

# *LEADING THE WAY* **CampusEnergy**2022

Feb. 15-18 | Westin Boston Seaport District Hotel | Boston, Mass.





# Redundant and Resilient Control System Design for District Energy Facilities

Grant Selking, Thermo Systems

Haig Monokian, P.E., Thermo Systems

Grant Kircher, Thermo Systems

LEADING THE WAY  
**CampusEnergy2022**

Feb.15-18 Westin Boston Seaport District Hotel Boston, MA





# Topics of Discussion

- What is a redundant design? How does it differ from a resilient design?
- Different types of redundancy and resiliency
- Design, operation, and strategies for successful implementation
- Cost impacts and considerations

# Definitions

## Redundant Design:

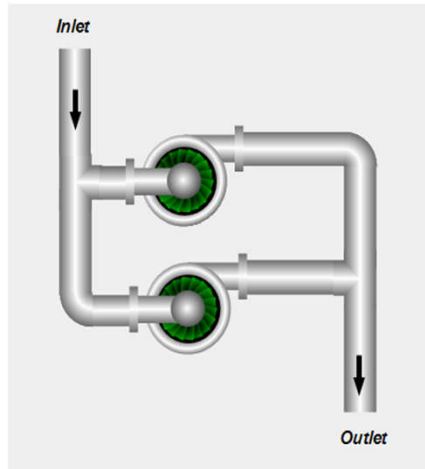
Designed with failure of a component in mind, usually with one or more other components to mitigate the failure.

## Resilient Design:

Allows the system to recover from a fault, failure or other system disturbance.

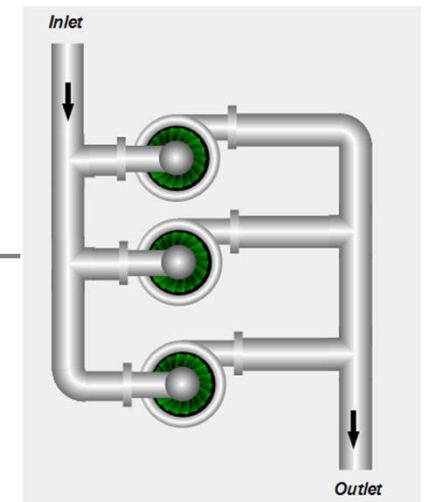


# Types of Redundancy



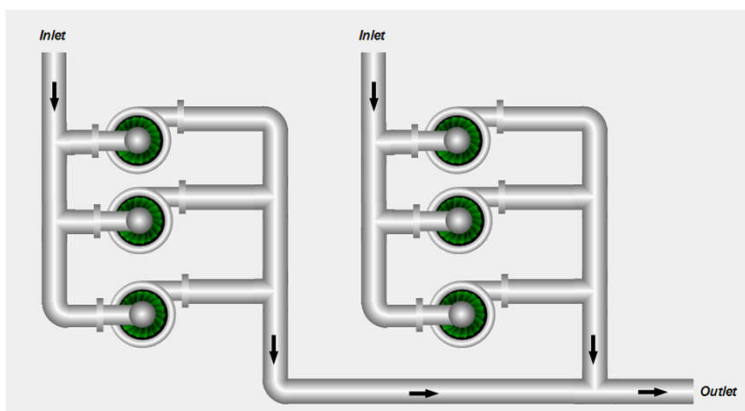
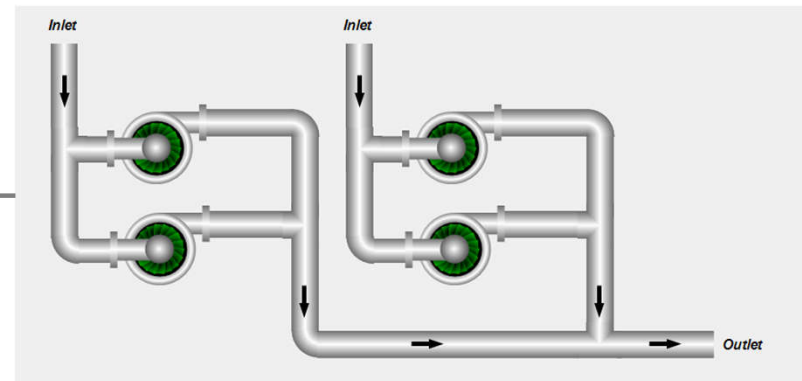
N – Operational Design (maximum). No Fault tolerance; single point of failure

