

# Emission Projection of Using Outdoor Heaters for Dining

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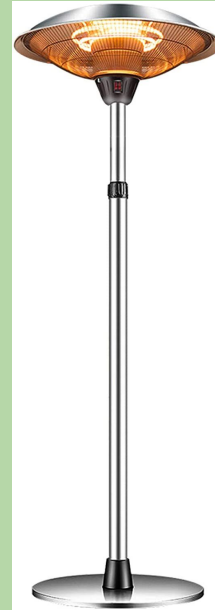
# Objective

- To approximate the environmental impact of using outdoor heaters for restaurant dining during the upcoming winter.
- Main Questions:
  - How much energy will be consumed to support outdoor dining during winter?
  - What is the scale of emission associated with the energy cost?

# Background Context

- Practice of outdoor dining due to the pandemic
- Restaurants are investing in outdoor heaters for the winter
- The two main outdoor heaters are powered by electricity and natural gas (propane)
- Environmental Impact analysis

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Electric



Propane

# Motivation

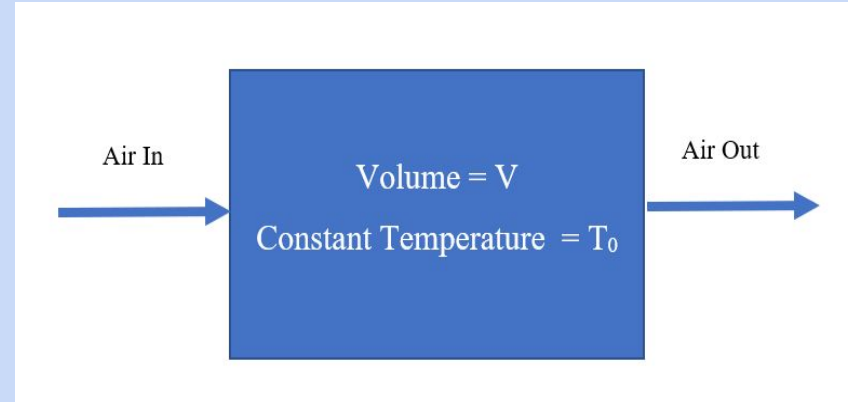
- From 2010 to 2017, building operation is the most costly in terms of energy and CO<sub>2</sub> emission.
- Emission associated with restaurant operation will increase
- How will the use of outdoor heaters contribute total emissions?

Sector	CO <sub>2</sub> e
Buildings & Facilities	1281
Street Lights % Traffic Signals	707
Vehicle Fleet	223
Transit Fleet	51
Employee Commute	779

*Princeton's Greenhouse Gas Inventory*

# Methods

- Calculate the energy cost associated with its operation
- Heating and maintaining the temperature of a volume of space is related to:
  - How fast the air is exchanging with the surrounding
  - Temperature change
  - Properties of air
- Assumptions about dimension, air exchange rate, and operating hours



# Methods (cont.)

- Data
  - 2019 Princeton weather report
  - Quantities associated with air



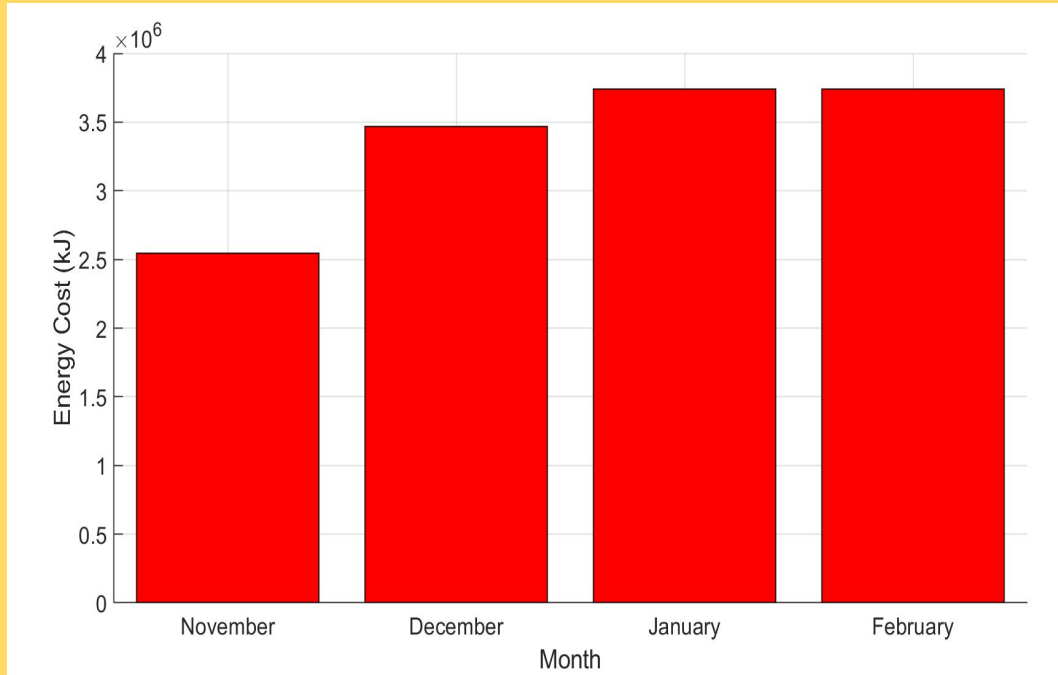
- Determine the amount of propane is needed to generate the calculated energy demand
- Estimate the  $\text{CO}_2$  emission from the quantity of propane

# Electric vs Propane

- Electric heaters have issues with wires and outlets
- Propane heaters have fire safety installations
- Propane heaters have a higher output and are more efficient
- Propane heaters are typically cheaper

Type	Output
Electric	5000 BTU
Propane	36000-48000 BTU

# Energy Cost & Emission



Number of Heaters	Total Emission (metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> )
50	43.6



# Sensitivity Analysis

- Efficiency - The heater operates at reduced efficiency under 40 °F (4.44 °C)
- Affects the values for January and February

	<b>95% Efficiency</b>	<b>90% Efficiency</b>
<b>Emissions in CO<sub>2</sub> (metric ton)</b>	44.2	44.9
<b>Percent Difference</b>	1.46%	3.08%

# Conclusions

- 43.6-44.9 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emission is anticipated by the consistent use of outdoor heaters in the upcoming months
- Average household produces about 60 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> in a year
- Results can fluctuate depending on operating hours, outdoor environment, and unexpected weather changes

# Thank You!

- Thank you to Christine for consistently providing updates and data for my analysis
- Thank you to Khiara and Nic for reviewing my work and providing substantive feedback

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