



End to End Chilled Water Optimization Merck West Point, PA Site

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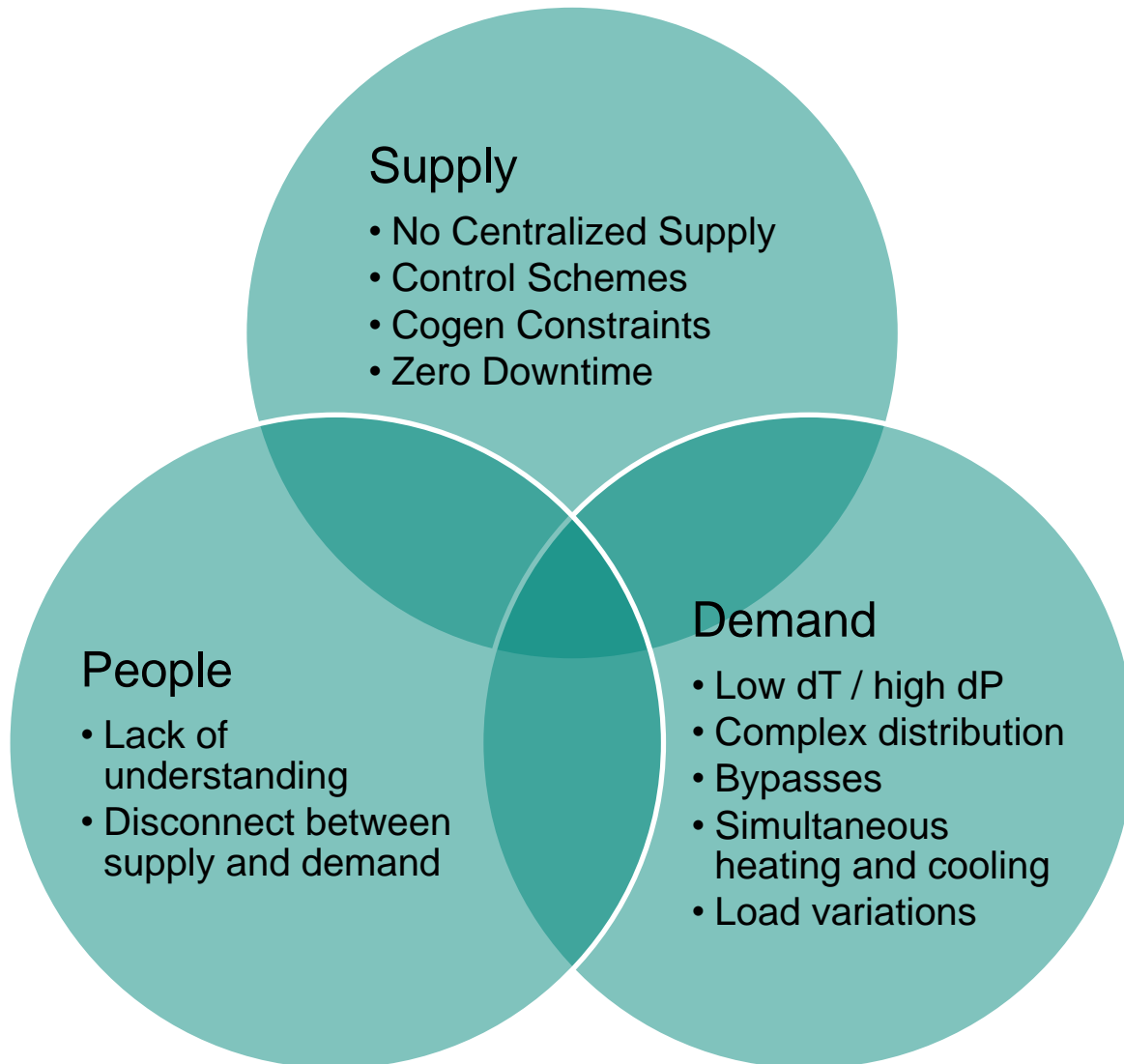
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Site Background

- 500 Acre Mixed Use Manufacturing, Research, and Administration Site
 - 60+ buildings ranging in age from 1950s to 2000s
 - 6.1MM sq ft under roof
- Over 62,000 tons of installed chilled water capacity
 - 7 Plants – 43 chillers – 209 pieces of equipment
 - ~ 50/50 steam turbine and electric chillers
 - > 25 miles of distribution piping
- Unique cooling demands as a result of research and manufacturing
 - Significant variations in cooling demand from summer to winter



