

Active Energy Management

Case Study: The University of Arizona Central Plants



UA Campus Overview

- ~42,000 Students
- ~15,000 Staff and Faculty
- ~11 Million Square Feet
- ~267 Buildings
- 3 Interconnected Central Plants



UA Central Plant Overview



Arizona Health Sciences Central Plant

- 10,300 Ton Cooling Tower
- 10,000 Tons Electric H2O Chillers
- 145,000 Lbs/Hr Steam
- 6 MW GTG w/HRSG

Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant

- 12,000 Ton Cooling Tower
- 13,500 Tons Electric H2O Chillers
- 950 Ton Electric Glycol Chiller
- 7,350 Ton-Hours TES (ice) Storage
- 180,000 Lbs/Hr Steam
- 7 MW GTG w/HRSG



Central Refrigeration Building

- 12,000 Ton Cooling Tower
- 11,000 Electric H2O Chillers
- 2,850 Ton Electric Glycol Chillers
- 23,400 Ton-Hours TES (ice) Storage

The Question:

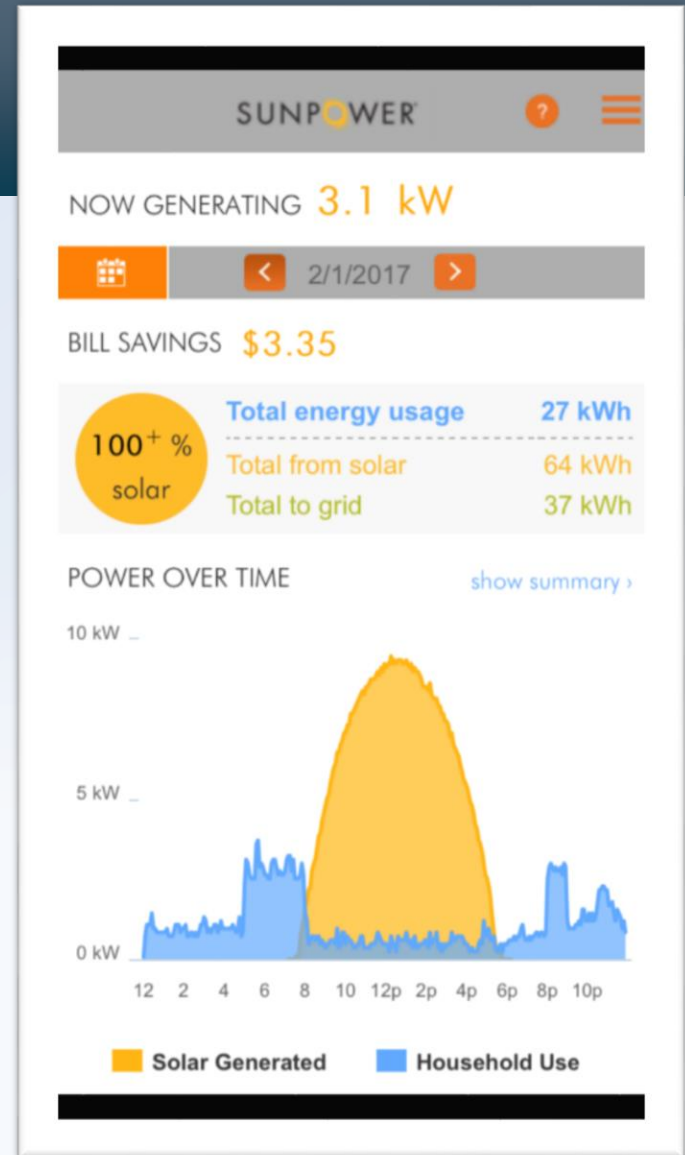
"How many of your Plant operators understand how to run the Plants as efficiently as possible ?"

