

On the Most Efficient Hot-water Supply Method Used in Japanese Houses

Masakazu Yamashita*, Kenji Yoshida

Department of Environmental Systems Science, Doshisha University, 1-3 Miyakodani, Tatara, Kyo-tanabe, Kyoto 610-0394, Japan

Abstract The present study focuses on the system of hot-water supply, which consumes the largest amount of energy in the house, and includes a discussion on the most efficient hot-water supply method that takes into account economic efficiency and the environment. Electricity or gas is used to supply hot water. The electricity-based method is economically inefficient, and the gas-based method is more environmentally friendly. The use of a latent heat collection-type water heater is the most efficient hot-water supply method using gas, and it is also economically efficient. The results suggest that it is the optimal hot-water supply method for Japanese houses.

Keywords Hot-water supply, Efficiency, Energy, Water heater

1. Introduction

When we develop measures to protect the environment, we are almost always required to take into account economic problems. The environment had long been positioned outside of the market economy. However, currently, the environment is not only being incorporated into the market economy; its territory is also expanding in various markets [1]. We can no longer recognize and understand both environmental and economic trends at the same time unless we have accurate knowledge of environmental and economic structures and functions. The relationship between the environment and the economy should also be discussed at the household level. For example, it is necessary for us to consider carefully what should be purchased to protect the environment in a real sense: an environmentally friendly product or an ordinary product of a similar type and a different price. In addition to environmental measures at the national level, efforts to address environmental problems by households and individuals, and particularly measures to improve the home environment, are essential.

The close relationship between the environment and the economy in households is represented by electricity and gas generated using energy resources. The hot-water supply requires the largest amount of energy in the house, and its energy consumption accounts for a considerable percentage of the total. Hot-water supply is related not only to the issue of energy consumption, but also to global warming, because

greenhouse gas is emitted during the production of energy. In this context, in the present study, the system of hot-water supply is examined and the optimal hot-water supply method that is economically efficient and environmentally friendly is discussed.

2. Analysis of Present Conditions

The daily activities of Japanese people closely associated with energy consumption include the use of lights and other electrical appliances, hot water, and heating (Figure 1) [2]. As each of these three accounts for approximately 30% of the total, a significant percentage of the energy used in a house is required for the hot-water supply.

CO₂, so-called the main greenhouse gas, is generated by the combustion of fossil fuel, or during the consumption of electrical or gas energy. The household item that emits the most greenhouse gas is an automobile, followed by hot-water supply equipment and heaters (Figure 2) [3].

There is no significant difference in the amount of energy used to supply hot water among the different regions in Japan, although the energy consumption is slightly lower in Kyushu and Okinawa, which are warm southerly regions (Figure 3) [4]. The author expected the amount of energy used for the hot-water supply in northern regions such as Hokkaido, where the atmospheric and water temperatures are low, to account for a larger percentage of the total than in other areas. However, there were no differences in the percentage. On the other hand, the level of energy consumption for the hot-water supply as a proportion of the total varied from region to region: 20 to 30% in Hokkaido, Tohoku, and Hokuriku, and 30 to 40% in Kanto and western regions (Figure 4) [5].

* Corresponding author:

myamashi@mail.doshisha.ac.jp (Masakazu Yamashita)