N+1 - Normal operating conditions with single point of failure tolerance



# Types of Redundancy

2N – Fully redundant with no single level fault tolerance



2N+1 - Fully redundant with single level fault tolerance



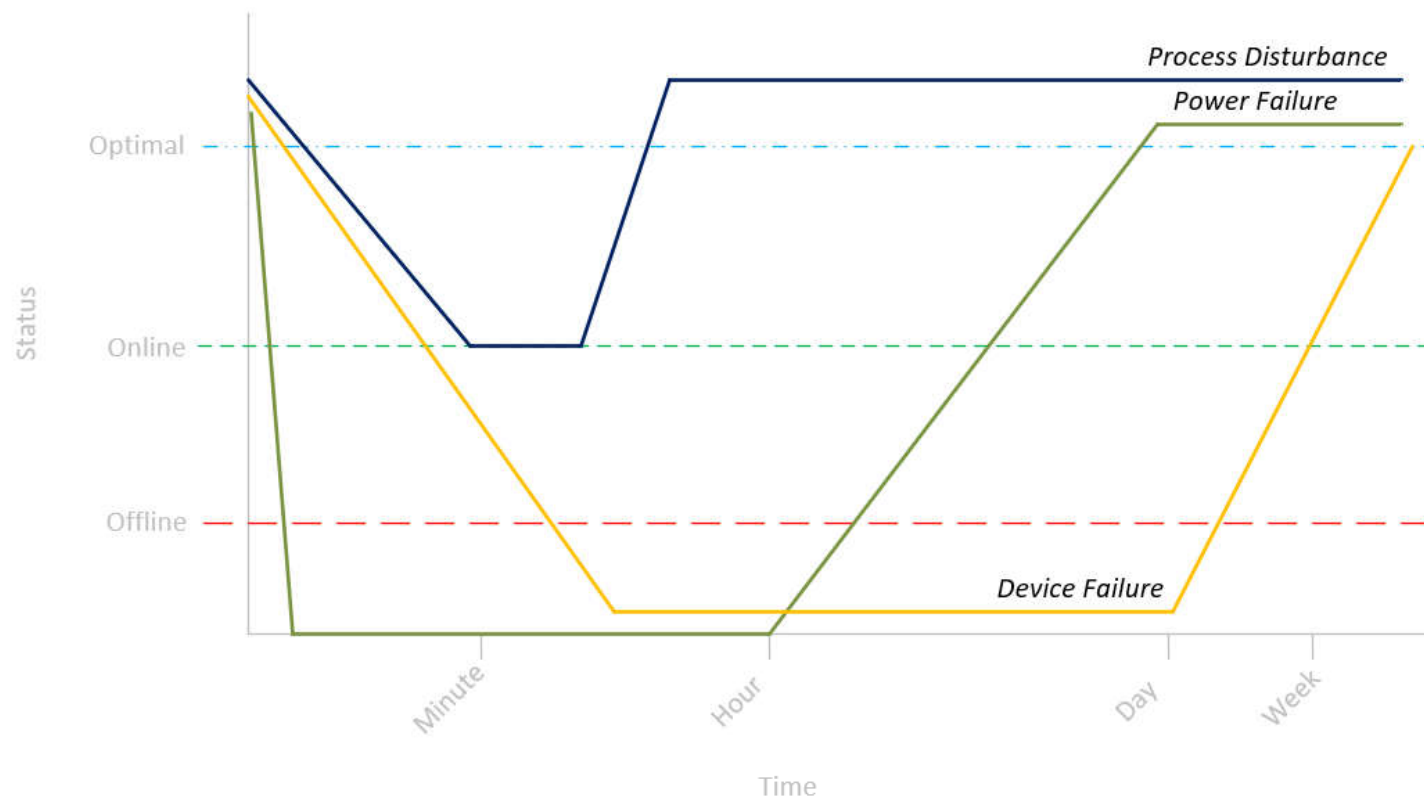