- Chris Kopach, U of A Facilities Management AVP, 2012

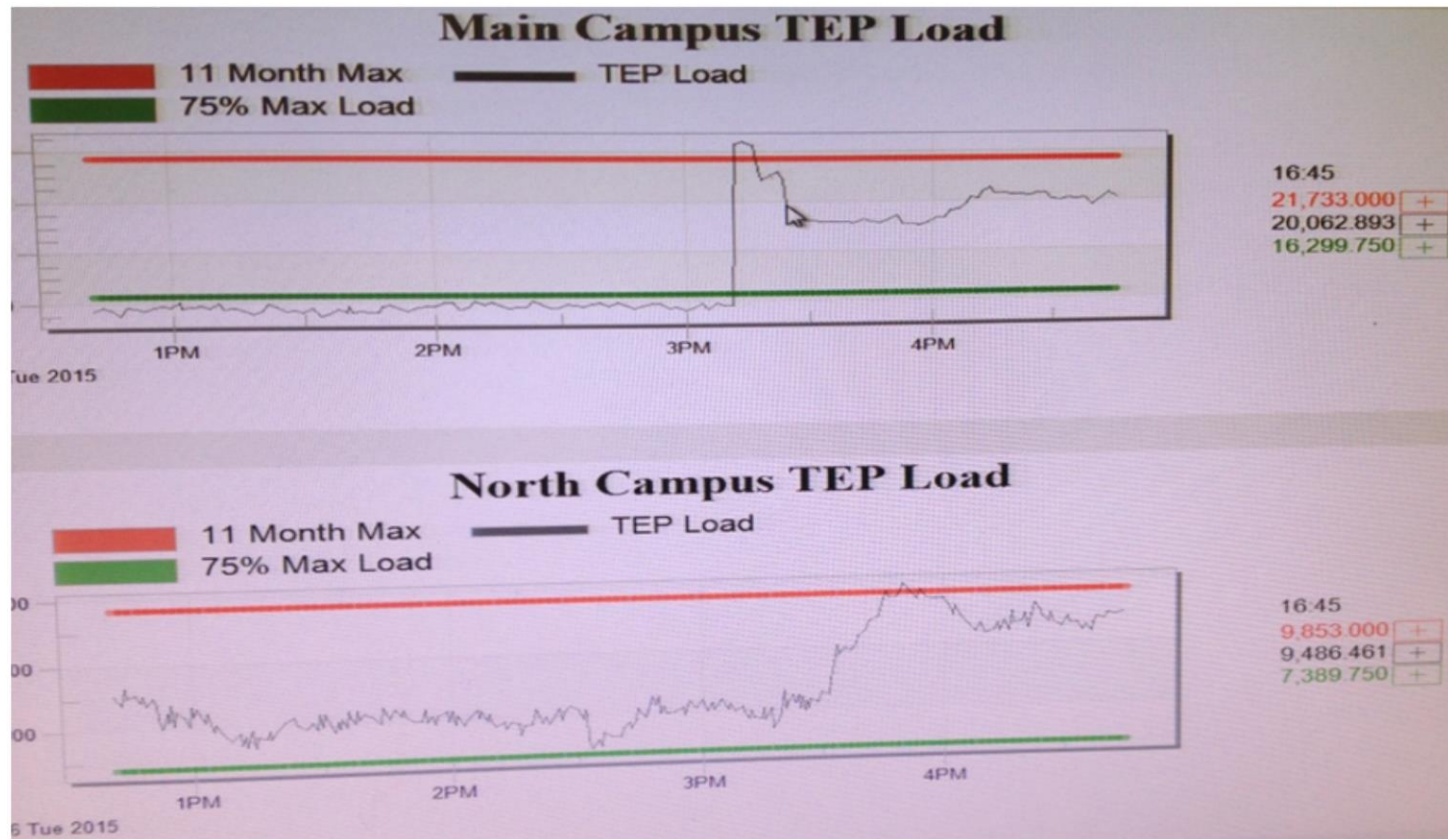
The Challenge:

- Complex systems
- Operators making operational decisions based on experience, intuition, and legend
- Passing operational knowledge to new Plant operators
- Better stewards of our resources

Sun Power Monitoring



Primary Electric Meters – Real Time Monitoring





University of Arizona
Active Energy Management
Engineering Services Proposal

JUNE 9, 2015

FOR THE
LIFE OF
YOUR
BUILDING



The Right information at the Right time



“We had to move past ‘data drowning’ and get to a point where we collect and sort the critical information in real time. This program allows us to make informed decisions and then see, understand and monetize the results of those actions.”

Chris Kopach, AVP University of Arizona

Active Energy Management Overview

Active Energy Management is..

- “The concerted deployment of (1) monitoring-based technologies and (2) on-site building-system experts to drive continuous improvements.”



What AEM is not...

- A controls system
- A software
- A product
- Not vendor-specific

Active Energy Management Outcomes

- Persistence of energy savings
- Increased systems visibility
- Institutionalizing technical data
- Saves staff time
- Real time building performance monitoring
 - Remote-response to faults
 - Root cause determination
 - Continuous facility optimization