Published online at <http://journal.sapub.org/env>

Copyright © 2014 Scientific & Academic Publishing. All Rights Reserved

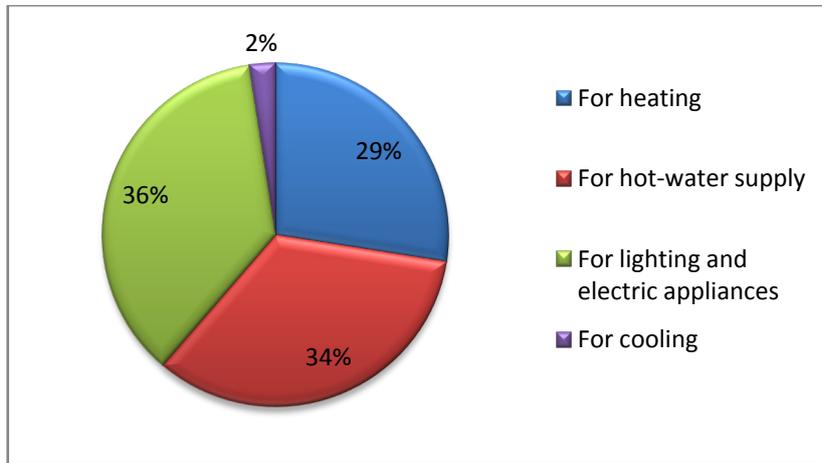


Figure 1. Purpose-specific energy consumption in households

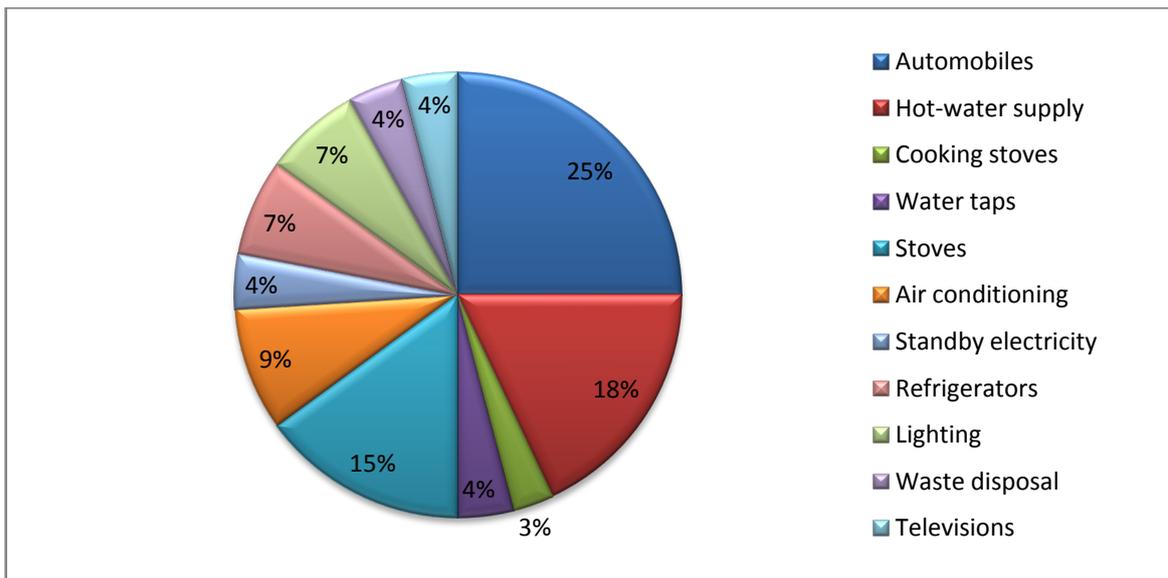


Figure 2. Comparison of CO₂ emitted from households

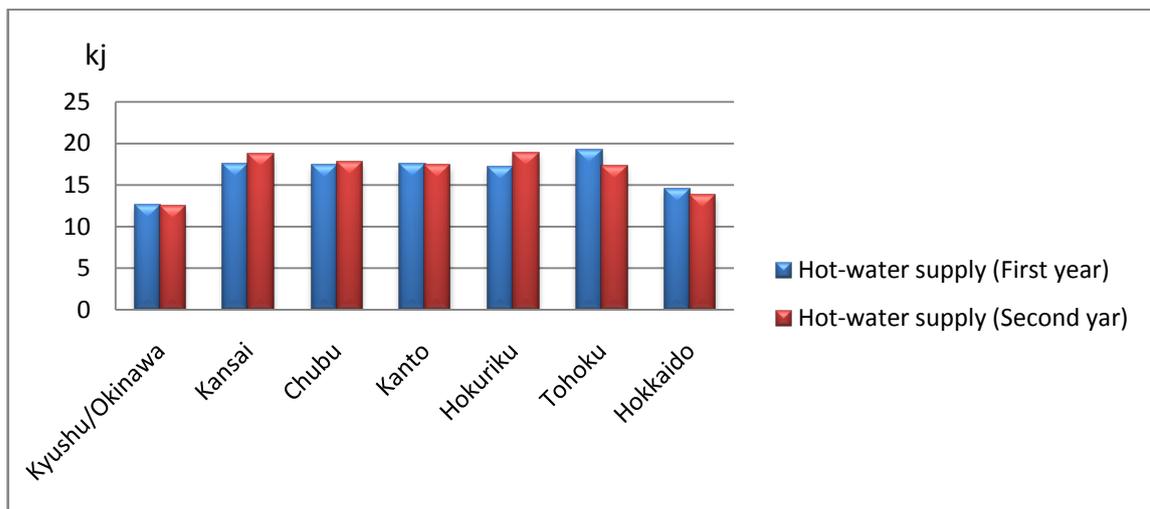


Figure 3. Energy consumed for hot-water supply in different areas

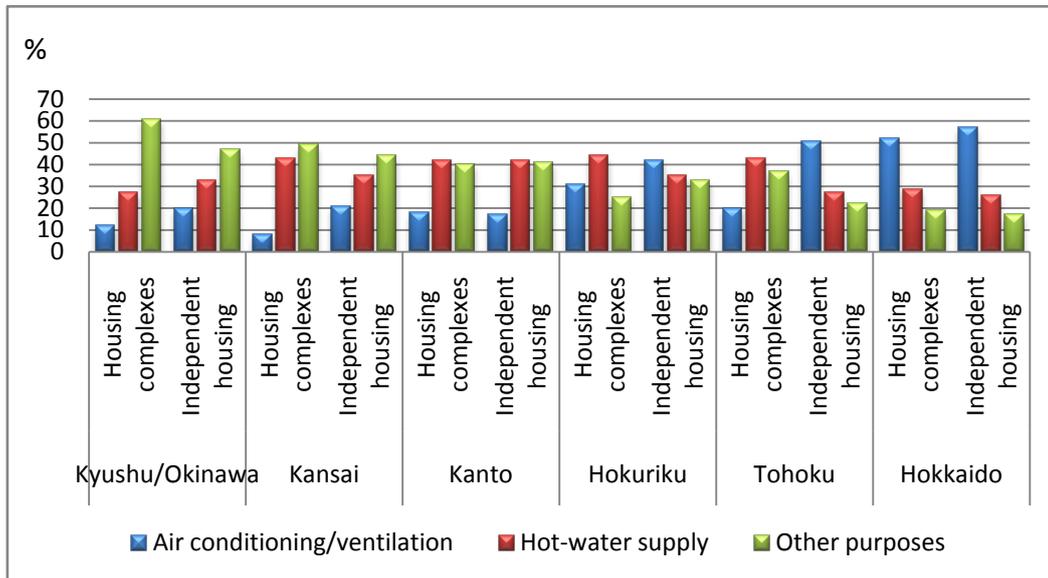


Figure 4. Percentages of purpose-specific energy consumption

Furthermore, there has been an increase in the consumption of energy required to supply hot water in recent years, presumably because the demand for hot-water supply has been increasing due to the diversification of lifestyles. Since hot-water supply is significantly influenced by seasonal changes, it is difficult to maintain hot water at a constant temperature. In addition, recent hot-water supply systems allow their users to add hot water and boil water repeatedly to improve convenience and amenity, and the energy consumption tends to be large in households that use these functions frequently. This is presumably due to the loss of heat from hot-water supply equipment, pipes, and bathtubs. Whereas energy used for air conditioning is significantly influenced by the thermal insulation capacity of housing, energy for the hot-water supply tends to be affected by the attitudes and behaviors of the users of hot water.