Systemic Chilled Water Challenges

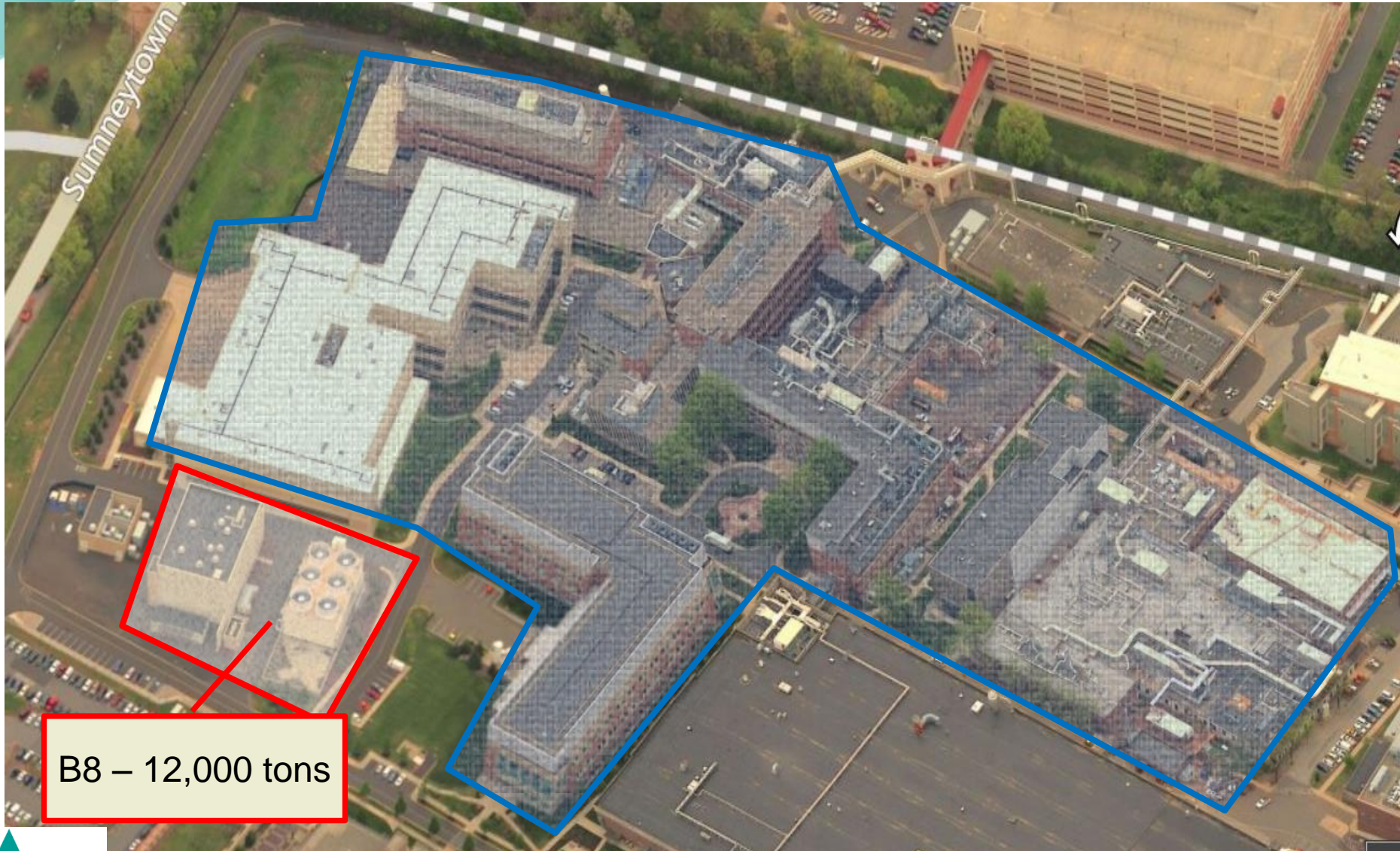


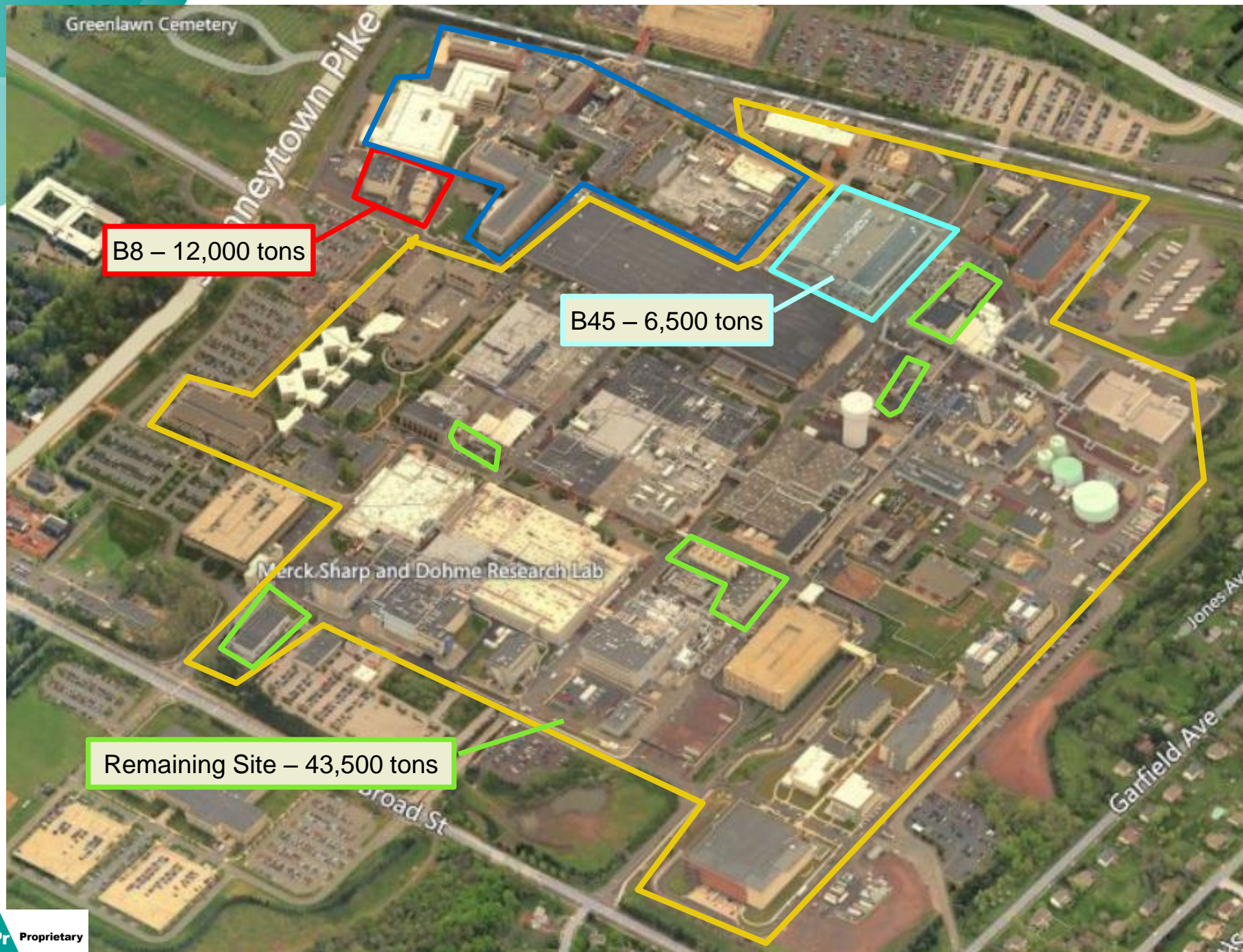
End to End Optimization Goals

- Focused “end to end” optimization of chilled water to maximize the existing plant assets and improve building performance
 - Ensure reliable supply and efficient operation
 - Utilize our existing assets smarter = eliminate waste
 - Drive down utility cost and the need for additional capital assets
 - More Available Assets = Master plan flexibility
- Establish a process as a template for the next zone of the chilled water network optimization