Conventional vs. Data-Driven

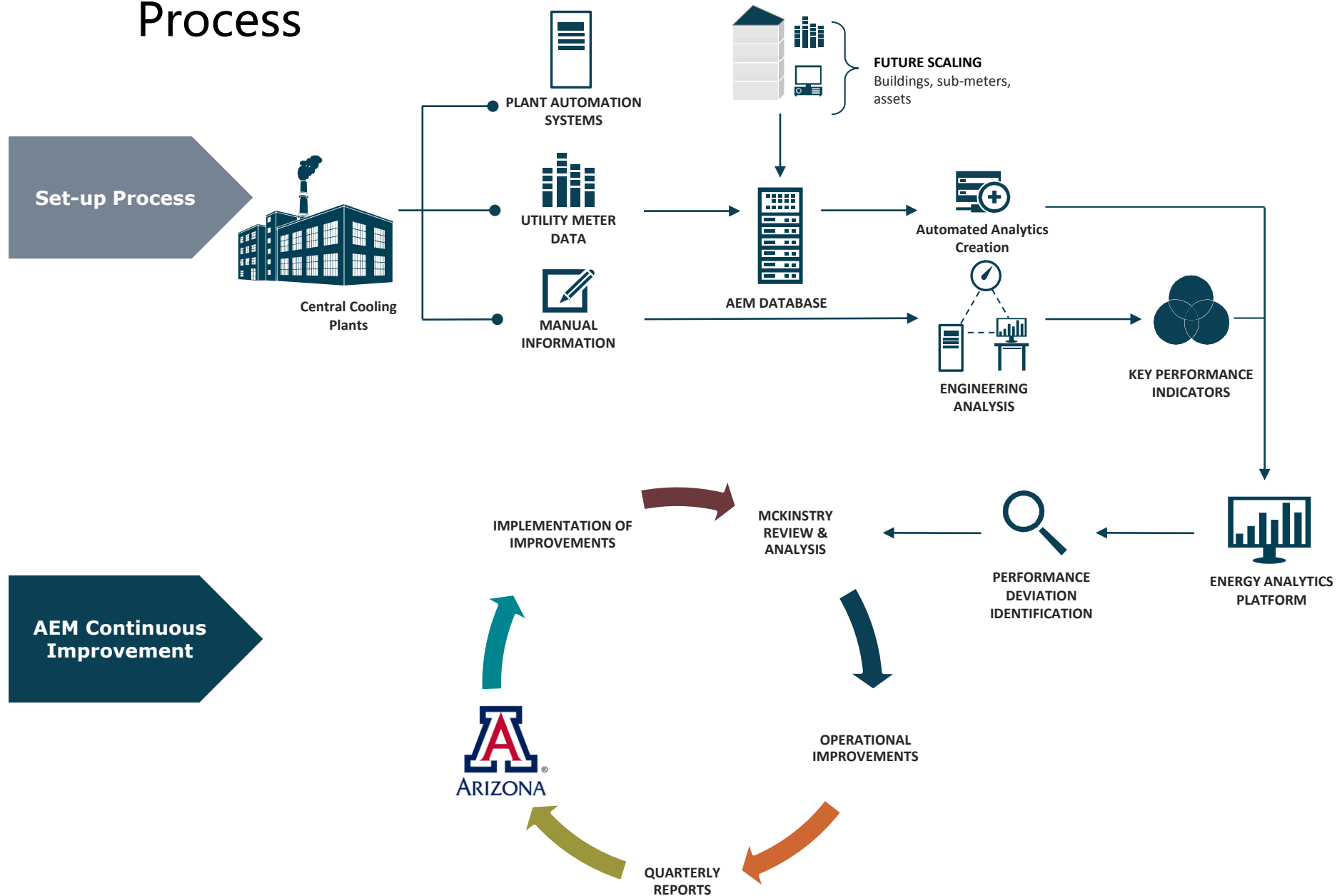
- ✓ Component-based
- ✓ Moment-in-time
- ✓ Individual investigation
- ✓ Reactive
- ✓ Institutional



- ✓ System-based
- ✓ Continuous monitoring
- ✓ Collective intelligence
- ✓ Predictive
- ✓ Documented