# Resiliency Scenarios

**Process Disturbance** – Ability to react and stabilize the system operation

**Power Failure** – Can the system effectively recover after a power outage?

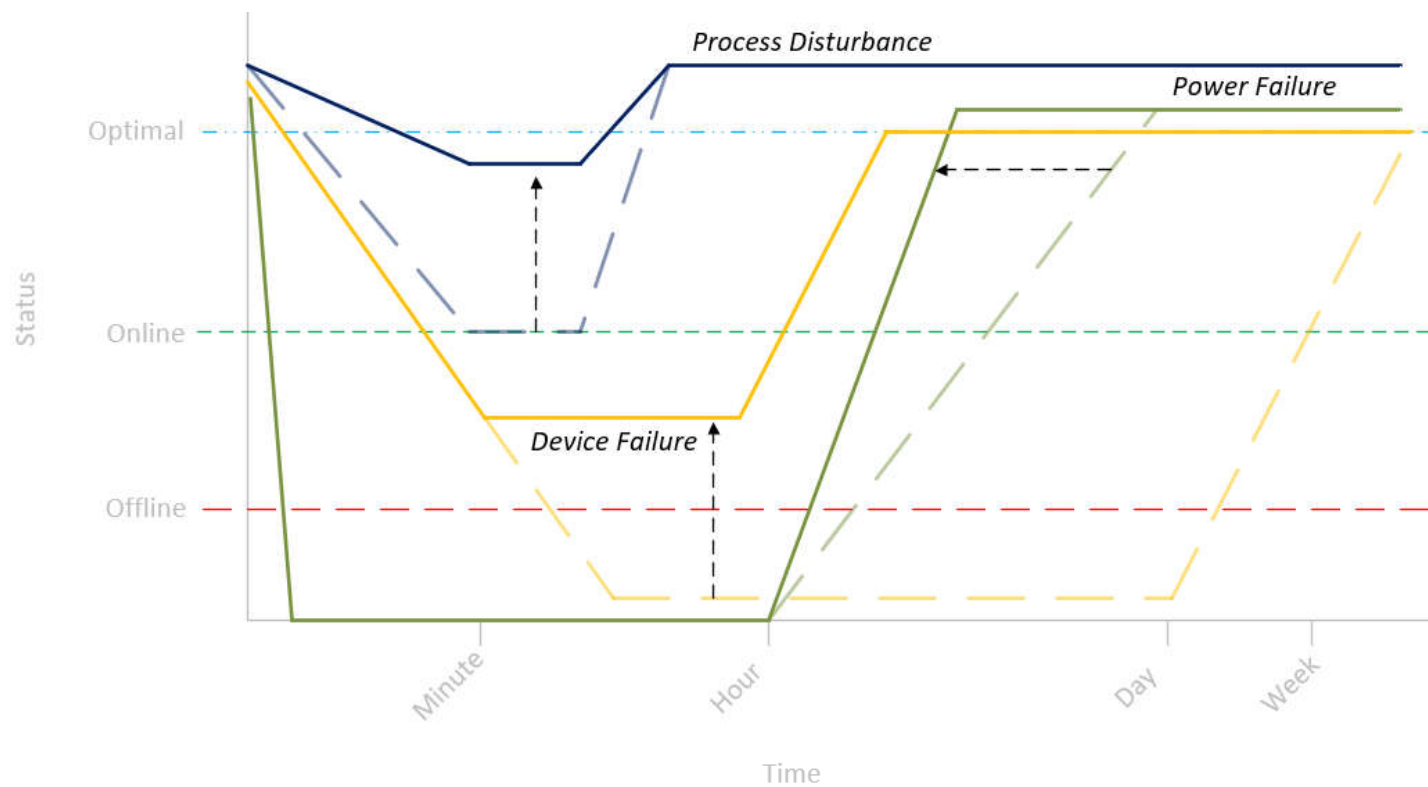
**Device Failure** – How quickly can the system recover from a device failure?