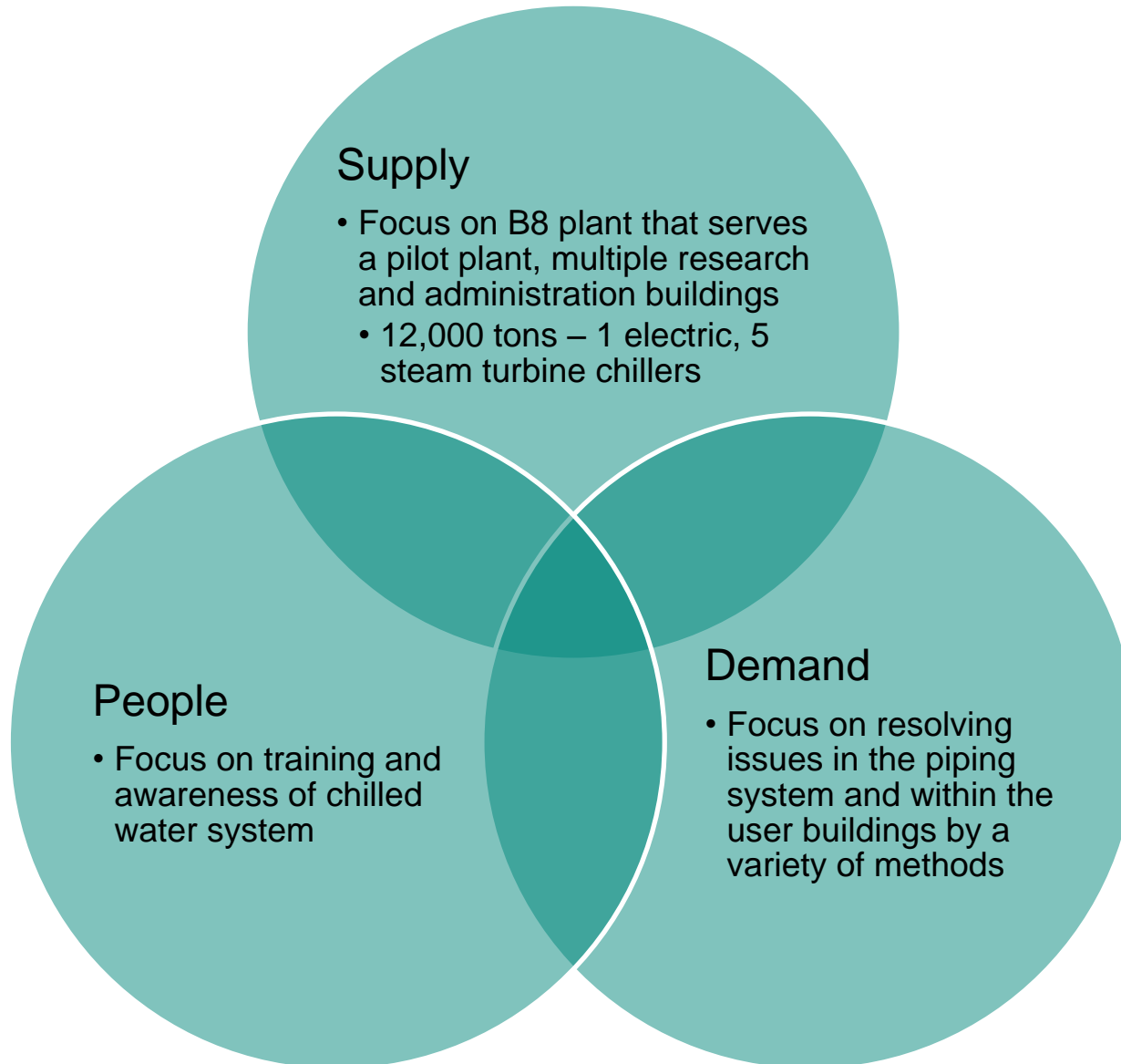


End to End Optimization Scope

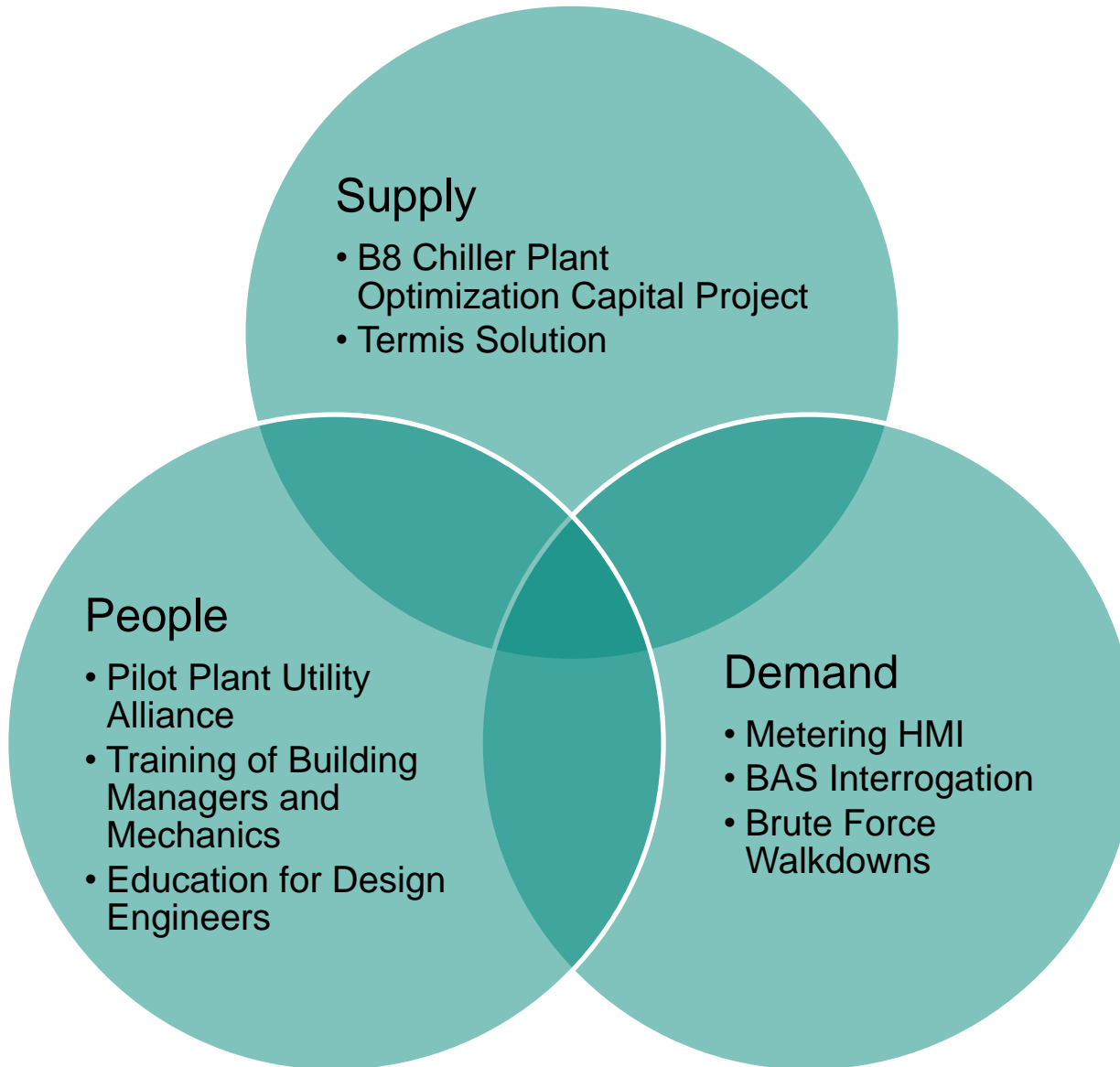




End to End Optimization - Approach



End to End Optimization – Key Activities



Supply – Optimizing CHW Generation

- Plants use four fuel sources
 - Cogen Electric
 - Cogen Steam
 - Grid Electric
 - Boiler Steam
- Systems with multiple fuel sources but be optimized on common energy units or more preferably \$.
