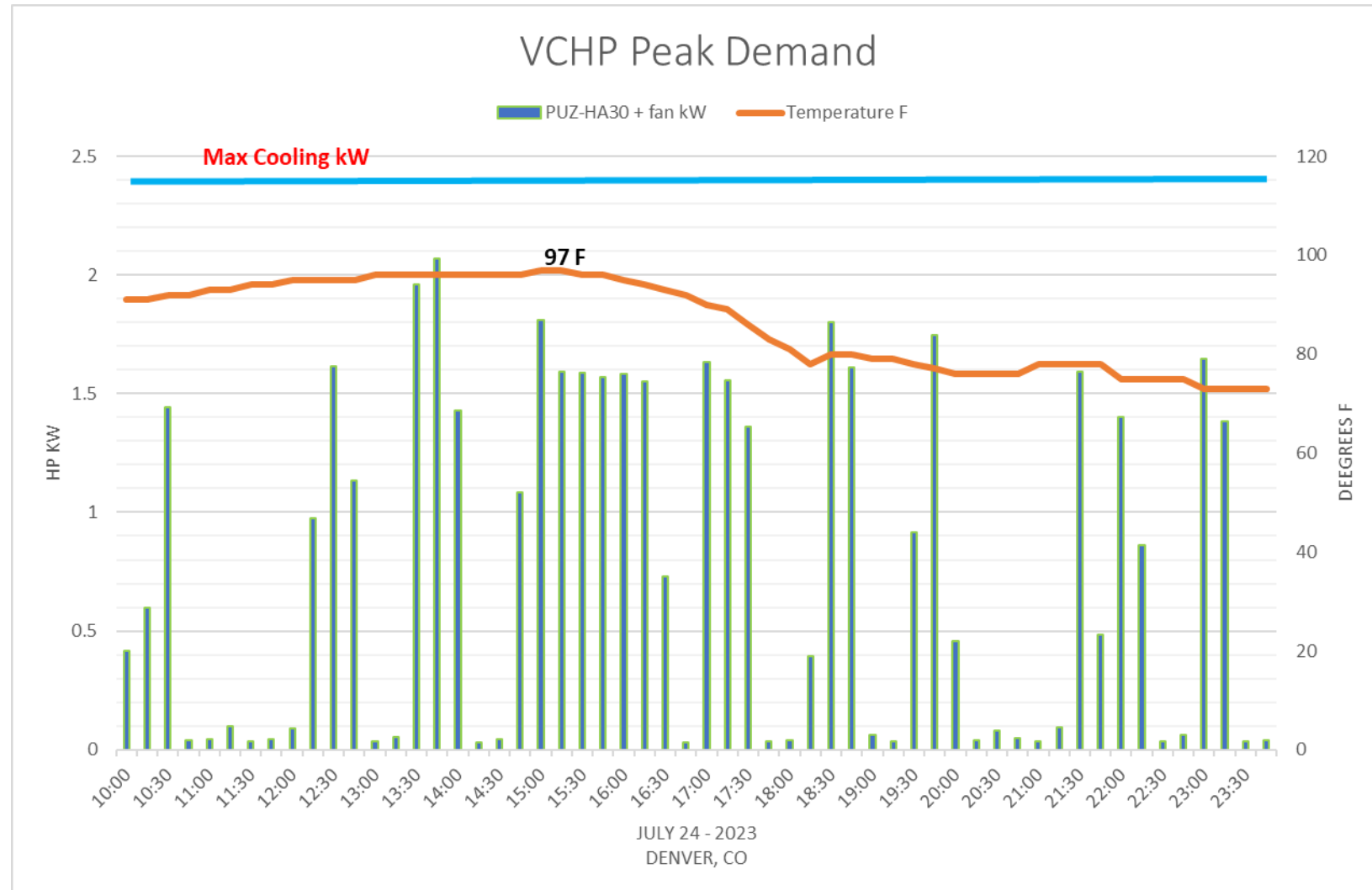
PAA-A30AA1 & PUZ-HA30NKA

Summer Peak

97°F @ 3pm, July 24, 2023

T-stat set at 73°F

- ❖ 2.07 kW peak @ 1:45
- ❖ 2.4 kW Max Cooling Rating