This means that energy can be conserved by improving behavior. However, it is not easy for people to change their lifestyles, so it is more important to take measures by introducing efficient equipment.

3. An Examination of Methods for Hot-water Supply

Usually, electricity or gas is used for the hot-water supply in households.

Electricity-based hot-water supply methods include heating wire-type and natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heaters, and gas-based ones include conventional gas-based, latent heat collection-type, and gas engine-type water heaters. These are discussed based on the following conditions for calculation [6]:

- 1 cal \approx 4.2 J (calorific value to increase the temperature of 1 g of water by 1°C)

- 1 kWh \approx 3.6 MJ \approx 860 kcal.

3.1. Hot-water Supply Method Using Electricity

3.1.1. Hot-water Supply Equipment Using Heating Wire

In this method for supplying hot water, an electrical heater in the tank heats the water. The following example was examined based on data published by a distributor of hot-water supply equipment using heating wire [7]. According to the published data, the monthly costs of supplying a certain amount of hot water for utility-gas-based hot-water supply equipment and an electric water heater were 7,293 and 4,610 yen, respectively. Although the data suggest that hot water is supplied at lower costs by electric water heaters, this is due to the midnight power distribution control service: a discount service for users to save money (approximately 30% of the electricity charge during the daytime) by boiling water at night, during which time electricity rates are lower [8]. However, people who want to be eligible for this service are required to use only electricity to operate their household equipment (including cooking and hot-water supply equipment) and no gas at all. For example, Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc, allows users to choose from two types of contract for nighttime electricity services:

A. Under the time period-based contract, electricity used during the daytime and nighttime is measured with a single electric power meter. Since the current is applied to water heaters throughout the day, users can warm or boil water whenever it becomes cold. The electricity fee during the daytime is 10% higher.

B. The other type of contract is a nighttime electricity service dedicated to water heaters. An additional power circuit is connected to the water heater through a dedicated power meter with a timer to apply the current only at night. Since electricity is distributed to the water heater only during the nighttime, users may not be able to warm or boil water once it becomes cold.

The difference in the cost of supplying hot water during the nighttime between heating wire- and utility gas-based hot-water supply equipment was only approximately 2,500 yen. The cost of supplying hot water during the daytime by the same heating wire-based hot-water supply equipment was calculated to be 15,367 yen, using the following formulas:

$$1:3/10 = x:4,610 \quad x = 15,367.$$

This means that there is no point in using heating wire-based hot-water supply equipment unless a nighttime discount is available.

In the comparison of the two types of hot-water supply equipment, the capacity of the tank is important. In the case of [A], the users of equipment with a small tank have to pay attention to the remaining amount of hot water because boiling water during the daytime is expensive. The electricity fee during the daytime is approximately 23 yen/kWh [9]. The present study assumed a 10% increase, and the fee was calculated to be approximately 25 yen/kWh. Therefore, if the cost difference between Methods A and B is approximately 2,500 yen, and when an amount of heat of 100 kWh or higher is required to boil water, it is more inexpensive to use utility gas. What amount of water can be heated using 100 kWh? The calorific value required to heat 370 L of water (standard tank capacity) from 15 to 85°C was calculated using the following formula [10]:

$$370 \times (85 - 15) = 25,900 \text{ kcal.}$$

A tank full of water can be heated approximately 3.3 times according to the following formula:

$$100 \text{ kWh} \approx 360 \text{ MJ} \approx 86,000 \text{ kcal.}$$

Since the mean daily use of hot water is 600 L [11], the daily consumption of hot water may often exceed the capacity of the tank. Heating only the shortfall is economically inefficient, and the cost may be higher than that required for supplying hot water using utility gas. The service described in [B] does not allow users to boil water once the tank becomes empty, and this is very inconvenient. However, if the hot water in the tank is not used up, the cost in the case of [B] will be lower than the cost of supplying hot water using utility gas, from an economic viewpoint.

The following is a calculation of greenhouse gas or CO₂ emissions to assess the effects of hot-water supply equipment on the environment. Since utility gas-based hot-water supply equipment consumes 50 m³ of gas and the amount of CO₂ emissions per 1 m³ is 2.29 kg [12], the total amount of CO₂ emissions is calculated using the following formula:

$$50 \times 2.29 = 114.5 \text{ kg.}$$

Since an electric water heater consumes 540 kWh of electricity and the amount of CO₂ emissions per 1 kWh is 0.358 kg [13], the total amount of CO₂ emissions is calculated using the following formula:

$$540 \times 0.358 \text{ kg} = 193.3 \text{ kg.}$$

The amount of CO₂ emitted from an electric water heater

was 1.7 times as large as that emitted from gas-based equipment, which suggests that the introduction of an electric water heater increases the environmental load. The economic efficiency of heating wire-type hot-water equipment is lower and its environmental load is greater than those of a utility gas-based one. Therefore, the use of heating wire-type hot-water equipment is not the optimal method for hot-water supply.