 - All upstream system efficiencies and pricing must be understood



- Number of Pumps

— CWST

- Equation Constants

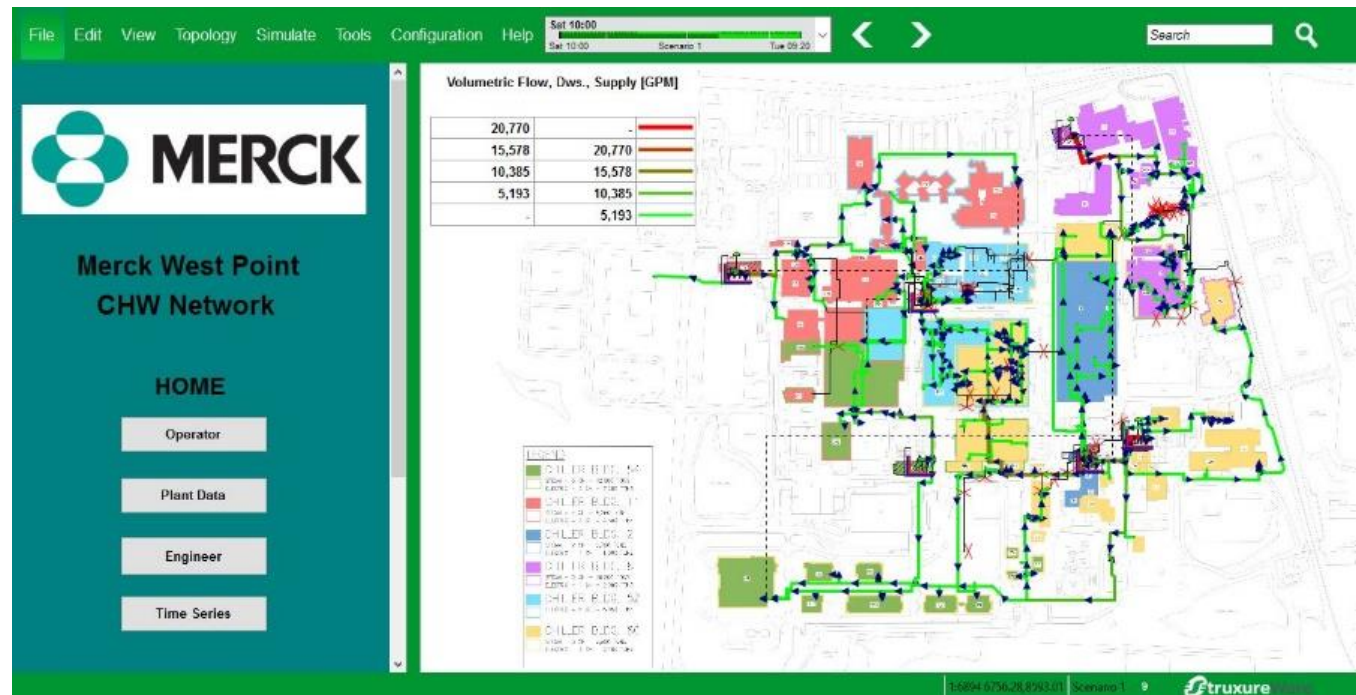
- Data from PI is run through machine learning and constants can be updated as frequently as desired

[illegible]

Supply – Optimizing CHW Distribution

Distribution Optimization with Termis

- Macro Distribution Decisions and Planning
- Potential Elimination of Chiller Plant B52
- Interconnection of all plants
- Plant Dispatch