UA Active Energy Management – The Process





Last Week This Week

This Month Last Month

Yesterday

Custom Range

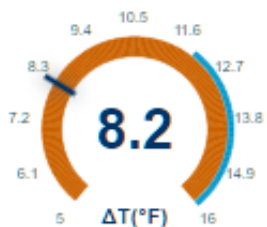
2017-02-01..2017-02-28

prev

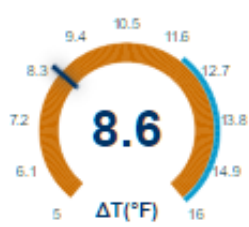
month

next

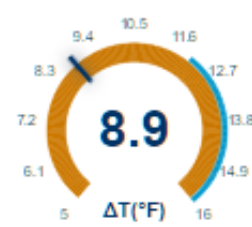
Chilled Water Delta T



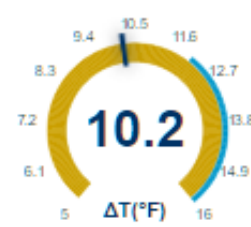
Campus



AHSC

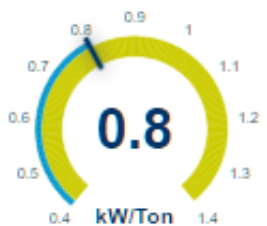


CHRP

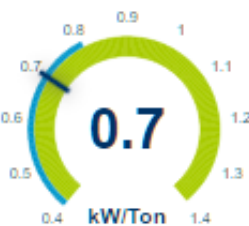


CRB

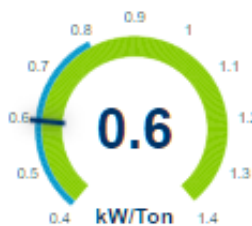
Plant Efficiency



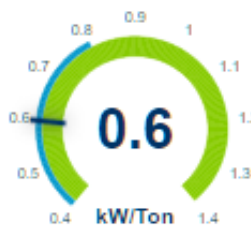
Campus



AHSC



CHRP



CRB

System Pressures



NEP-dP



Penthouse



Last Week This Week
This Month Last Month
Yesterday

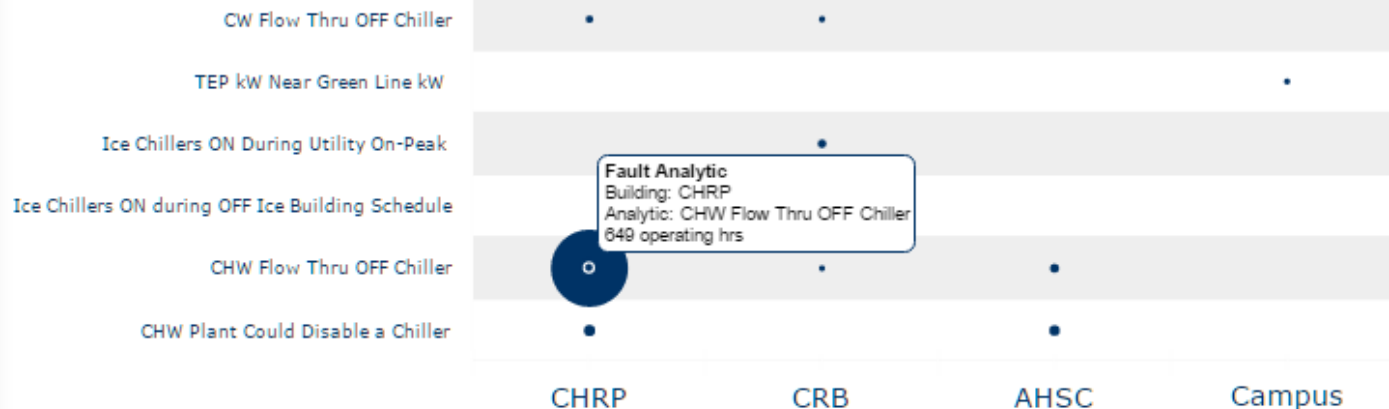
Custom Range

2017-01-01..2017-01-31

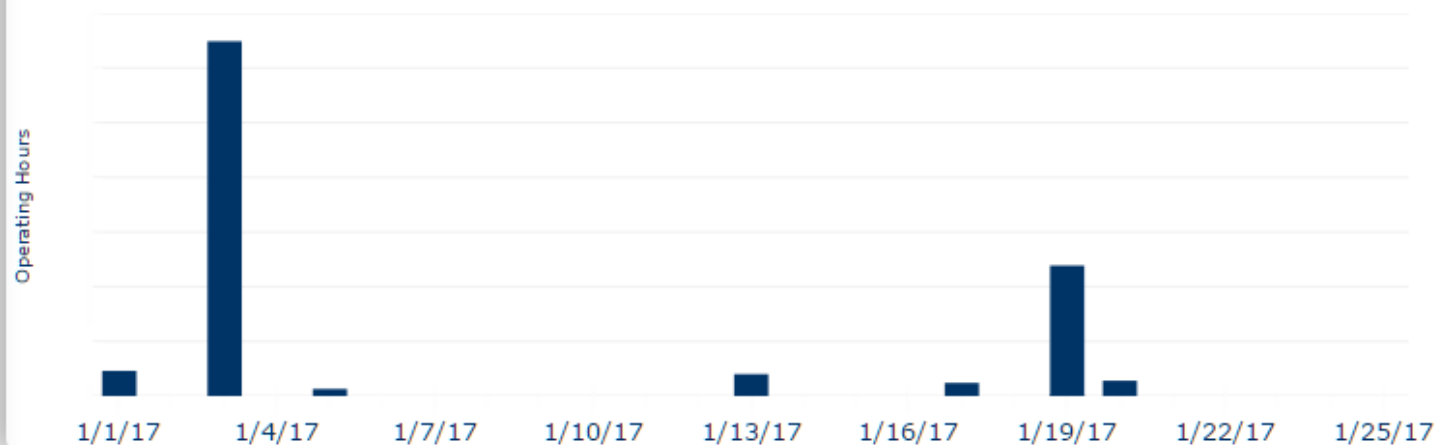
prev month next

Home | Key Performance Indicators | Engineering | Meters | Utility Data | Time Period: lastMonth