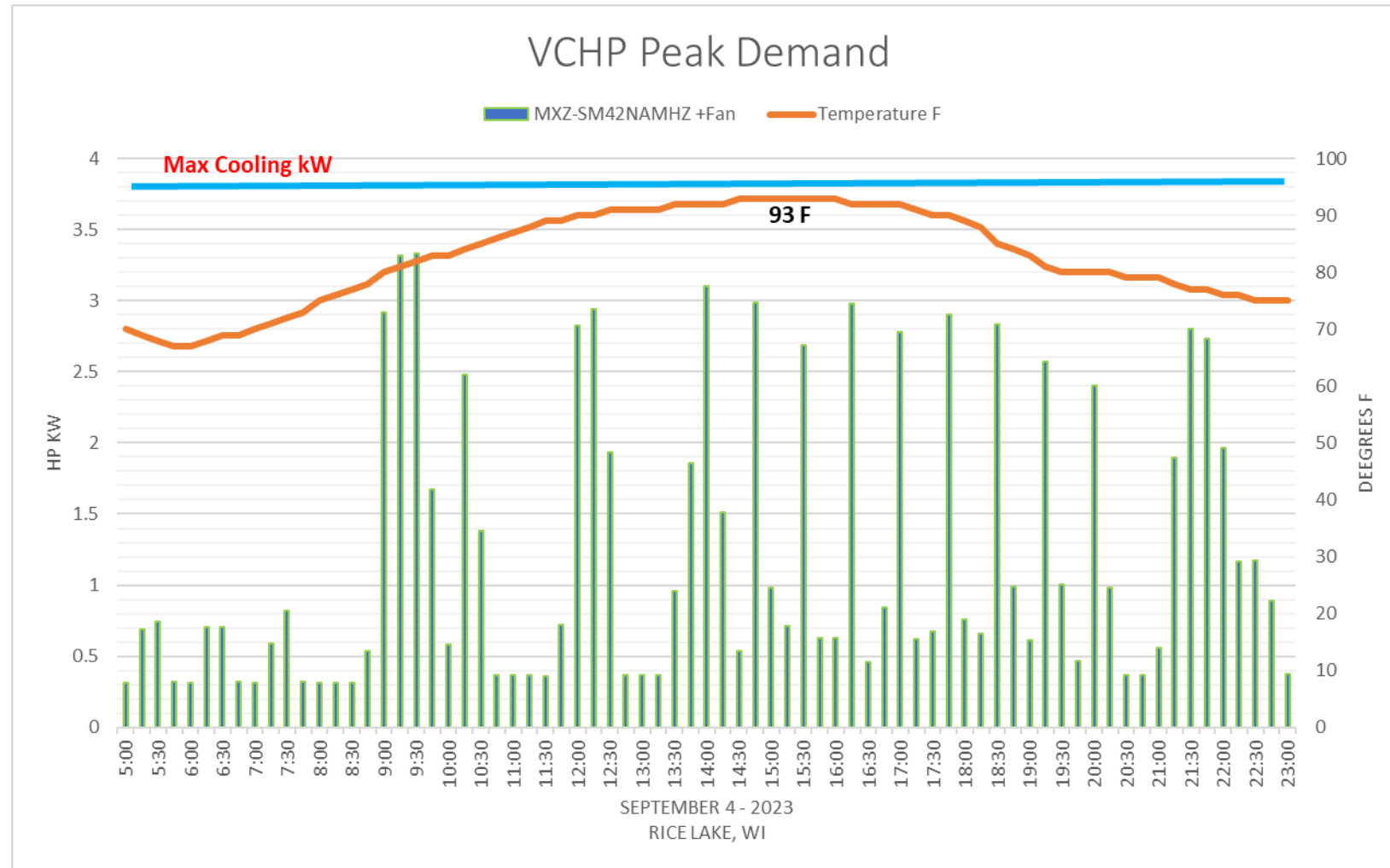


2023 Summer Peak – VCHP Performance – Rice Lake, WI

PAA-A36CA1 & MXZ-SM42NAMHZ Summer Peak
93°F @ 2:30-3:45 PM, Sept 4,
2023

T-stat set at 75°F