3.1.2. Natural Refrigerant Heat-pump-type Electric Water Heaters

This paragraph describes the heat-pump system used for natural refrigerant electric hot-water supply equipment. The heat-pump system compresses and expands a refrigerant, a substance that carries heat, to change its temperature, using exhaust heat from the atmosphere, underground water, households, and factories as a heat source. The system incorporates heat from the atmosphere to warm CO₂, a refrigerant, and conveys it to a compressor. The CO₂ is then compressed (at this point, its temperature rises to approximately 100 to 120°C) and transferred to a heat exchanger to convey its heat to water. Following this, the CO₂ is sent to an extension valve and expanded so that it can incorporate heat again. Finally, the CO₂ is cooled, transferred to another heat exchanger for air, and circulated. Electricity is primarily used by the compressor. The natural refrigerant heat-pump system consumes a small amount of electricity to generate a significant amount of thermal energy. This system installed in a house can supply hot water without using gas, and it has been promoted as part of the electricity-for-all-household-equipment system. Refrigerant heat-pump systems for households, which utilize the atmosphere as a heat source, increase its temperature by compressing it for heating and hot-water supply. The system has adopted CO₂, as a natural refrigerant, instead of chlorofluorocarbons, which severely affect the ozone layer, although the latter are the most effective refrigerant. The ozone depletion potential of natural refrigerant hot-water supply equipment is zero, and its global warming potential is approximately 1/1,700 of equipment using chlorofluorocarbons as a refrigerant. As its most noticeable feature, the system does not include a combustion unit. According to the advertisement of a natural refrigerant hot-water supply system, when the input of electricity is 1, the amount of heat acquired from the atmosphere is 2, and the amount of energy generated for hot-water supply is 3 [14].

The usability of natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric hot-water supply equipment was examined using actual data. Table 1 represents the monthly power consumption by a household in Tokyo, consisting of a couple and two children (elementary students or younger), that has shifted from a combination of gas and electricity to the sole use of electricity to operate their household equipment. They are considered to be a typical Japanese family. As hot-water supply equipment is primarily used in winter, data on the electricity consumption in winter were examined.

Table 1. Electricity consumption in different time periods [18]

Both electricity and gas	Solely electricity			
	During the daytime	In the morning and at night	During the nighttime	Total
437 kWh	106 kWh	218 kWh	489 kWh	813 kWh

*Daytime = 10:00-17:00; In the morning and at night = 7:00-10:00, 17:00-23:00 ; Nighttime = 23:00-7:00

According to the acquired data, the mean daily electricity consumption was 15 kW, and the mean daily hot-water consumption was 600 L (43°C) [15]. The electric power required to warm 600 liters of water from 9 to 43°C was calculated using the following formula [10]:

$$(43^{\circ}\text{C} - 9^{\circ}\text{C}) \times 600 \text{ L} / 860 \text{ kcal} = 23.7 \text{ kWh.}$$

As the energy efficiency was three times as high as that of the gas-based method, the power consumption of a natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heater should be 7.9 kWh (23.7 kWh/3). However, the actual power consumption was 15 kWh, which is twice as large as the assumed amount. What was it consumed for?

The following are possible causes:

- 1) Loss of energy due to failure.
- 2) The energy efficiency, which is three times as high, was calculated for optimal conditions, not based on an actual operation.
- 3) Loss of heat due to natural heat release, which is a disadvantage of the storage tank type.

The first possibility in this list cannot be the cause. The factor described in 3) cannot be prevented to some extent. In terms of 2), a significant difference between the assumed and actual energy efficiency is inevitable unless under optimal conditions. The energy efficiency of this method when the natural heat release is taken into account was 1.58 times as high as the gas-based method (23.7 kWh/15 kWh), which is approximately 50% of the assumed energy efficiency.

On the other hand, the costs of supplying hot water per workload (MJ) using electricity (23 yen/kWh) [16] and gas (153 yen/m³) [17] were 6.39 and 3.4 yen, which suggest that the cost of electricity is 1.88 times that of gas. This means that, when a natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heater is used, the efficiency will be 1.5 times higher, and the cost will be 1.88 times higher. In other words, the economic efficiency of a natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heater is higher only under favorable conditions.

As presented in Table 1, the power consumption at night, from 23:00 to 7:00, is very high. The high electricity consumption during this time period suggests that the natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heater has a storage tank. Furthermore, the electricity fee is low because of a 70% nighttime discount service offered by the power utility. If this nighttime discount is unavailable, there is no point in adopting a natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heater because its economic efficiency, as well as that of heating wire-based hot-water supply equipment, is significantly high.

Since natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heaters include the storage tank system, users are required to boil water and store it while maintaining its temperature at 43°C or higher. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the maximum temperature at which the economic efficiency of a natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heater is higher than that of heating wire-type hot-wire supply equipment. In the present study, this issue is examined based on the concept of the COP (coefficient of performance).

To put it simply, the COP represents the energy output performance of equipment per a specific amount of energy input expressed in numeric values. In the case of natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heaters, the COP represents the amount of water that can be boiled using a specific amount of energy. For example, if 80% of the amount of heat generated from a specific amount of electricity is input into a heating wire-type water heater, the COP is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{COP} = 0.8 / 1 = 0.8.$$

When heat is supplied using electricity, the COP of conventional heating wire-type water heaters is smaller than 1, and that of natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heaters is larger than 1, since the heat of the atmosphere is utilized. However, as the temperature of the supplied heat rises, the COP becomes smaller and approaches a value of 1. When the temperature exceeds a specific level, the total utilization efficiency of natural refrigerant heat-pump-type equipment is smaller than that of heating wire-type hot-water supply equipment. The principle of the heat pump can be expressed as follows from a thermodynamic perspective using the laws of conservation of energy and entropy enhancement.

$$Q_2 + W = Q_1$$

$$Q_2/T_2 + S = Q_1/T_1$$

Q₂, T₂: Calorific value (J) and temperature (K) on the low-temperature side

Q₁, T₁: Calorific value (J) and temperature (K) on the high-temperature side

S: Entropy generated by the heat pump (J/K) W: Load applied to the heat pump (J)

