



Val-des-Monts Arena (Québec)

NEW CONSTRUCTION

- Summary**
- Potential for total heat recovery from refrigeration system
 - Extensive integration of the refrigeration system with the heating, ventilation and air conditioning system
 - Seasonal heat storage and cold storage
 - Radiant floor heating
 - Refrigeration integrated with geothermal system
 - Variable condensing temperature and pressure (*floating head pressure*)

Characteristics of Arena

Owner	Association récréative de Val-des-Monts
Built in	2001
Rink and bleachers	
Surface area (footprint)	2,000 m ² (21,500 sq. ft)
Volume	14,000 m ³ (500,000 cu. ft)
Building	
Surface area (footprint)	3,000 m ² (32,000 sq. ft)
Volume	18,000 m ³ (636,000 cu. ft)
Number of rinks	1
Seating capacity	350
Months operated/year	10.5
Hours open/week	104
Times ice resurfaced/week	70
Heated bleachers	Yes, to 15°C (60°F)
Annual energy consumption (100% electricity)	760,000 kWh – 255 kWh / m ² (24 kWh / sq.ft) (in 2001-2002)
Contract power	100 kW (in 2001-2002)
Annual energy cost	\$50,000 (in 2001-2002)

Refrigeration System Installed

Equipment type	Factory-built, modular, commercial units
Compressors	6 hermetic compressors
Condensers	6 plate condensers
Evaporators	6 direct-expansion plate evaporators
Heat rejection system	Geothermal storage with excess heat routed to fluid cooler
Refrigerant	HFC, R-404a (combined total of 35.4 kg in 6 units)
Total cooling capacity	72 tons
Operation of condenser	Floating head pressure and temperature
Heat transfer fluid in cold secondary loop	Mixture of water and methanol
Heat transfer fluid in warm secondary loop	Mixture of water and methanol

Energy Efficiency Measures

Design

Heat recovery

Bleacher heating	Radiant floors. Uses condensation heat recovered in the warm secondary loop
Player's rooms heating	Same system as for bleacher heating
Service rooms heating	Same system as for bleacher and player's rooms heating; provision for heat pump heating in the event of future expansion to second floor
Domestic water heating	Using heat from warm secondary loop, temperature of which is raised to 50°C by heat pump
Heating resurfacing water	Same system as for domestic water, including electric elements as make-up for temperatures over 50°C
Preheating outdoor air	Heat exchanger between exhaust air and outdoor air
Preheating domestic water	No
Heating under ice rink slab	Using heat from warm secondary loop
Heat recovery from waste water	No
Use of surplus heat exceeding arena heating requirements	Fitting provided to route surplus heat to adjacent J.A Perkins community centre in the event of a second construction phase

Thermal Storage

Heat storage

Short term	Reserve of 2,500 litres (560 gallons) for domestic water 50°C
	Reserve of 500 litres (120 gallons) for resurfacing at 60 °C
Seasonal	An underground horizontal exchanger (piping length of 12 km)

Cold storage

Short term	A horizontal exchanger is buried under the rink slab Cooling capacity: 1,000 kWh (300 ton-hour)
Seasonal	No