- ❖ 3.33 kW peak @ 9:30 AM
- ❖ 3.82 kW Max Cooling Rating

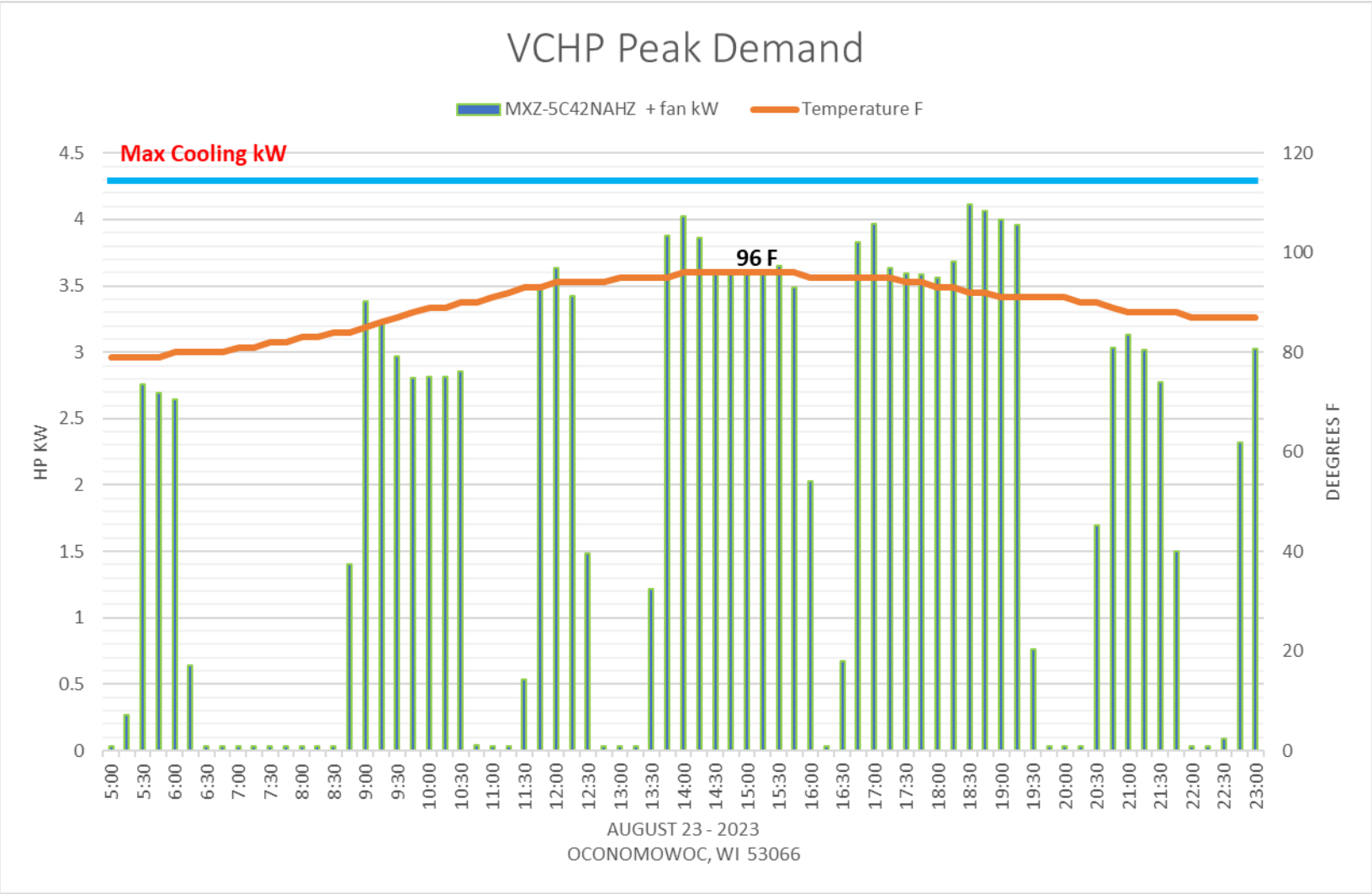


2023 Summer Peak – VCHP Performance – Oconomowoc, WI

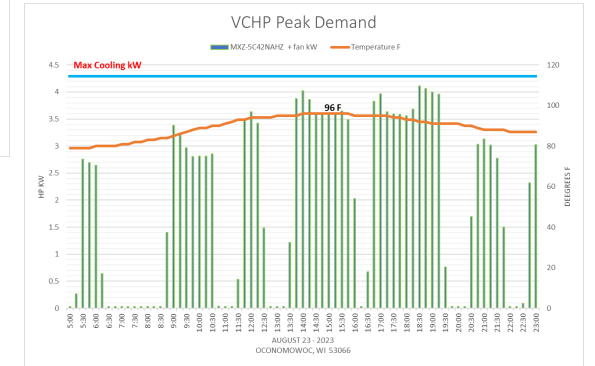