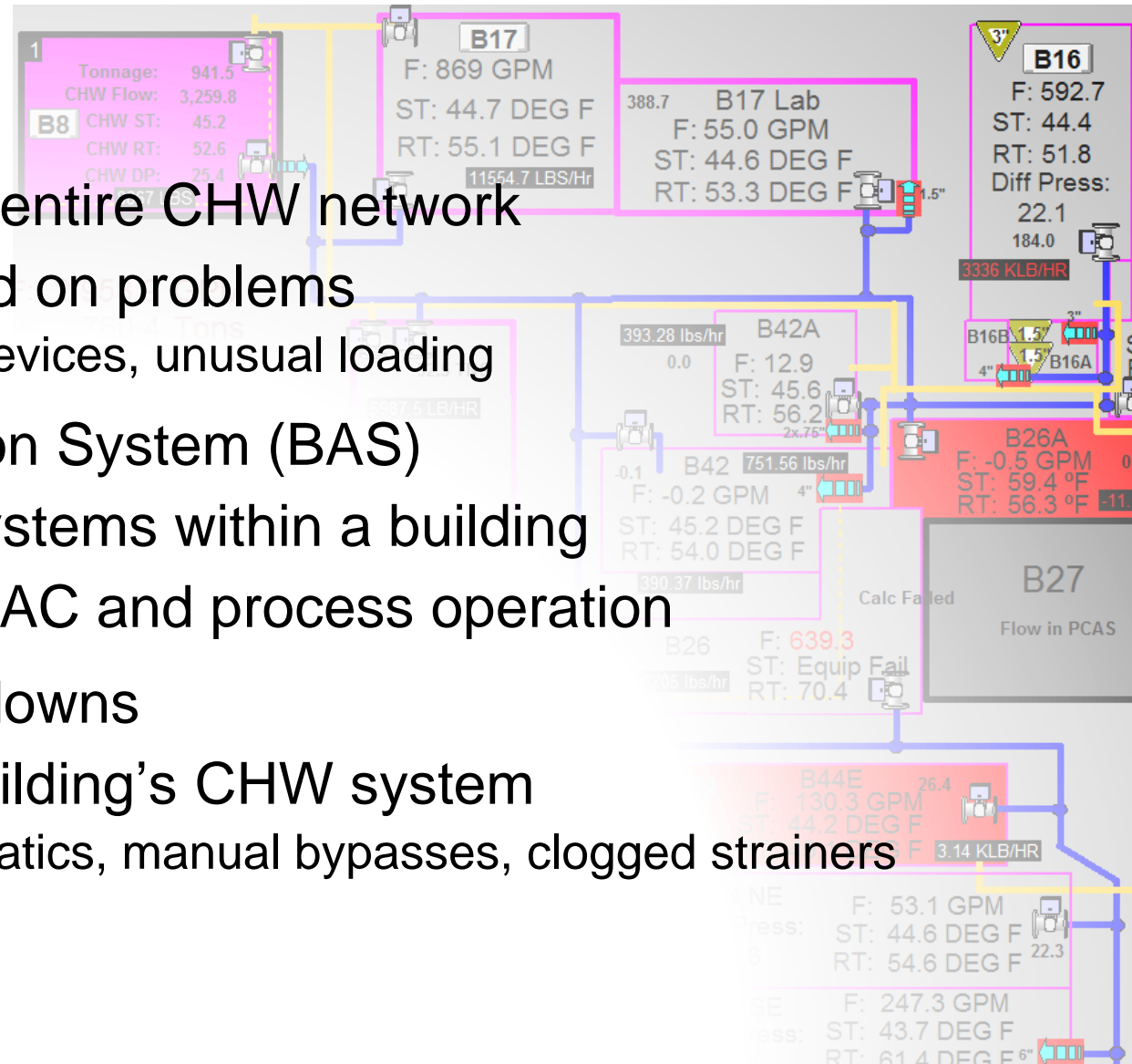


Demand – Optimizing Customer Usage

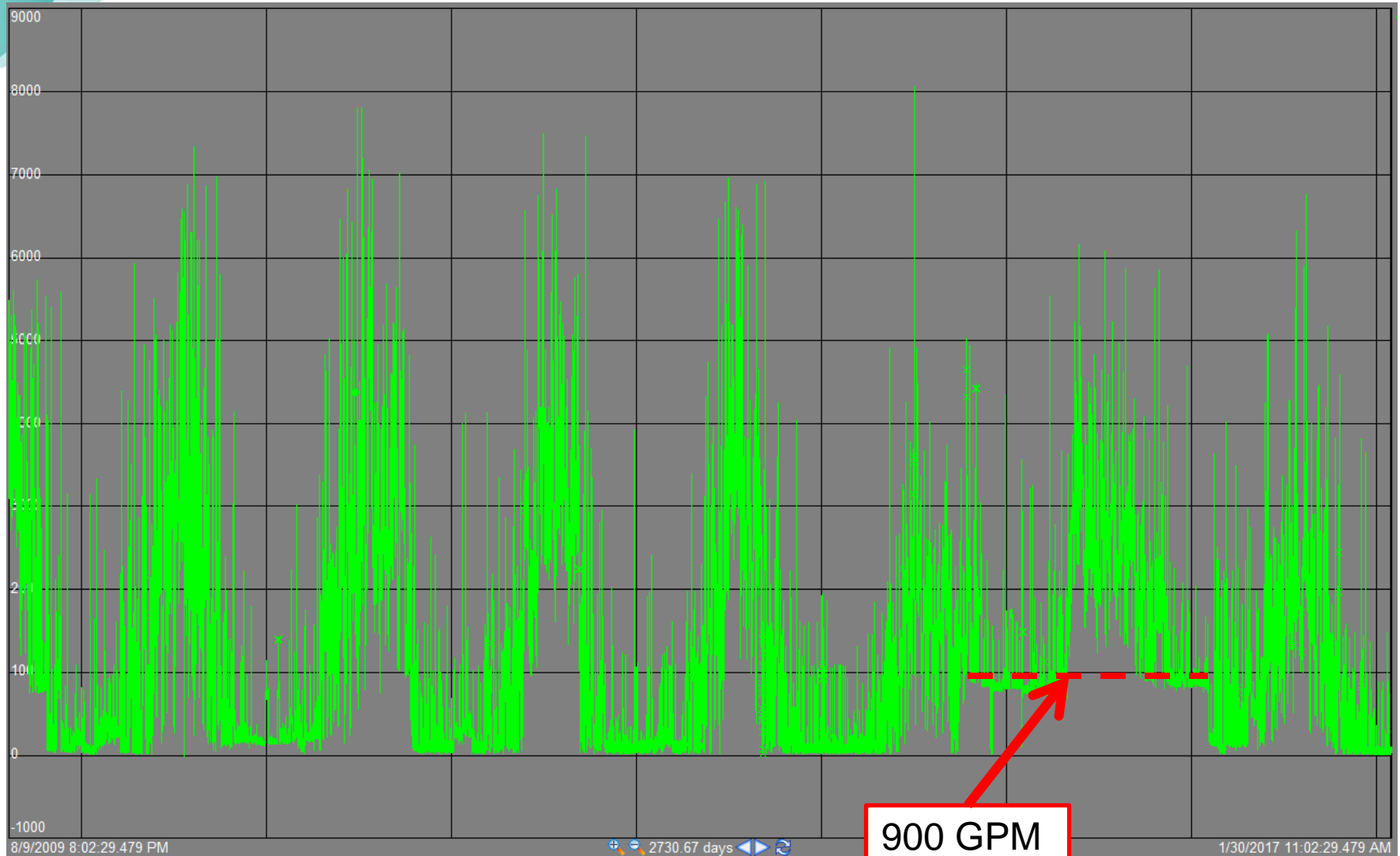
- Policing our utility customers
 - Equipment overrun caused by low delta T
 - High flow + Low load = Poor COP
 - Isolate unloaded CHW flow
 - 3-way valves, bypasses, OOS equipment
- Big data at our disposal
 - 450 CHW instruments
 - >4,000 calculated tags
 - Tonnage, dT, dP, totalization, cost
 - Need a filter to help locate problems only
- Creation of a new HMI