# Resiliency Scenarios

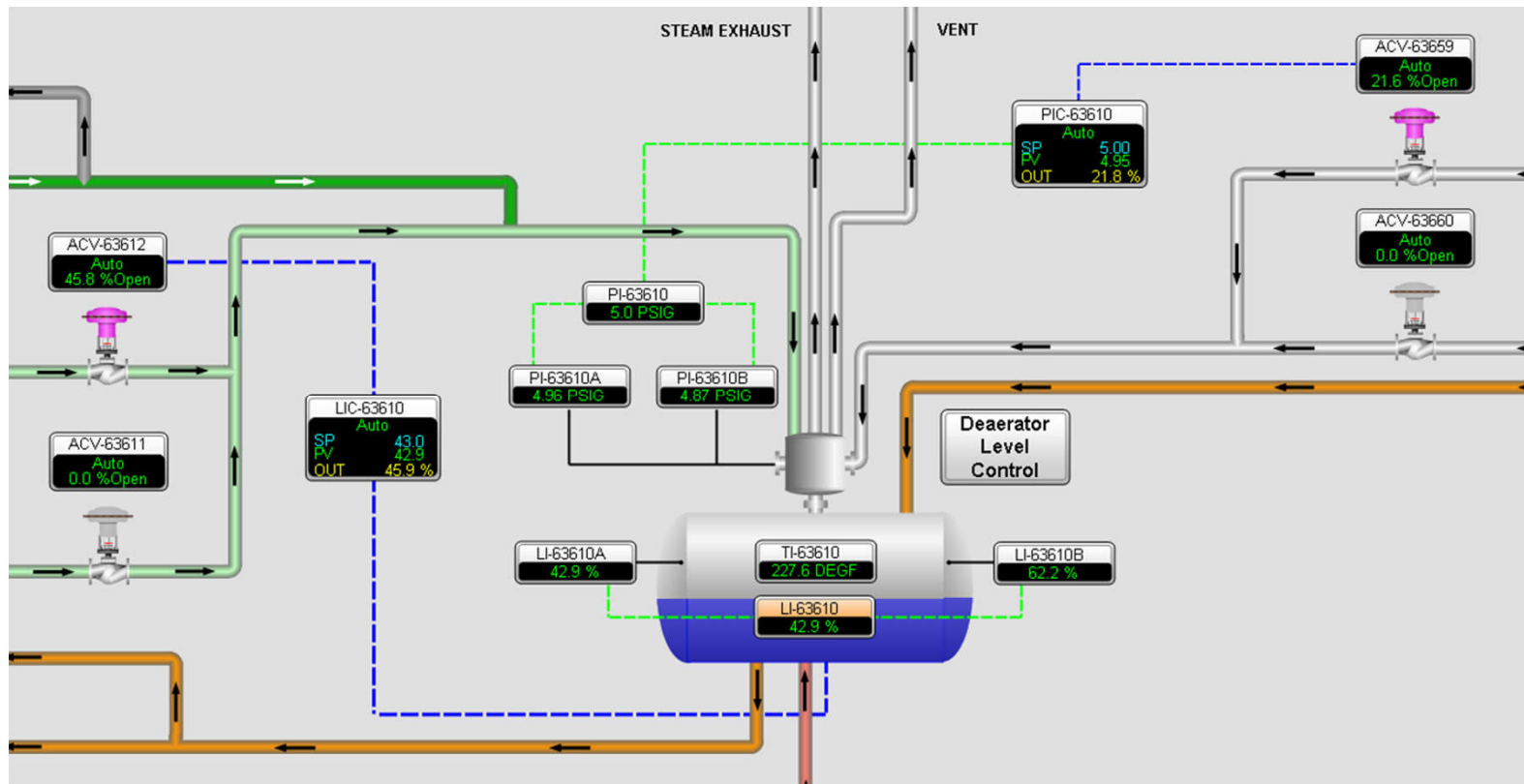




# Resiliency Scenarios



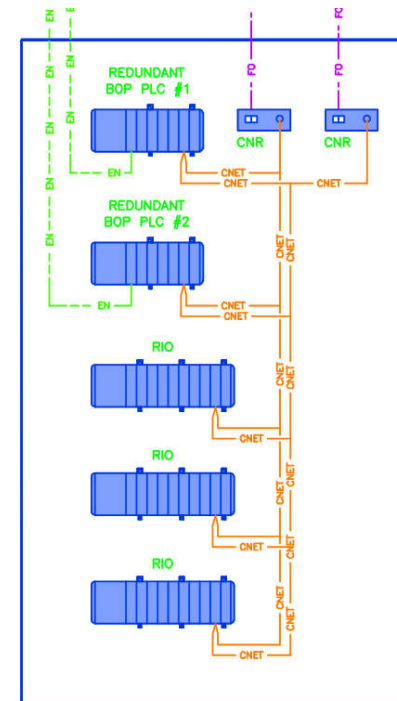
# System Redundancy Example



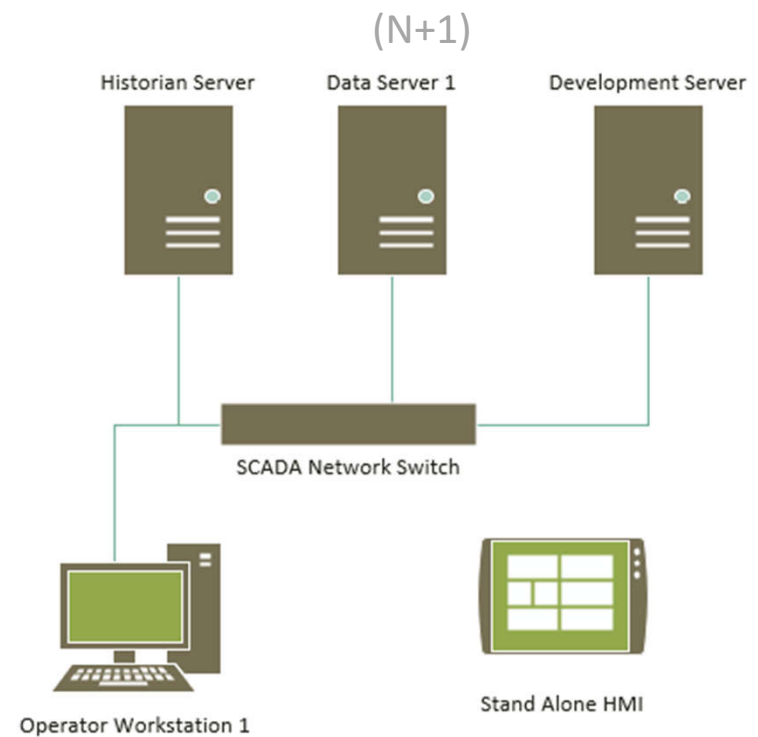
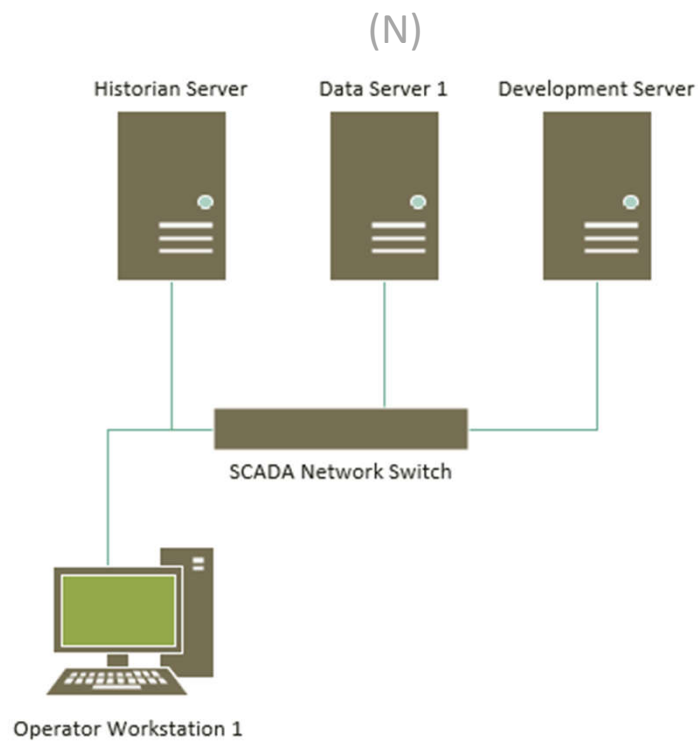
## A tall, illuminated cable-stayed bridge at night, with its lights reflecting in the water below. The bridge features a central pylon and numerous stay cables, all brightly lit against the dark sky. The reflection of the bridge is clearly visible in the calm water in the foreground.