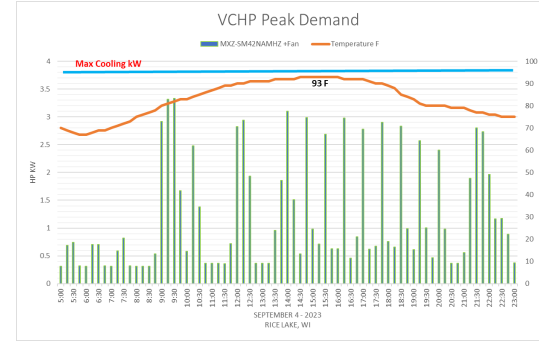
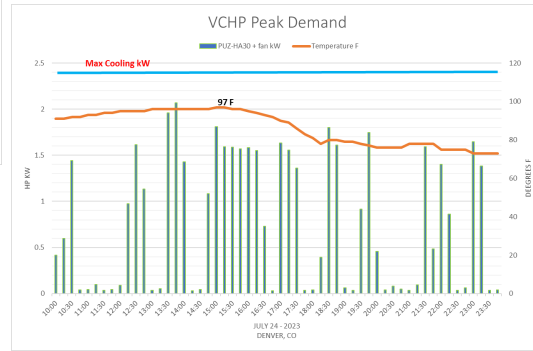
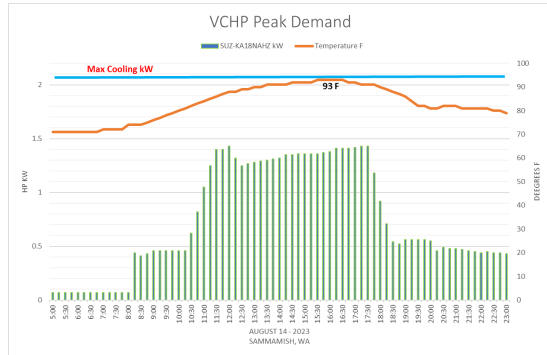
PAA-A42CA1 & MXZ-5C42NAMHZ2 Summer Peak
96°F @ 2:00-3:15 PM, Aug 23, 2023