Demand – Data Driven Investigations

- Processbook HMI
 - Holistic view of entire CHW network
 - Visually focused on problems
 - dT, dP, failed devices, unusual loading
- Building Automation System (BAS)
 - CHW control systems within a building
 - Focused on HVAC and process operation
- Brute Force Walkdowns
 - “Health” of a building’s CHW system
 - Leaking pneumatics, manual bypasses, clogged strainers



Case Study: B14 Low dT Investigation



900 GPM
1.5 years

Case Study: B14 Low dT Investigation

- Chilled Water ΔT
 - ΔT is the temperature difference between supply and return water flowing through a building
 - This temperature is a very good indicator for malfunctioning valves that are not maintaining adequate flow
 - Typically this temperature is $\sim 10^{\circ}\text{F}$ by design throughout the year
 - B14's average ΔT was about 4°F !
- The Culprit: AHU 7
 - February 2016 AHU 7 was found to be off with its CHW control valve wide open due to a design flaw
 - This valve was allowing roughly 800 GPM through the AHU for 1.5 years or about 600,000,000 gallons

Demand – The Metering Problem

- Building load regressions
 - How has the building behaved in the past?
 - Dependency on weather conditions

- Error detection equation

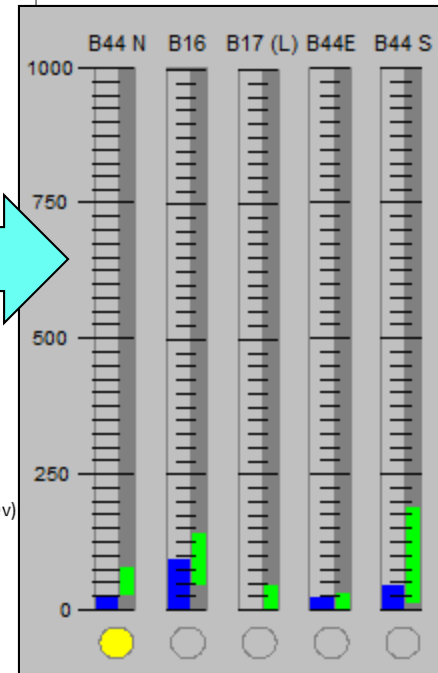
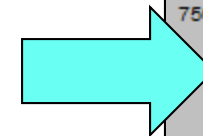
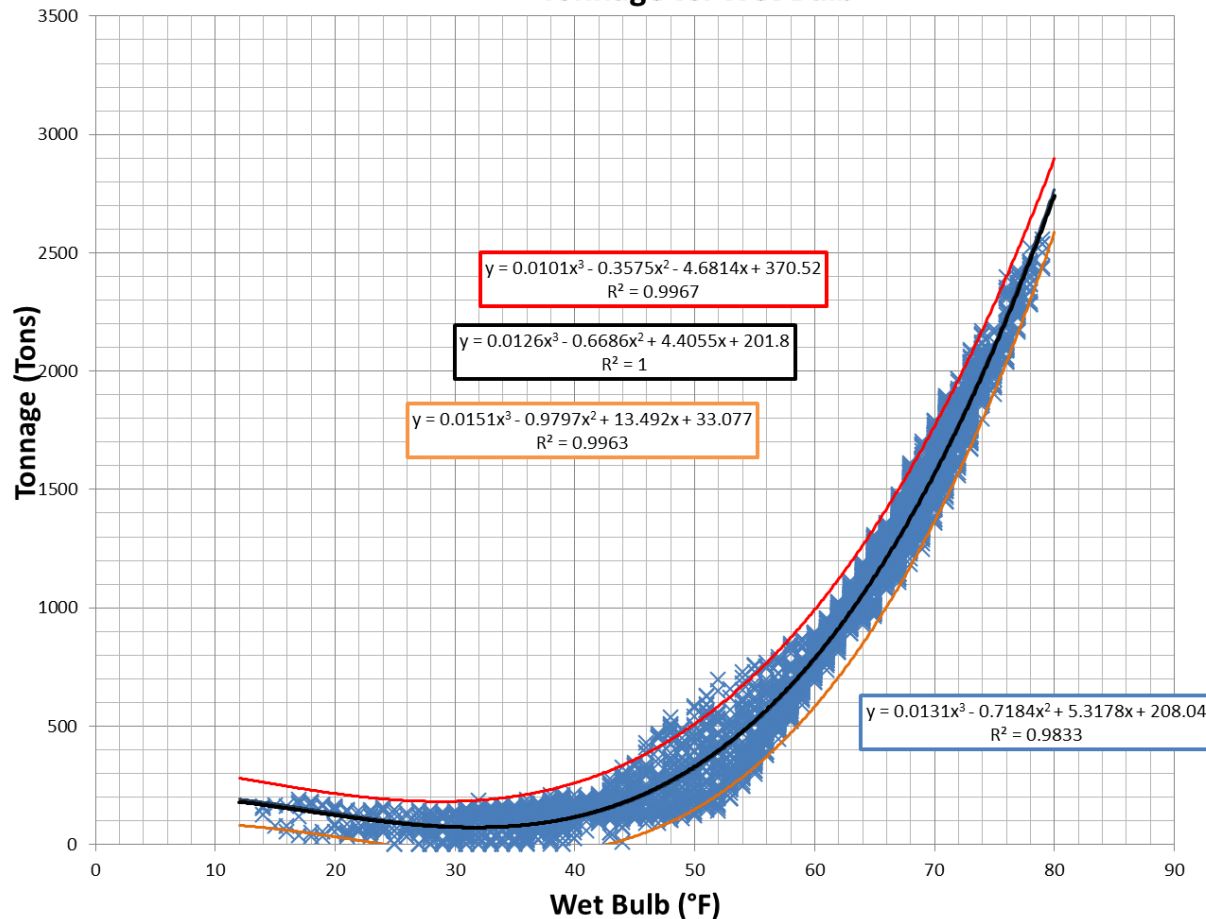
$$PI \text{ exp} = \frac{(0.01681 * WB^3 - 1.59587 * WB^2 + 47.20835 * WB - 451.85376) - (B14 \text{ tonnage})}{(0.003 * WB^3 - 0.51214 * WB^2 + 18.4556 * WB - 291.935)} + 10$$