Analytics



Fault Occurences

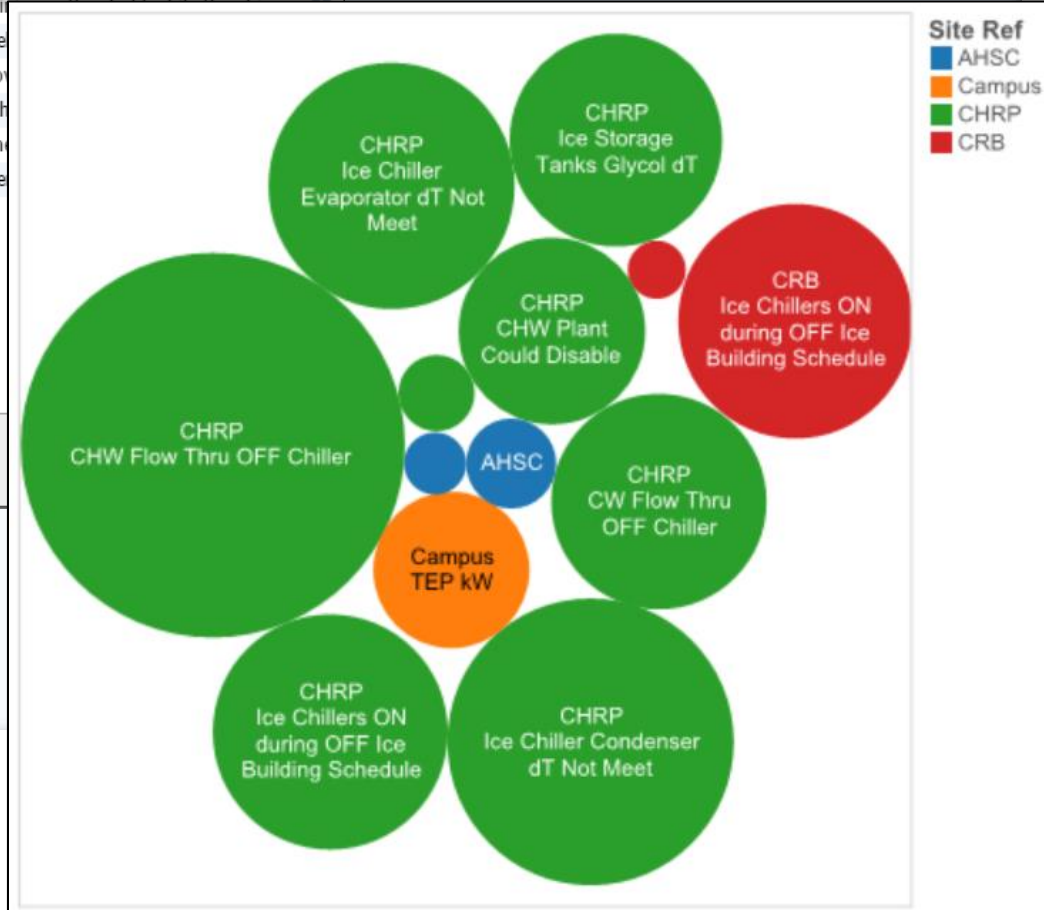


AEM Strategies – “CHW Flow Thru”

Rule Info		
Rule	Sparks	Help
CHW Flow Thru OFF Chiller	158	Chilled water dP is above a minimum threshold while the chiller is OFF. This may be leading to unnecessary pump pressure losses.
CHW Plant % RLA Low	97	
CHW Plant Could Disable a Chiller	46	
CRB Not Running Both Ice Chillers	10	
CT Capacity Remaining & CDW Not Meet	28	
CW Flow Thru OFF Chiller	93	Condenser water dP is above a minimum threshold while the chiller is OFF.
Ice Chiller Condenser dT Not Meet	93	The Ice Chiller condenser dT is below or above a minimum threshold.
Ice Chiller Evaporator dT Not Meet	88	The Ice Chiller dT is below or above a minimum threshold.
Ice Chillers ON during OFF Ice Building Schedule	237	Ice chillers are running during either OFF or ON building schedule.
Ice Storage Tanks Glycol dT Not Meet	62	The Ice Storage Tanks common header glycol dT is below or above a minimum threshold.
TEP kW Near Green Line kW	94	The TEP kW is up to 90% of green line kW.