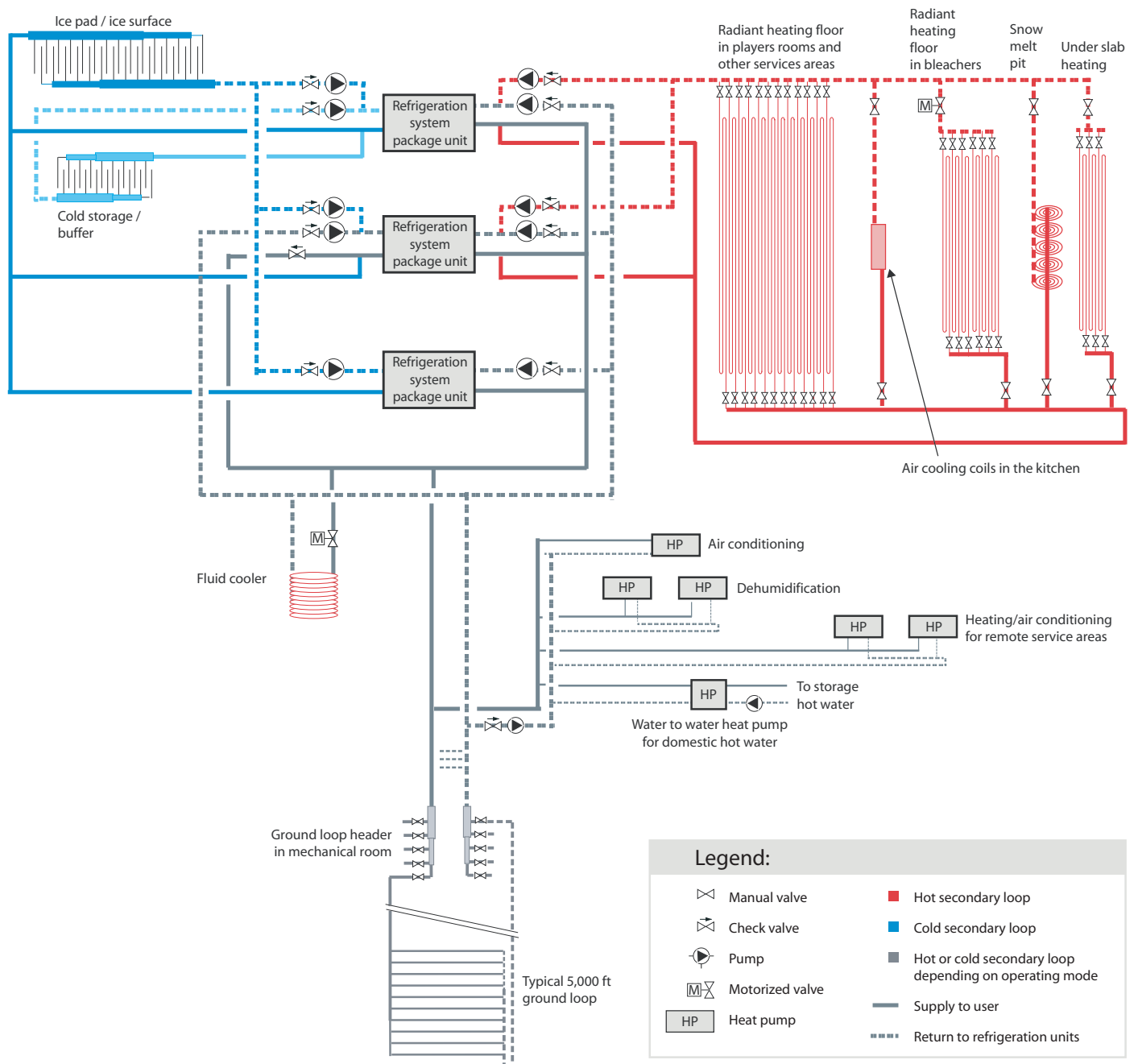
Other measures

Dehumidifying bleacher air	The air is dehumidified by an air-liquid heat pump operating in air conditioning mode. The heat is discharged in the warm secondary loop of the refrigeration system
Meltig rink scrapings	The walls of the snow pit are heated by the warm secondary loop
Modulating circulation pumps	Six 3 HP pumps are used as required
Reduction of maximum flow in cold secondary loop	Yes, by having 5 passes in secondary fluid circuit. The collector pipes are in the mechanical room.
Low-emissivity ceiling	Yes, suspended canvas
Building Automation System (BAS)	Implementation in progress
Efficient lighting	
High-intensity discharge (HID) lamps	Metal halide, power 10.5 kW
Lighting intensity varied to suit different activities	4 levels, controlled by BAS and keyed to activity schedule
Lighting switched off when arena not in use	To be controlled by BAS and keyed to activity schedule

Operation

Modulation of condensing temperature to suit refrigeration and heating needs and outside temperature	Modulation to be controlled by BAS
Electric demand control through peak-load shifting	No
Resurfacing water temperature lowered	Adjusted manually
Modulation of ice temperature set point	Not controlled
Indoor temperature lowered during unoccupied periods	Yes, controlled by BAS
Refrigeration system shut down during unoccupied periods	Seldom done due to storage and heating by heat recovery
Circulation pumps shut down during unoccupied periods	Not useful with modulation of number of pumps in operation
Ventilation shut down during unoccupied periods	Yes, controlled by BAS
Ice thickness management	Yes, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to à 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches
Lighting reduced for certain activities	Yes, controlled by BAS and keyed to activity schedule
Ice temperature monitored by infrared sensor	Yes, controlled by BAS