Q₁ (higher temperature) is calculated by removing Q₂ from the two formulas above:

$$Q_1 = \{T_1 / (T_1 - T_2)\} (W - T_2 \times S).$$

When the entropy is 0 (under optimal conditions):

$$Q_1 = \{T_1 / (T_1 - T_2)\} W.$$

When the ambient temperature (T₂) is 15°C and the temperature of hot water supplied (T₁) is 75°C:

$$Q_1 = \{348 / (348 - 288)\} W \approx 5.8 W.$$

This suggests that the amount of heat is 5.8 times as large as the workload input to the heat pump. The value of the COP published by Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc., was 3, which suggests that the entropy is not small. The ratio of the actual to ideal COPs is expressed as the thermal efficiency ($\alpha \approx 0.5$) for the sake of convenience:

$$Q1 = \{T1 / (T1 - T2)\} (W - T2 \times S) \approx 0.5 \{T1 / (T1 - T2)\} W$$

$$COP = Q1 / W = 0.5 \{T1 / (T1 - T2)\}.$$

As the power generation efficiency in power plants is approximately 35% [19], it is more efficient to utilize combustion heat directly instead of using it for power generation when the COP is 2.9 (1/0.35) or lower.

Therefore, when the ambient temperature is 15°C, the temperature of hot water is 75°C:

$$2.9 = 0.5 \{T1 / (T1 - 288)\} \quad T1 = 348 \text{ (K)}$$

This suggests that, when supplying hot water at 75°C or higher, the efficiency of a heating wire-type water heater is higher.

In the present study, natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heaters were evaluated based on the COP. The mean annual COP published by the manufacturers of heat-pump-type electric water heaters in the summer of 2007 was 3.16 [20]. The COPs in the winter, summer, and spring/fall periods were examined.

<Winter>

- The temperature of hot water was 90°C and ambient temperature was 7°C.

$$- \alpha = 3.16/6.2 = 0.51$$

The COP was calculated as follows:

$$COP = 0.51 \times 363 / (363 - 280) \approx 2.3.$$

<Summer>

- The temperature of hot water was 80°C and ambient temperature was 22°C.

- $\alpha = 0.51$ (as in winter)

The COP was calculated as follows:

$$COP = 0.51 \times 353 / (353 - 295) \approx 3.1.$$

<Spring and fall>

- The temperature of hot water was 90°C and ambient temperature was 15°C.

- $\alpha = 0.51$ (as in winter)

The COP was calculated as follows:

$$COP = 0.51 \times 363 / (363 - 288) \approx 2.5.$$

These results suggest that the energy efficiency of a natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heater is equivalent to that of a heating wire-type water heater only when the heating temperature is set to be low. Otherwise, the efficiency of a heating wire-type water heater is higher. Furthermore, during winter, the atmospheric temperature at night, when water is heated, may drop below 7°C. In this case, the COP may be even lower.

In addition, heat pump-type water heaters boil water and store it at night. In other words, they consume larger amounts of energy to keep the water hot, compared with gas-based water heaters. A 430 L tank full of water has to be heated to at least 75°C to supply a sufficient amount of hot water for one day (on the assumption that water is heated only at night). If the heating temperature is set to be low, the heater may fail to supply a sufficient amount of water, according to previous reports. Therefore, water also has to be heated during the

daytime, which increases power consumption and, eventually, environmental load (greenhouse gas discharged by thermal power generation) and electricity fees. Moreover, the generation of electricity at night is based on nuclear power generation. This promotes dependence on nuclear power, despite concern over serious damage caused by nuclear power plant accidents.

The environmental effects were also examined based on data presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Electricity and gas consumption (one month in winter) [18]

	Both electricity and gas (December)	Solely electricity (January)
Electricity consumption	437 kWh	813 kWh
Gas consumption	47 m ³	

The levels of CO₂ emissions per 1 kWh of electricity and 1 m³ of gas were 0.358 kg [13] and 2.29 kg [12], respectively. On the basis of these values, the level of CO₂ emissions from a natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heater was calculated as follows:

$$813 \times 0.358 = 291.054 \text{ kg-CO}_2.$$

When both electricity and gas were used, the level of CO₂ emissions was calculated as follows:

$$437 \times 0.358 + 47 \times 2.29 = 264.076 \text{ kg-CO}_2.$$

This suggests that the level of CO₂ emissions was approximately 27 kg lower when both electricity and gas were used. The study results suggest that natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heaters are not efficient despite slogans in their promotional material from the manufacturers, and that their economic efficiency is lower than that of equipment using both electricity and gas. Since the level of CO₂ emissions is also larger when viewed from an environmental perspective, electricity-based hot-water supply methods are not the most effective.

3.1.3. Heating Equipment

Since the users of natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heaters are not allowed to subscribe to utility gas, IH cooking heaters are used as heating equipment. The monthly economic efficiencies of an IH cooking heater and utility gas stove as well as the levels of their influences on the environment were compared. IH (induction heating), which is based on the principle of electromagnetic induction, generates Joule heat and applies it to the bottom of the pan placed on the heater to cook food. The cost of supplying hot water under this condition was calculated based on the monthly uses of electricity and gas in a typical household.

The monthly usage fee of an IH cooling heater was calculated with the monthly electricity consumption set at 55 kWh. As the electricity fee was 23 yen/kWh [13], the following result was obtained:

$$55 \times 23 = 1,265 \text{ yen/month.}$$

When the gas consumption was 8 m³ and the fee of utility gas was 153 yen/m³ [12], the monthly usage fee of the utility

gas cooking heater was as follows:

$$8 \times 153 = 1,224 \text{ yen/month.}$$

The difference between these is minimal, which means that there is no significant difference in the economic efficiency of heating equipment using gas and electricity.