The diagram illustrates a 1000-ton bridge crane with the following components and labels:

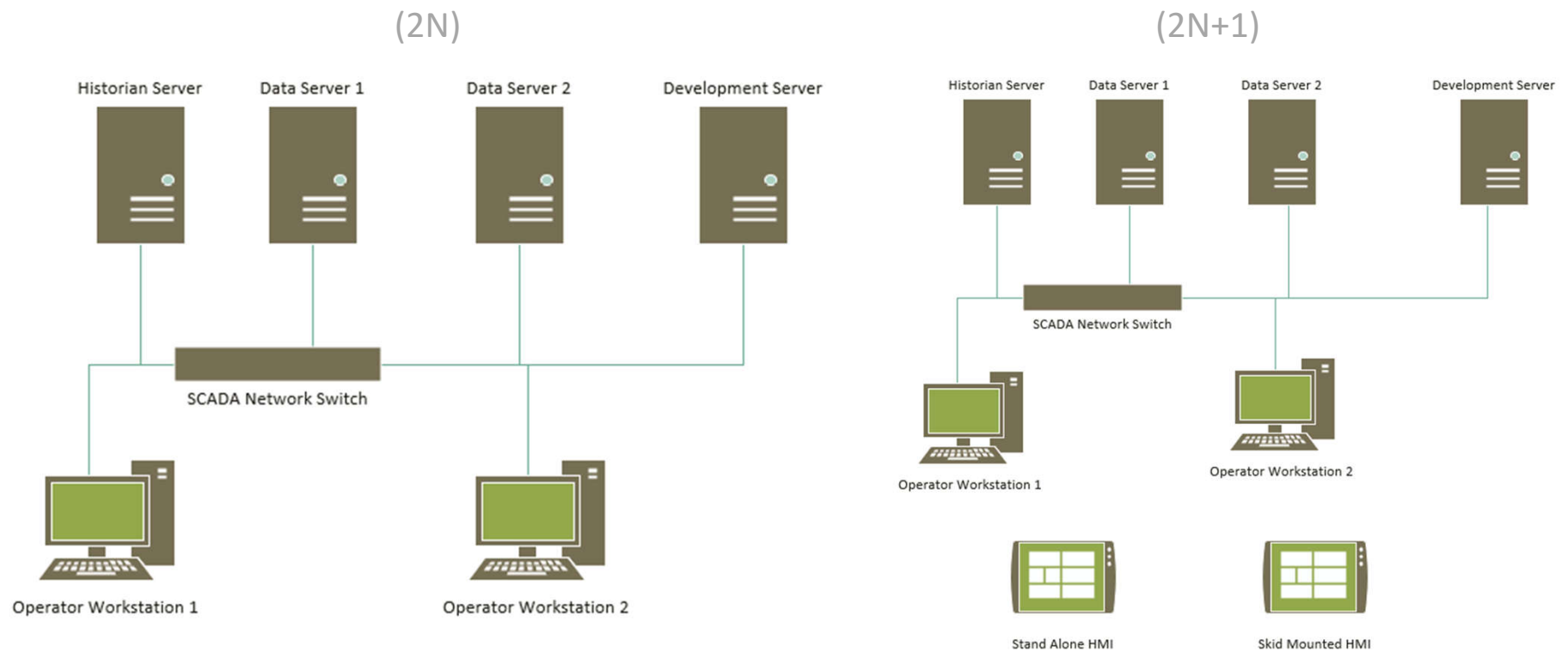
- Redundant Power Supplies:** Indicated by red arrows pointing to units E-11 and E-12.
- Redundant Controllers:** Indicated by red arrows pointing to units E-13 and E-14.
- Other Labels:** E-1, E-2, E-3, E-4, E-5, E-6, E-7, E-8, E-9, E-10, E-11, E-12, E-13, E-14, E-15, E-16, E-17, E-18, E-19, E-20, E-21, E-22, E-23, E-24, E-25, E-26, E-27, E-28, E-29, E-30, E-31, E-32, E-33, E-34, E-35, E-36, E-37, E-38, E-39, E-40, E-41, E-42, E-43, E-44, E-45, E-46, E-47, E-48, E-49, E-50, E-51, E-52, E-53, E-54, E-55, E-56, E-57, E-58, E-59, E-60, E-61, E-62, E-63, E-64, E-65, E-66, E-67, E-68, E-69, E-70, E-71, E-72, E-73, E-74, E-75, E-76, E-77, E-78, E-79, E-80, E-81, E-82, E-83, E-84, E-85, E-86, E-87, E-88, E-89, E-90, E-91, E-92, E-93, E-94, E-95, E-96, E-97, E-98, E-99, E-100.