T-stat set at 75°F

- ❖ 4.14 kW peak @ 6:30 PM
- ❖ 4.33 kW Max Cooling Rating

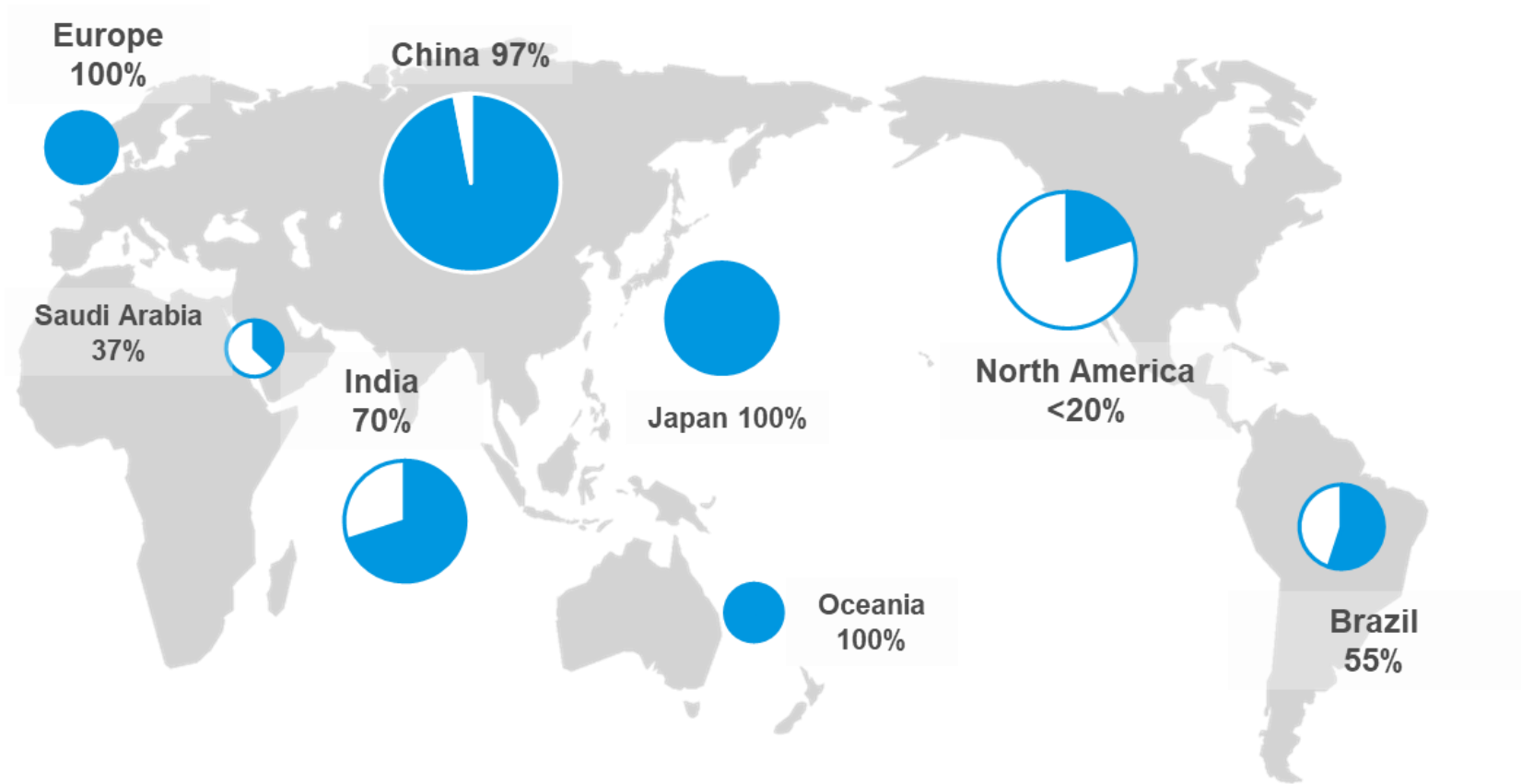


2023 Summer Peak – VCHP Performance – Summary



Region	Seattle	Denver	Rice Lake	Oconomowoc
Summer Peak Temp F	93	97	93	96
HP MAX kW Rated	2.10	2.40	3.82	4.33
HP Peak kW	1.43	2.07	3.33	4.14
Delta kW	.67	.33	.49	.19
% Difference Max	32	14	13	4

Comparing Global Inverter Adoption with North America



Source: BSRIA World Air Conditioning Overview 2023 (North America percentage is an internal Daikin estimate)

EER Requirements in Incentive Programs Discourage Inverter-Driven Heat Pump Adoption

What EER “IS”:

- A test for fixed-capacity, earlier generation ACs and HPs
- Measures operating efficiency at hot (95°F) outdoor temperatures under the only operating state fixed capacity systems are capable of: 100% compressor speed
- Utilized by utilities to measure the relative difference in demand between fixed capacity systems, allowing for calculation of peak demand savings.

What EER “ISN’T”:

- Not designed for modern, inverter ACs and HPs which consistently run at less than full capacity
- Not representative of how modern inverter HPs and ACs operate in the field on hot (95°F) days
- Not helpful for utilities trying to manage peak demand while increasing modern HP adoption

Overview of Daikin's Research

- In 2023, Daikin initiated research to test industry claims that EER isn't an accurate representation of variable capacity HP and AC operation in the field.
- Hypothesis: As a fleet, variable capacity HPs and ACs operate at “part-load” during peak conditions, namely 95° F and higher.
- Additional research questions:
 - What is the average operational capacity during peak conditions?
 - What is the average part-load efficiency (energy savings)?
 - How does the average operational capacity differ by region?
 - What contributes to any variability seen in the data?

Daikin's Research Methodology for EER and Variable Capacity HPs/ACs

- Large data set (+7,000 sites)
- Individual HVAC systems reporting via cloud connectivity
- Equipment type is central system, variable capacity HPs and ACs
- Methodology:
 - Sites are organized by ZIP code
 - Weather data is gathered for each for ZIP and associated with each site
 - Study days are exclusively those where outdoor temperatures reach 95°F or above
 - Dependent variables are outdoor temperature and compressor operating speed

- Research is ongoing.
- The data set continues to grow as more systems are installed and connected to Daikin's cloud servers.