The environmental effects are also discussed. The heat efficiencies of IH and utility gas cooking heaters are 90 and 50%, respectively [21]. However, the energy efficiency of electricity generation is low: approximately 65% of electricity is lost from the time when it is generated to its transmission to each house [19]. Therefore, the thermal efficiency of electricity is reduced to approximately 32% by the time it is used for electric heating equipment ($0.35 \times 0.9 = 0.315$). The temperature is also important in terms of cooking. A form of energy is only required to provide heat of approximately 300°C to serve as a heat source. As electricity is a flexible type of energy, substances can be heated to up to several thousand degrees using the energy obtained by electric discharge. Therefore, the use of electricity, energy of high quality, for boiling water and cooking is very wasteful because water and food only need to be heated to relatively low temperatures. Although the study results suggest little difference in the economic efficiency of the two methods, utility gas cooking heaters should be adopted, taking into account their environmental and other factors.

3.2. Hot-water Supply Using Utility Gas

3.2.1. Conventional Gas-based Water Heaters

Conventional water heaters use gas to supply hot water. The burners are heated to approximately 1,500°C to boil water. Air of approximately 200°C is exhausted. The heat efficiency is approximately 80% [22].

The energy efficiency of electricity generation in power plants is low, as described in the preceding paragraphs. This study thus also examined the energy efficiency of utility gas. Utility gas is primarily imported into Japan from abroad. Its energy efficiency will hardly be reduced during its supply to each house, and instead depends on the heat efficiency of the equipment used by each household. This suggests that the economic efficiency of utility gas is high. Table 3 shows a comparison of the environmental load generated during the combustion of coal, petroleum, and natural gas, in order to examine their environmental effects.

Table 3. Ratios of environmental loads generated during combustion (lime: 100) [23]

	Lime	Petroleum	Natural gas
NO _x	100	70	20-40
SO _x	100	70	0
CO ₂	100	80	60

These results suggest that the environmental loads generated (rates of the generation of NO_x, SO_x, and CO₂) during the combustion of natural gas were significantly smaller. No sulfur oxides were discharged during the

combustion of natural gas because it is first desulfurized and dehydrated, and then transported and combusted as liquefied natural gas. Natural gas accounted for 96.3% of the raw materials for utility gas produced in the previous year [24]. Therefore, natural gas is considered to be an effective resource in terms of the environment and economic efficiency. This means that the hot-water supply method using gas is more environmentally friendly than the electricity-based method. In fact, thermal power generation is becoming less dependent on petroleum, and the consumption of natural gas is increasing.

3.2.2. Latent Heat Collection-type Water Heaters

This method is considered to be a revision of a conventional heat pump-type water heater with increased energy efficiency. The burner is heated to approximately 1,500°C, as in conventional water heaters. Latent heat collection-type water heaters first distribute water to a secondary heat exchanger, which preliminarily heats the water using heat discharged from the primary heat exchanger (approximately 200°C). The water is further heated by the primary heat exchanger to provide hot water. The heater uses only a small amount of gas to provide hot water because it utilizes exhaust heat effectively. The heat efficiency is approximately 90% [25]. As the equipment is an instantaneous water heater without a storage tank, it minimizes the loss of energy. There is a device for drain neutralization, or a secondary heat exchanger, in the device. The vapor removed of heat is turned into acid drainage (condensed water), which is processed by the neutralizing equipment and discharged. As conventional gas-based water heaters were revised into latent heat collection-type ones to increase their thermal efficiency, the energy-saving effect of the latter is significantly higher, which is also supported in an interim report issued by the Subcommittee for Goal-achievement Scenarios, Global Environment Committee, Central Environment Council, established by the Ministry of the Environment [26].

3.2.3. Gas Engine-type Water Heaters

In general, gas engine-type water heaters are included in the gas co-generation system. Co-generation is a new energy supply system designed to increase the total energy efficiency. It acquires power, heat, and cold energies using exhaust heat discharged from internal- and external-combustion engines. A gas engine-type water heater for households generates electricity, using utility gas as fuel, and boils water by utilizing exhaust heat. Most gas engine-type water heaters are equipped with conventional 4-stroke engines to operate the generator. Although gas engine-type water heaters targeted for households have been available since around the spring of 2003, they are still not popular. Experiments were conducted to establish the energy-saving effect of the gas co-generation system. However, they did not involve large numbers of households as the subjects of study, and failed to evaluate the market as a

whole. Furthermore, surplus electricity cannot be sold to electric power companies. Only the users of gas engine-type water heaters are eligible for a gas-fee discount, which is considered to be a measure to compete with electric power companies. Table 4 shows monthly mean data regarding gas engine-type water heaters.

Table 4. Operating efficiencies of gas engine-type water heaters (monthly mean) [27]

Number of people in a single family	Number of households	Gas consumption (m ³)	Amount of electricity purchased (kWh)	Amount of electricity generated (kWh)	Power generation cover rate (%)
2-4	11	47.1	529.4	107.4	16.9
5-7	6	70.5	493	146	22.8
Overall mean	17	58.8	511.2	126.7	19.8

The following should be addressed regarding this method: i) environmental load, ii) efficiency, and iii) adaptability to the family environment.

i) As a gas engine-type water heater uses utility gas, its environmental load is small and its exhaust is cleaner. ii) Regarding the efficiency, there has been a moderate decrease in the electricity purchased, as shown in Table 4. The power output of a gas engine-type water heater was 1 kW/hour (power generation efficiency: approximately 20%). Its thermal output was approximately 3 kW/hour (approximately 10 MJ, heat efficiency: 60%), and the total efficiency was approximately 80% [28]. However, the calculation was performed while maintaining the heat generated by the gas engine at the rated temperature (=100%) during its operation. Therefore, the total efficiency may be lower in households that use electricity irregularly rather than continuously. As it is necessary to operate the heater continuously to increase the total efficiency, it is not suited for operation during time periods in which there is little demand for electricity. In such a case, the users of gas engine-type water heaters may have to pay a higher gas fee, or the utility cost will be higher, because they are charged for both electricity and gas. Finally, the adaptability of equipment was examined based on Table 4. The efficiency was low in households with fewer family members, and it was high in households with more family members. This was presumably because, as described in "B", the system is designed so that the larger the number of its users, the higher the efficiency. Gas engine-type water heaters are suited for households with more family members. They are widely and most appropriately used in hotels, factories, hospitals, offices, eateries, and other public and commercial facilities. When individual families use them, they should be installed in housing complexes for collective use.