Simplified System Schematic



Project Cost

**Overall cost of arena construction work,
including engineering
(before financial assistance): \$2,75 M**

Financial assistance for energy efficiency

Agence de l'efficacité énergétique du Québec (AEE)

Office of Efficiency Energy (OEE through CBIP),

CETC-Varennnes (through RAPB),

Hydro-Québec

Benefits

Energy Consumption **58% less than of the CBIP reference arena and
60% less than of a typical arena in Québec**

Contract power Contract power of 100 kW, or about 50% of the contract power of the typical arena in Québec

Note : The energy savings and reduction in power demand for Val-des-Monts arena represents a reduction of \$60,000 in their annual operating expenses compared with the typical arena in Québec.

Environmental benefits

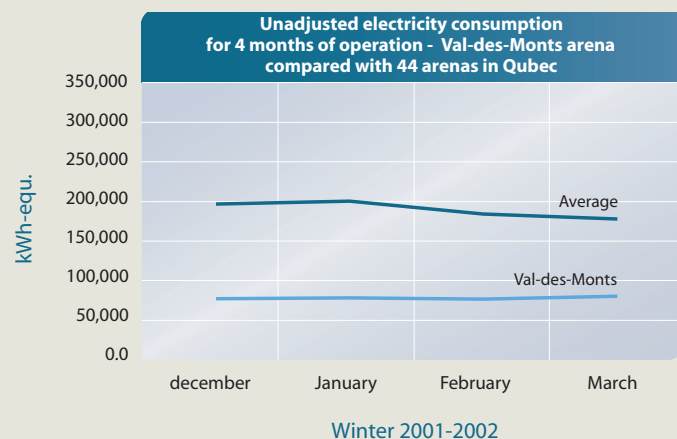
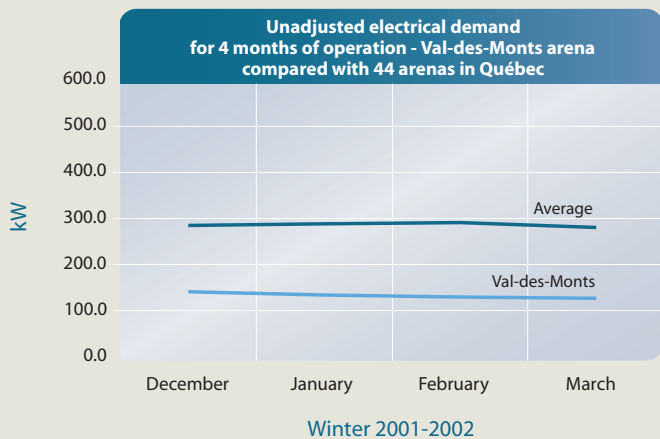
Effect of refrigerant on the ozone layer Refrigerant not subject to the Montreal Protocol (no effect on the ozone layer)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions GHG emissions resulting from refrigerant leaks over 80% less than the typical arena in Québec due to the use of hermetic compressors and the small quantity of refrigerant

Other benefits

Reduction of maintenance costs No special skills required to start up the system in the fall and shut it down at the end of the season

Qualitative benefits Good quality ice
System reliability
Exceptional comfort for spectators



Rationale

Necessity of having a regional sports facility

Desire to reduce operating costs

Environmental vision for energy efficiency and reduction of GHG emissions

Solution considered cost-effective based on life cycle cost analysis, over a period of 20 years

Payback period of 3.5 years, considered reasonable and calculated on the basis of additional costs associated with energy efficiency measures

Suppliers and Contractors

General contractor	Project Management by owner
Refrigeration contractor	Ice Kube Systems Ltd.
Manufacturer of refrigeration equipment	Frontier Refrigeration Ltd.
Control system	Combustion RP
Mechanical, electrical and structural engineers	Stantec Expert-conseils Ltée



RAPB

The Refrigeration Action Program for Buildings (RAPB) fosters the use of innovative refrigeration practices in order to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that result from the efficient use of energy and the reduction of refrigerant leaks in supermarkets, ice and curling rinks.

A French version is also available

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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ISBN: 0-662-40050-X

Catalogue no.: M39-116/2005E-PDF

2004-155 (PROMO)