Results

1. Large groups (or fleets) of variable capacity HPs and ACs consistently operate at significantly less than 100% capacity during EER conditions
 - Even at much higher outdoor ambient conditions (e.g. 105°F), these fleets operate at considerably less than 100% capacity
2. Additional energy and demand savings (from part-load efficiency) appear to be available for programs
3. Results vary by region, but less than we initially assumed
4. Several end-user behaviors were identified as contributing greatly to variability within the results

Interested in learning more? Daikin is willing to review regional and/or statewide data sets with utilities.

We are conducting these reviews upon request.

If you are interested, please contact Jon Blaufuss (Jon.Blaufuss@daikincomfort.com).

Takeaways

- Modern, inverter-driven heat pumps will be key to achieving space heating electrification goals
- EER requirements for inverter-driven heat pumps in utility and government incentive programs jeopardize those goals by disincentivizing this class of equipment and eliminating the savings opportunities presented by them.
- What should program designers do?
 - Remove EER for inverter-driven, variable capacity heat pumps; EER is still an appropriate metric for fixed capacity one and two-stage equipment.
 - Support removal of EER requirements from Energy Star and CEE specifications for inverter-driven heat pumps
 - Focus on SEER2, HSPF2, and performance at 5°F!

Discussion

Up Next.....

- 15-minute break
- Discussion break-out groups
- Feel free to move to the table topic of your interest

Break Out Topics

Contractor support

Equity focused deployment

Workforce development

Incentive alignment

Program design metrics

Customer awareness and engagement

Innovative rate options

Success in other regions

Path to 2050 decarbonization and the role of dual fuel

Please enjoy a break
3:35 PM – 3:50 PM

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Breakout Sessions

Facilitated by Molly
Garcia, CEE
3:50 PM – 4:50 PM





Breakout Sessions Instructions

Dedicated topic breakouts will involve a 60-minute guided discussion to identify actions and facilitate connections via problem statements and questions for groups to consider.

Please:

- **Contribute your perspective.** Whether you're an expert or not, we want to hear from you.
- **Be respectful.** Take turns speaking and give others an opportunity to speak.
- **Stay engaged.** Contribute to the discussion and avoid distractions. Save other discussions and topics for another time.

Breakout Session Agenda

Introductions	10 mins
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topic and the activity• Fellow participants	
Self-Reflection	5 mins
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunity for self-reflection on the topic at hand	
Discussion	25 mins
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guided discussion and problem solving	
Check-out Question	15 mins
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recap of key themes	
Encourage Information Sharing	0 mins
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reminders to share contact information for further engagement	

Close and Next Steps

Molly Garcia

Close and Next Steps

- Slides and short summaries of the breakout group topic discussions will be distributed
- Check in on the Collaborative website for resources and regional ASHP news
- Questions, comments, or general feedback is always welcome, so please get in touch



Happy Hour!

MIDWEST ASHP
COLLABORATIVE

Location: Theory (9 W. Hubbard St, Chicago)
Time: 5:00 PM – 7:30 PM

- Please register for the Happy Hour before arriving. First-come, first-served.
- Proof of pre-conference or conference registration is required for entry (pre-conference name badge or email confirmation)
- Safety Reminder: Always remain vigilant and ensure you have a companion when traveling in unfamiliar areas.

Thank you to our Happy Hour sponsors!



Please visit our website for project updates

Midwest ASHP Collaborative Website

<https://www.mwalliance.org/midwest-ashp-collaborative>

Additional Resource Links

DOE/PNNL STEP Campaign:

<https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/smart-tools-efficient-hvac-performance-campaign>

DOE/PNNL Building Science Education Center:

<https://bsesc.energy.gov/>

<https://www.miheatpumps.com/>

<https://www.mnashp.org/>

<https://www.mncee.org/>

<https://www.mncee.org/air-source-heat-pumps>

<https://www.mncee.org/career-training>

<https://www.etamn.org/residential-air-source-heat-pumps>

<https://slipstreaminc.org/>

<https://slipstreaminc.org/tags/heat-pumps>

<https://slipstreaminc.org/education-empowers/workforce-development>

<https://www.mwalliance.org/>

<https://www.elevatenp.org/>

<https://www.elevatenp.org/building-electrification/>

<https://www.elevatenp.org/contractor-workforce-development/>