3.2.4. Comparison of Hot-water Supply Equipment Using Utility Gas

It has not been long since the first hot-water supply

equipment with a gas-based engine was released, so gas utility companies do not have a sufficient volume of data on its use in actual households.

<Requirements to qualify as a typical household>

- Single-family housing
- Four family members
- Floor area of 150 m²
- The trial calculation is based on the annual amount of load generated by hot-water supply, not monthly data. (The amount of hot water used is the largest in winter, at which time the load generated by hot-water supply increases.)

The following are the annual uses of gas when each of the above-mentioned types of hot-water supply equipment was used, based on a trial calculation by Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd. [29]:

- Conventional gas-based hot-water supply equipment: 988 m³
- Latent heat collection-type hot-water supply equipment: 873 m³
- Gas engine-type hot-water supply equipment: 1,326 m³.

The annual use of gas was the smallest when latent heat collection-type hot-water supply equipment was used. Although a sufficient volume of data on the actual use of gas engine-type hot-water supply equipment by households is not available, its annual use was approximately 1.5 times as large as the volume of gas consumed by gas engine-type hot-water supply equipment. If the amount of gas is calculated based on a sufficient volume of data on the actual use of equipment, the figure may be larger.

The gas fee was 153 yen/m³, as stated in the preceding paragraphs [17]. Since the gas fee is discounted by ca. 5% if latent heat collection-type equipment has been introduced [30], regardless of the gas consumption, the fee was calculated to be 145 yen/m³. When the gas fee was discounted by introducing gas engine-type hot-water supply equipment (the total use of 50 m³ or more), the fee was 79 yen/m³ [31]. The annual costs of operating each type of equipment were as follows.

- Conventional gas-based water heaters
988 m³ × 153 yen/m³ = 151,164 yen/year
- Latent heat collection-type water heaters
873 m³ × 145 yen/m³ = 126,585 yen/year
- Gas engine-type water heaters
1,326 m³ × 79 yen/m³ = 104,754 yen/year

On the basis of these data, the time required to compensate for their introduction costs was discussed. The costs of introducing each type of gas-based water heater were as follows: The introduction costs for conventional gas water heaters, latent heat collection-type, and gas engine-type hot-water supply equipment were approximately 320,000, 380,000, and 870,000 yen, respectively [32].

<Comparison of conventional and gas engine-type water heaters>

The cost of heating water using a gas engine-type water

heater is lower:

$$151,164 - 104,754 = 46,410 \text{ yen.}$$

The cost of adopting a gas engine-type water heater was approximately 550,000 yen higher than the cost of introducing a conventional gas-based one. When the time (number of years) is represented by x , the following formulas can be developed:

$$46,410x > 550,000 \quad x > 11.9.$$

If gas engine-type water heaters are used for twelve years or longer, the cost will be lower than that of conventional gas water heaters.

<Comparison of latent heat collection-type and gas engine-type water heaters>

The cost of heating water using a gas engine-type water heater is lower:

$$126,585 - 104,754 = 21,831 \text{ yen.}$$

The cost of adopting a gas engine-type water heater was approximately 490,000 yen higher than the cost of introducing a latent heat collection-type one. When the time (number of years) is represented by y , the following formulas can be developed:

$$21,831y > 490,000 \quad y > 22.4.$$

If gas engine-type water heaters are used for 22.5 years or longer, the cost will be lower than that of conventional gas water heaters.

<Comparison of conventional and latent heat collection-type water heaters>

The cost of heating water using a latent heat collection-type water heater is lower:

$$151,164 - 126,595 = 24,579 \text{ yen.}$$

The cost of adopting a latent heat collection-type water heater was approximately 600,000 yen higher than the cost of introducing a conventional water heater. When the time (number of years) is represented by z , the following formulas can be developed:

$$24,579z > 60,000 \quad z > 2.4.$$

If latent heat collection-type water heaters are used for 2.5 years or longer, the cost will be lower than that of conventional gas water heaters.

As gas engine-type water heaters for households were introduced only recently, accurate data on the length of time for which they can be used have not yet been determined. However, the period stated in brochures and advertisements is ten years [33]. When the period is set to ten years, the economic efficiencies of conventional gas and latent heat collection-type water heaters are higher, as described in the preceding paragraphs. Furthermore, the economic efficiency of a latent heat collection-type water heater is higher than that of a conventional gas water heater when it is used for 2.5 years or longer. Therefore, if the length of time a gas water heater can be used is ten years, the cost of supplying hot water can be compensated for by using a latent heat collection-type water heater.

4. Conclusions

Hot-water supply methods using electricity and gas are available. Since the electricity-based method is economically inefficient, the gas-based one is recommended from an environmental perspective. The study results suggest that latent heat collection-type hot-water supply equipment is most suitable for Japanese households because it is the most efficient of all gas-based hot-water supply methods and its economic efficiency is high.

At present, both gas- and electricity-based hot-water supply methods primarily focus on economic efficiency, and more environmentally friendly and efficient methods should be developed. Price competition between gas and electric utilities is severe. As the number of users of nighttime discount services increases, the demand for electricity increases. Most of the electricity used at night is supplied by nuclear power generation and the rest is supplied by thermal power generation. Therefore, the demand for nuclear power generation is very likely to increase. Although natural gas is environmentally friendly, its use in large quantities has adverse effects on the environment. It is essential to review our lifestyles to reduce the total consumption of energy as much as possible.