Chilled water dP is above a minimum threshold while the chiller is OFF. This may be leading to unnecessary pump pressure losses.

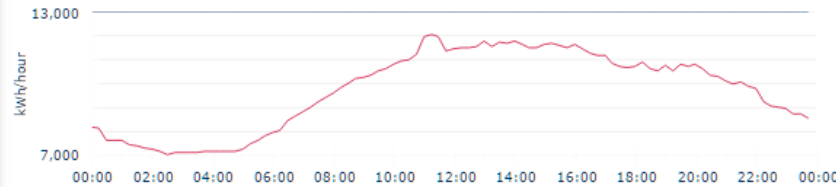
dP ON Threshold = 1.0 psi



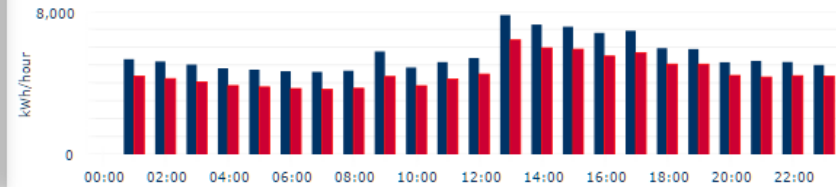


Home | Key Performance Indicators | Engineering | Meters | Utility Data | Time Period: yesterday