# Supervisory HMI Architecture



# Supervisory HMI Architecture



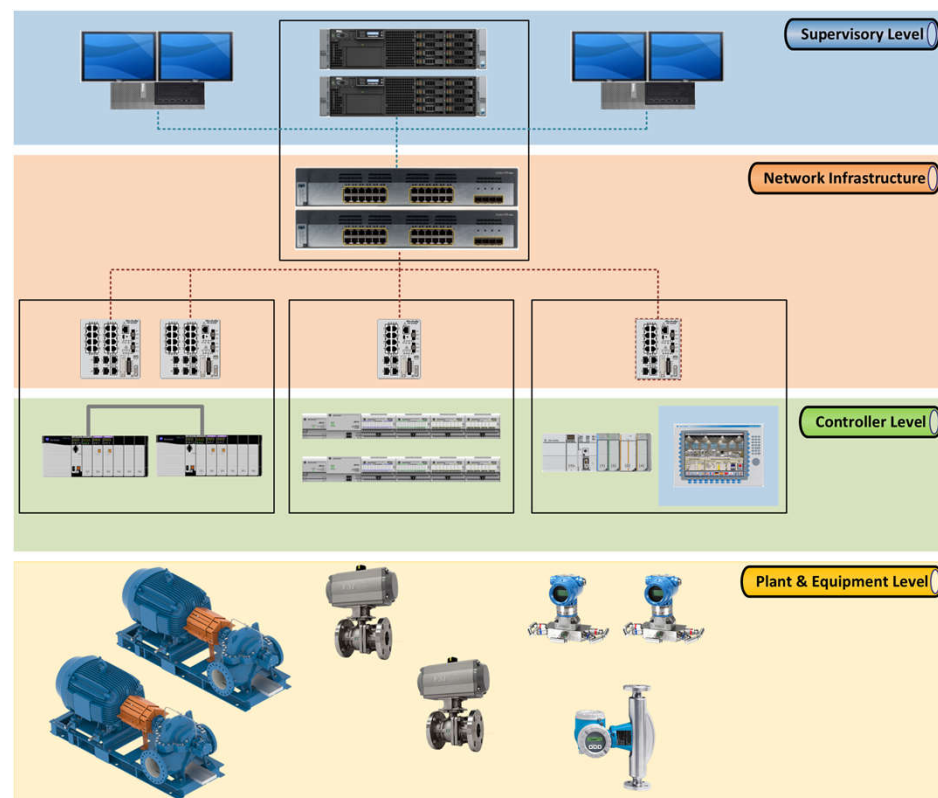
LEADING THE WAY  
**CampusEnergy2022**

Feb.15-18 | Westin Boston Seaport District Hotel | Boston, MA

INTERNATIONAL  
DISTRICT ENERGY  
ASSOCIATION

# Cost Impacts and Considerations

- Supervisory Level