Furthermore, the above-mentioned equipment is almost always promoted with catchwords such as "environmentally friendly", which can convince consumers. However, consumers should do more than pursue economic efficiency. They are required to consider a long-term perspective and determine what is actually environmentally friendly.

REFERENCES

- [1] METI, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy FY2012 Annual Report on Energy (Energy White Paper 2013) Outline http://www.meti.go.jp/english/report/downloadfiles/2013_outline.pdf (Accessed 25 May 2014).
- [2] Jukankyo Research Institute Inc., editor. Handbook of energy for households, The Energy Conservation Center, Japan, Tokyo 2014.
- [3] The Ministry of the Environment, The annual report on the environment in Japan, <https://www.env.go.jp/policy/hakusyo/img/209/fb1.1.2.24.gif> (Accessed 9 May 2014).
- [4] A Library of Architectural Institute of Japan No. 4, Energy-saving housing and smart life to stop global warming, Architectural Institute of Japan, Tokyo, 2006, p. 51.
- [5] A Library of Architectural Institute of Japan No. 4, Energy-saving housing and smart life to stop global warming, Architectural Institute of Japan, Tokyo, 2006, p. 40.
- [6] Y. Hara, Basics of physics, Gakujutsu Tosho Shuppan-sha. Tokyo; 2000.
- [7] Mitsubishi Electric Corporation. Mitsubishi Denki Kyuto-ki, <http://www.mitsubishielectric.co.jp/home/diahot/> (Accessed 9 May 2014).

- [8] Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc, Late-night electrical power, <http://www.kepco.co.jp/home/ryoukin/menu/shinya.html> (Accessed 9 May 2014).
- [9] Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc., Electricity rates, http://www.kepco.co.jp/home/ryoukin/menu/dento_a.html (Accessed 9 May 2014).
- [10] Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, How to choose an electric water heater, <http://www.mitsubishielectric.co.jp/home/diah/ot/> (Accessed 9 May 2014).
- [11] Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Line-up table, <http://www.mitsubishielectric.co.jp/home/diahot/> (Accessed 9 May 2014).
- [12] Osaka Gas Co., Ltd., Grappling with environmental problems, <http://www.osakagas.co.jp/company/efforts/eco/co2discharge/index.html> (Accessed 9 May 2014).
- [13] Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc. A factor of CO₂ emission, <http://www.kepco.co.jp/corporate/kankyou/lowcarbon/co2.html> (Accessed 9 May 2014).
- [14] Guidelines for self-circular house, Natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heaters, http://www.jjj-design.org/info/_pdf/091102p177v3.pdf (Accessed 9 May 2014).
- [15] Panasonic Electric Works Co., Ltd., Natural refrigerant heat-pump-type electric water heaters "Eco-cute", <http://panasonic.co.jp/corp/news/official.data/data.dir/2013/04/jn130408-3/jn130408-3.html> (Accessed 9 May 2014).
- [16] Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc., Electricity rates, Table of a unit price, <http://www.kepco.co.jp/home/ryoukin/unitprice/index.html>. (Accessed 9 May 2014).
- [17] Osaka Gas Co., Ltd., A calculation chart of gas rates, http://home.osakagas.co.jp/price/menu/general_rate/ (Accessed 9 May 2014).
- [18] Data from several households in Tokyo (average), private communication.
- [19] Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc., An outline of thermal power generation, http://www.kepco.co.jp/corporate/energy/thermal_power/shikumi/index.html (Accessed 10 May 2014).
- [20] Panasonic Electric Works Co., Ltd., Coefficient of performance, http://sumai.panasonic.jp/hp/2point/2_4.html (Accessed 10 May 2014).
- [21] Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd., Spread of high efficiency gas range, <http://www.tokyo-gas.co.jp/env/future/category02.html> (Accessed 10 May 2014).
- [22] The Japan Gas Association, The mechanism of high efficiency of gas, <http://www.gas.or.jp/ecojoese/> (Accessed 9 May 2014).
- [23] Natural Gas Prospects 2010,1986 / IEA, An examination of techniques for the assessment of the effects on the atmosphere exerted by thermal power plants, a survey report, Institute of Applied Energy.
- [24] Osaka Gas Co., Ltd., About a city gas. <http://www.osakagas.co.jp/safety/2-about.html> (Accessed 10 May 2014).
- [25] The Japan Gas Association, The mechanism of high efficiency of a water heater ecojoese, <http://www.gas.or.jp/ecojoese/> (Accessed 9 May 2014).
- [26] Japan Gas Energy Corporation, An interim report issued by the Subcommittee for Goal-achievement Scenarios, Global Environment Committee, Central Environment Council, established by the Ministry of the Environment, <http://www.j-gasenergy.co.jp/professional/gyoukai/201101/index4.php> (Accessed 9 May 2014).
- [27] The Japan Gas Association, Spread and usage of natural gas, <http://www.gas.or.jp/outline/technology/technology.pdf> (Accessed 10 May 2014).
- [28] Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd., The dictionary of gas, Gas-engine, <http://www.tokyo-gas.co.jp/encyclopedia/dictionary/dictionary24.php> (Accessed 10 May 2014).
- [29] Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd., Calculation of charge/simulation, <http://home.tokyo-gas.co.jp/ryoukin/simulation.html> (Accessed 10 May 2014).
- [30] Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd., Gas rates, <http://home.tokyo-gas.co.jp/ryoukin/menu.html> (Accessed 9 May 2014).
- [31] Osaka Gas Co., Ltd., Profitable gas rates, <http://home.osakagas.co.jp/price/menu/profitable/index.html> (Accessed 10 May 2014).
- [32] Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd., Living online, <http://home.tokyo-gas.co.jp/living/bathroom/onsui/index.html> (Accessed 10 May 2014).
- [33] Rinnai Corporation, A Table of Goods, <http://rinnai.jp/products/> (Accessed 10 May 2014).