

### Why Focus on Split-System HPWHs in Multifamily now?

#### **Emerging**

#### **Decarbonization Solution**

Split-system HPWHs offer a critical alternative to installation of unitary models in challenging locations.



#### **Regulation Changes**

Upcoming zero-NOx regulations (2027 Bay Area, 2030 statewide) will phase out gas water heaters.



#### **Market Needs**

1.5 million CA multifamily units have small (under 50-gallon) inunit water heaters, often in constrained spaces.

Image Source: New Zealand Energy Efficiency & Conservation Authority





# Multifamily Split-System Heat Pump Water Heater Market Study

#### The Objectives

- Evaluate split-system HPWHs for **energy**, **cost**, **and hot water performance** in multifamily homes.
- Identify adoption barriers through secondary research and stakeholder engagement and provide actionable recommendations.

#### The Method

- Analyzed market conditions and product readiness via literature review and stakeholder interviews.
- Modeled energy and cost impacts using NREL ResStock and simulations across California climates.

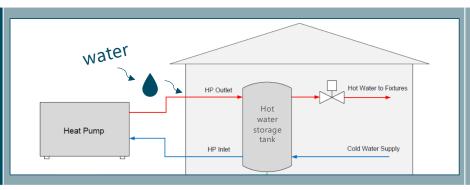






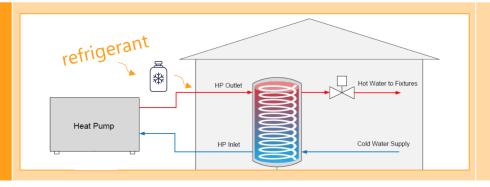
## **Market Landscape of Split-Systems**

Monobloc (Split-System) HPWH



Single outdoor unit with all heat pump refrigeration cycle components. Heated water is piped to the interior storage tank.

**Split** (Split-System) HPWH



Primary heat pump components in the outdoor unit and refrigerant lines transfer heat to the interior storage tank with a heat exchanger.





## Electric, Gas, and HPWHs: A Side-by-Side Comparison

| Water<br>Heater Type | Tank<br>Height (in) | Tank<br>Diameter (in) | Refrigerant | UEF  | First Hour<br>Rating<br>(gal/hr) | Price   |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Electric<br>Lowboy   | 34                  | 26                    | n/a         | 0.89 | 50                               | \$539   |
| Natural Gas<br>Short | 47                  | 20                    | n/a         | 0.57 | 68                               | \$769   |
| Unitary<br>HPWH      | 66                  | 20                    | 134a        | 3.6  | 55                               | \$2,098 |
| Split<br>HPWH        | 73                  | 19                    | 513A        | 4.29 | 57                               | \$3,350 |
| Split 120V<br>HPWH   | 73                  | 19                    | 513A        | 3.0  | 50                               | \$3,350 |
| Monobloc<br>HPWH     | 39                  | 25                    | CO2         | 3.66 | 69                               | \$5,856 |

#### **Emerging Trends:**

- Space constraints: manufacturers responding with solutions for MF, MMH, and ADUs.
- Transition to low-GWP refrigerants
- High efficiency and capacity recovery of splitsystems
- Higher first costs for split-system HPWHs
- Plug-in 120V options





## **Key Findings**



#### **Emerging Products**

Contractors have limited familiarity with the few split-system HPWHs currently eligible for incentives and commercially available.



## Overcoming Unitary HPWH Barriers

Split-system HPWHs enable outdoor heat pump placement, solving ventilation, noise, and space limitations of unitary HPWHs.



## **Eliminating Interactive Effects**

Interior installs of unitary
HPWHs interact with
HVAC. Split-systems
eliminate interactive effects.





## **RTF Analysis of Unitary and Split-System HPWHs**

Split-system HPWHs show higher energy savings than unitary models in conditioned spaces

| HPWH configuration*                                | ΔkWh/yr*** | Δtherms/yr | ΔMMBTU/yr |
|--|------------|------------|-----------|
| Tier 3 Unitary HPWH (in living space)              | 1631       | -32        | 2.36      |
| Tier 3 Unitary HPWH (garage installation)          | 1494       | 0          | 5.10      |
| Tier 3** Monobloc system w/<br>out resistance heat | 1720       | 0          | 5.87      |

<sup>\*</sup>Savings represent all tank sizes

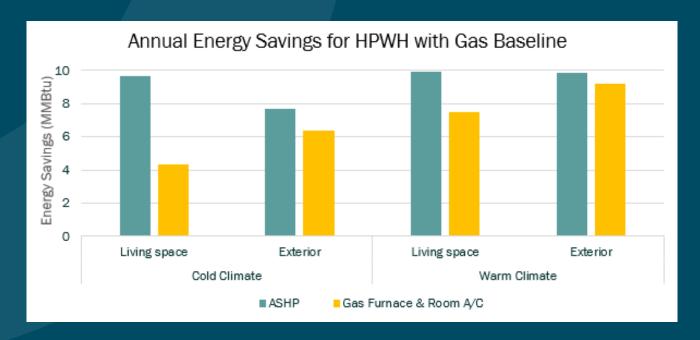
<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Includes interactive effects of heating and cooling loads with electric water heater, central AC, and gas furnace; and climate assumptions for Seattle, WA





<sup>\*\*</sup>From NEAA Qualified Products Tier 3- rated models

## **Optimizing HPWHs for Location and HVAC Types**



Consistent modeled energy savings when replacing a gas water heater (many of the CA MF water heaters)





## **Pathway Forward**

- ✓ **Scaling the market** through early-market opportunities (e.g., Hot Water Innovation Prize)
- ✓ Lab and field evaluations to gather performance data and best practices.
- ✓ Cost compression and simplified installations with plumber/HVAC/DIY friendly solutions
- ✓ Update CA eTRM to include split-system systems and location / HVAC interactive impacts
- ✓ Address incentive gaps and limitations in California efficiency programs

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### **Contact Info**



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