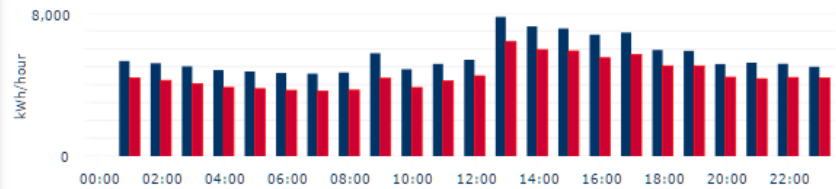
Main Campus Demand



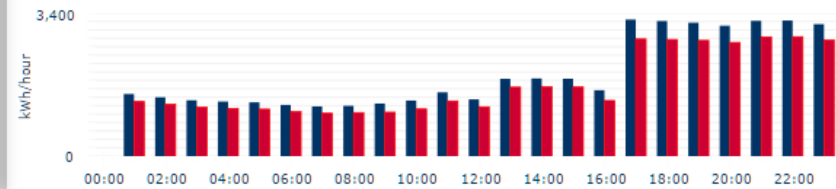
Main Campus Demand



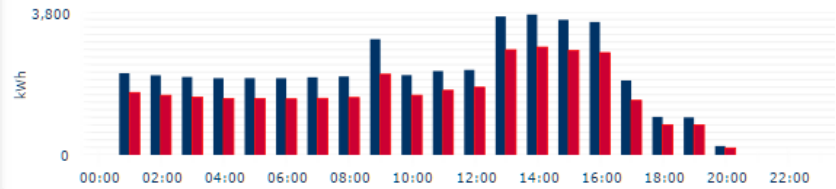
All Chiller Plants Electric Use



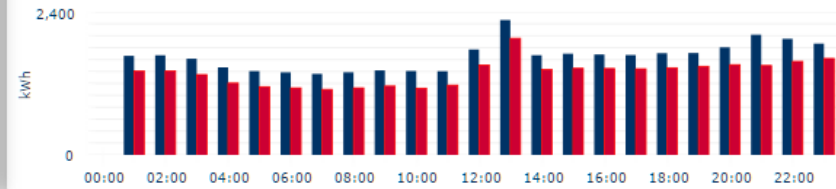
AHSC Electric Use



CHRP Electric Use



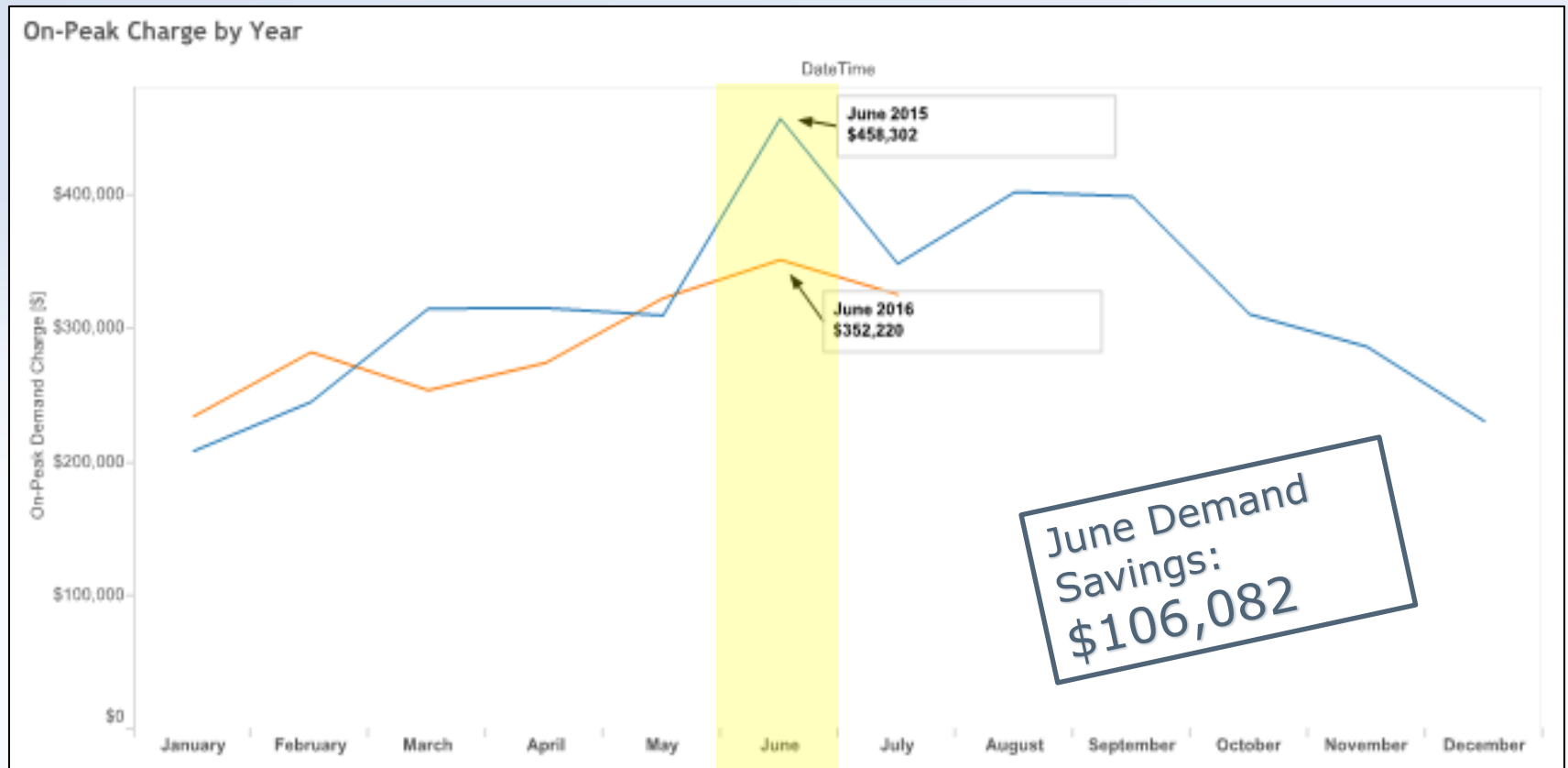
CRB Electric Use



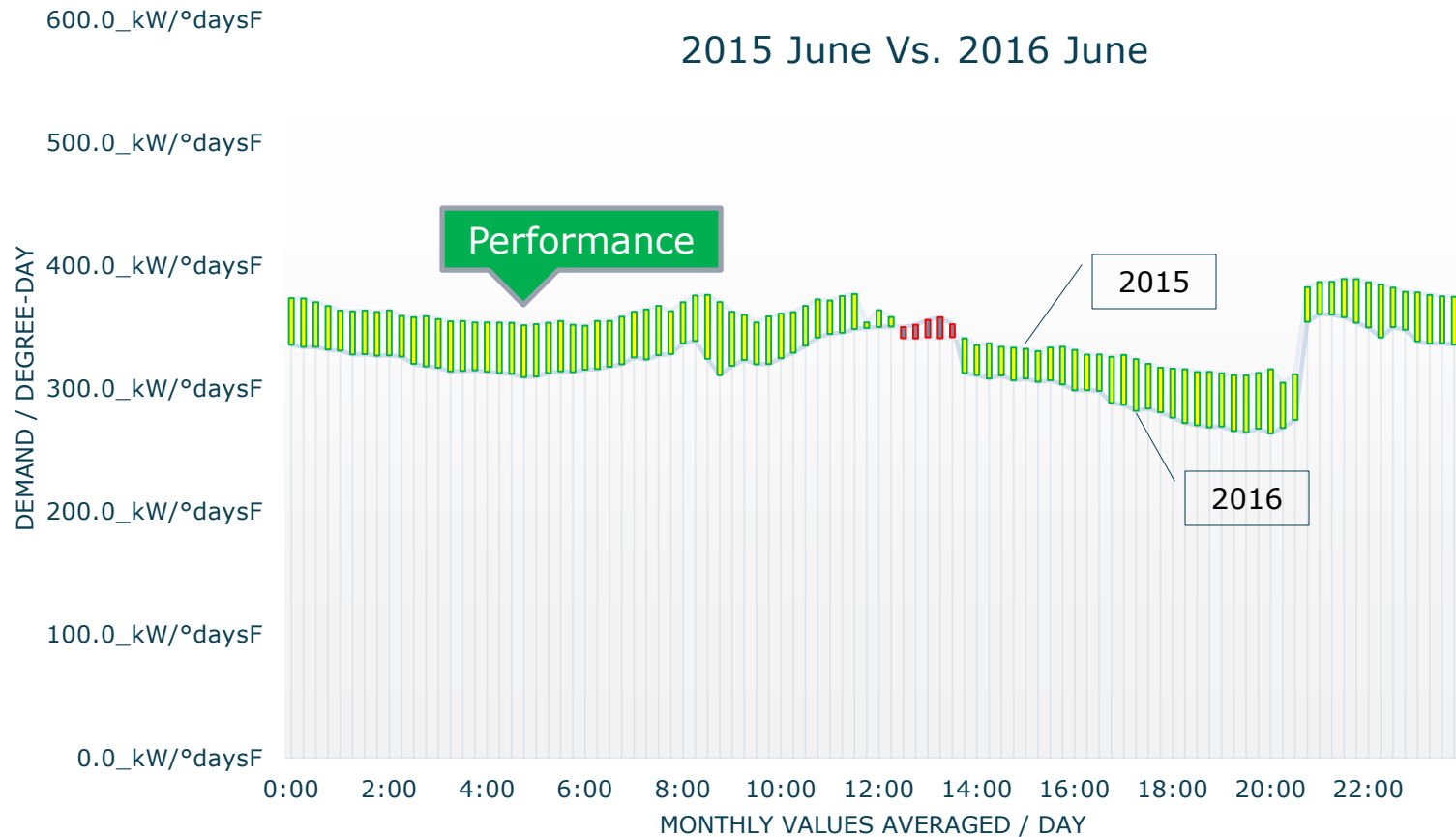
AEM Results – Demand Control



AEM Results – Financial



AEM Analysis – Performance Review

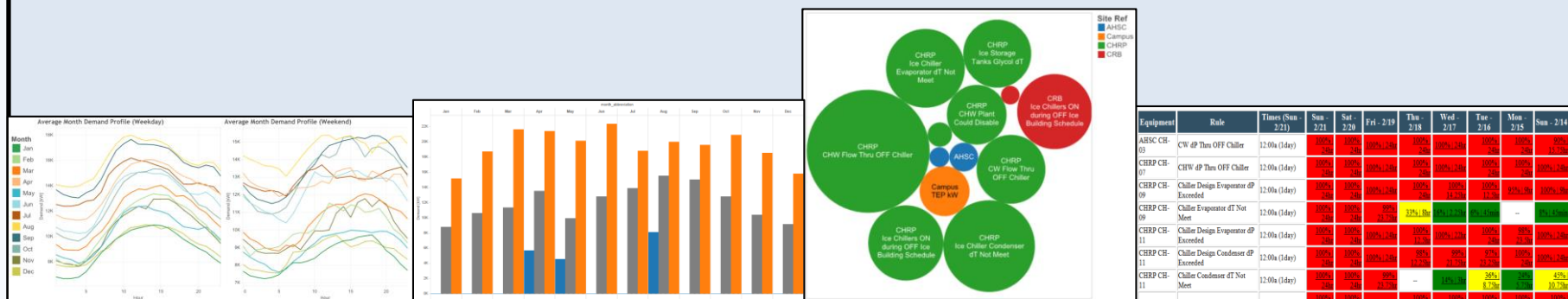


U of A Project Results To-Date

- ~\$500,000 in operational opportunities
- Developed 69 Tracked KPIs
- Developed performance dashboards for key measures
- Documented and Written Operations



To move the needle --- you need the right needle



Lessons Learned

1. Data, Data, Data – Acquiring, Organizing, and Quality Control
 - Preventing the “junk in, junk out” problem
2. It is critical to spend time on-site to thoroughly understand and re-commission the plant controls
 - Spend time with each shift
 - The better the understanding of operations the better the automation, FDD, and monitoring
3. Acknowledge and approach the central plant for what it is:
 - “Everything should be made as simple as possible, but no simpler.” – Einstein

Thank You

Questions?



Mark St. Onge | University of Arizona | Assistant Director
Phillip Saieg | McKinstry | Technical Services Director