- Derived from PI historian data using PI Datalink
 - Custom built report automatically creates PI expressions
 - Detects unusual load conditions based on OA wet bulb temp
- Translation to HMI
 - Must be illustrated graphically to have use
 - Gives user clear indication of need to act

Demand – Creating Active Regressions

Building tonnage behavior (PI Datalink)

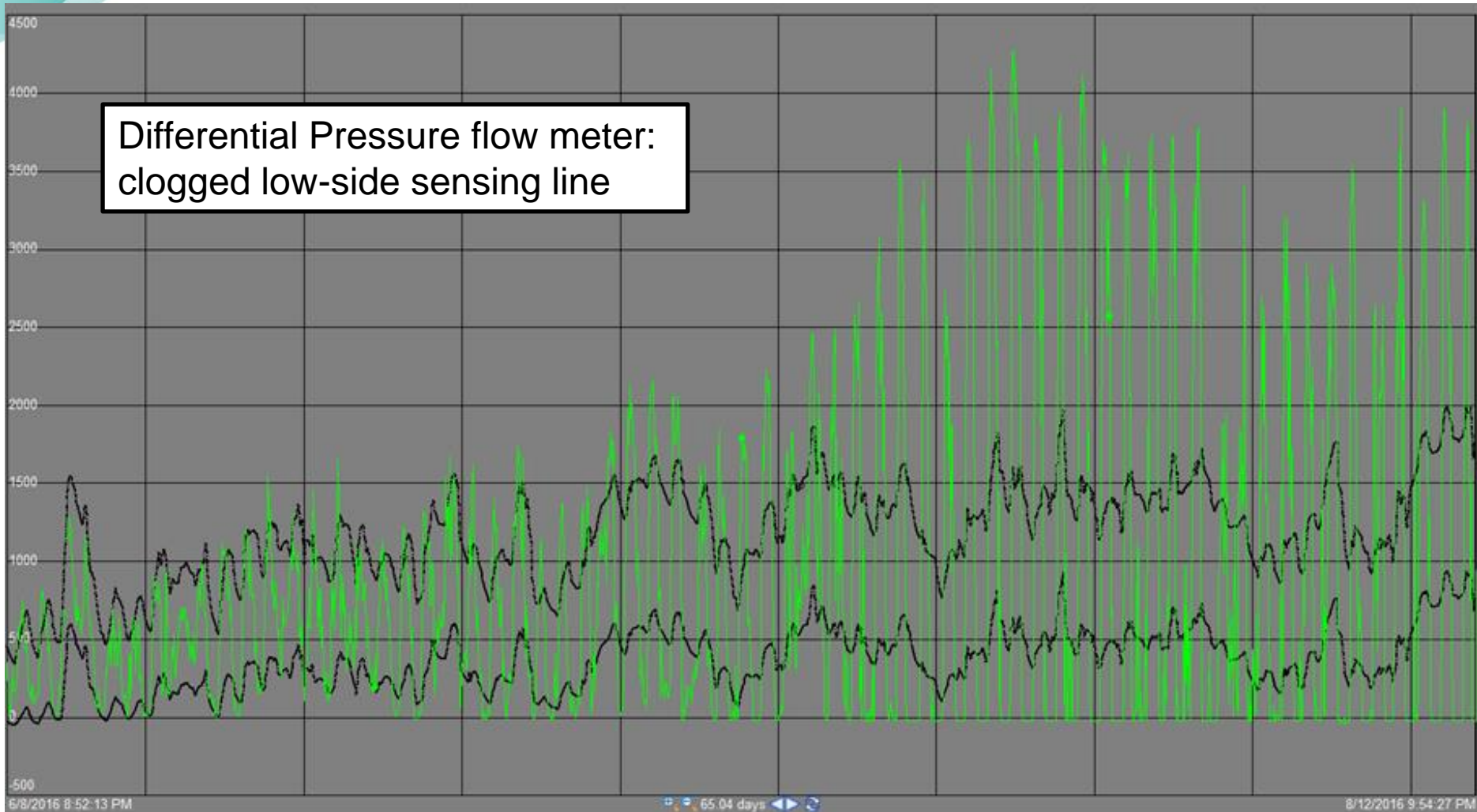
Tonnage vs. Wet Bulb



Real-time HMI
(PI Processbook)

Demand – Error Detection in Action

Differential Pressure flow meter:
clogged low-side sensing line



People

- Pilot Plant Utility Alliance
 - Identified as the largest consumer of chilled water (among other utilities)
 - Cross functional team established with strong building leadership to improve efficiency
- Training of Demand Side Owners and Mechanics
 - Supply side driven effort to train the building managers and their mechanics as to the impact of inefficient use of chilled water
- Education For Design Engineers
 - Central utilities involved in early design decisions
 - Established a notification process for using CHW

End to End Optimization – Results Summary

B08 Optimization Results (Pre Machine Learning)



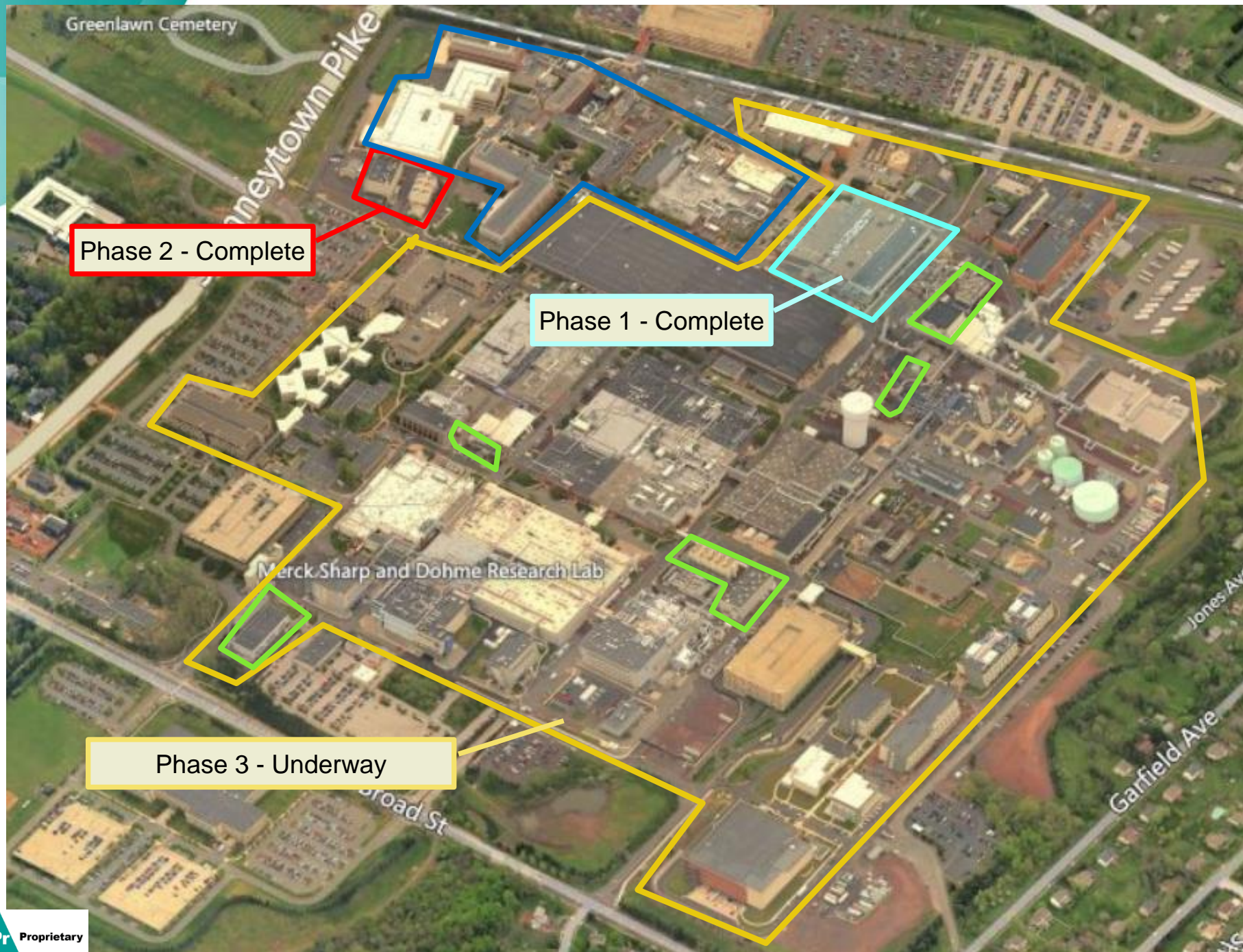
	Pre-Optimization		Post Optimization			Savings	
	7/1/2013	7/1/2016	7/5/2016	11/15/2016			
Steam Chiller Average lb/Ton		11.10		9.40	lb/Ton	15%	%
Elec Chiller Average kW/Ton		0.76		0.63	kW/Ton	17%	%
CHW Pump Average kW/Ton		0.114		0.057	kW/Ton	50%	%
CW Pump Average kW/Ton		0.174		0.128	kW/Ton	26%	%
CT Fan Average kW/Ton		0.068		0.054	kW/Ton	20%	%

Lessons Learned

- GENERAL
 - No silver bullet solution – customizable approach for each situation
 - Complex relationships between supply and demand exist
- SUPPLY
 - Chiller plant optimization without demand side optimization is short sighted
 - Machine learning and network distribution optimization is the current focus
- DEMAND
 - Metering is key!
 - Need to have eyes on the system at all time
 - Being able to quantify low delta T and converting it a meaningful metric
 - Fresh eyes are needed for field walkdowns
- PEOPLE
 - Training and re-training is key
 - Speak demand side language (criticality, risk, compliance)

Next Steps

- SUPPLY
 - Future Optimization
 - Optimizing the balance of the plant CHW systems over the next 3 years
 - Termis calibration and utilization for operational improvements and site master planning
- DEMAND
 - Metering
 - Significant investment in metering of buildings
- PEOPLE
 - Continuing to promote connection between chilled water optimization and overall system reliability
 - Speaking production and research language



Phase 2 - Complete

Phase 1 - Complete

Phase 3 - Underway

Merck Sharp and Dohme Research Lab

Thank You / Questions?