- Network Infrastructure
- Controller Level
- Plant and Equipment Level



# Cost Impacts and Considerations

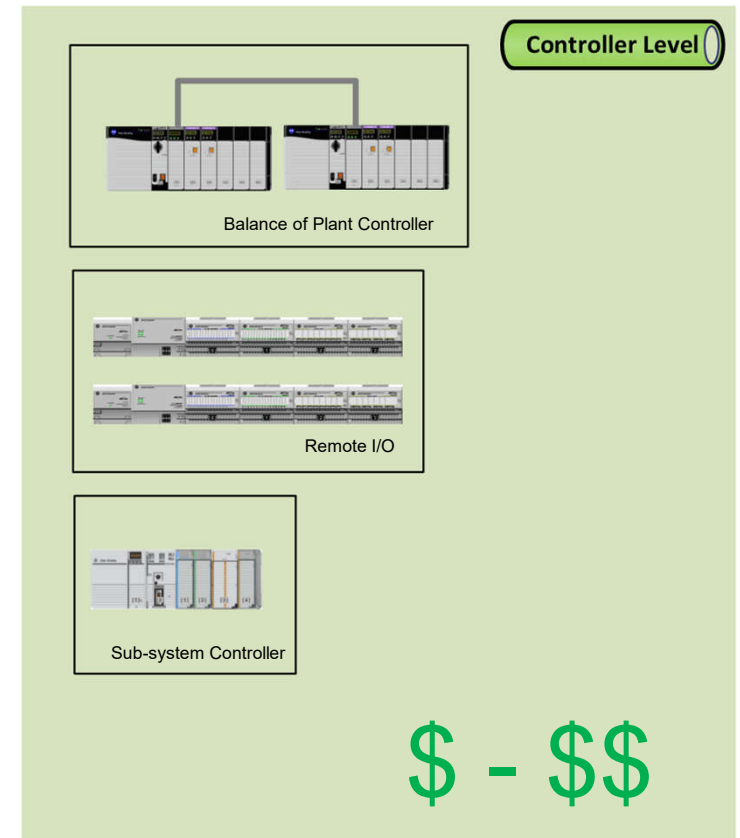
- Field devices, equipment, sub-systems
- Up-front costs
- Life cycle costs – long term planning
- Straight forward and Tangible





# Cost Impacts and Considerations

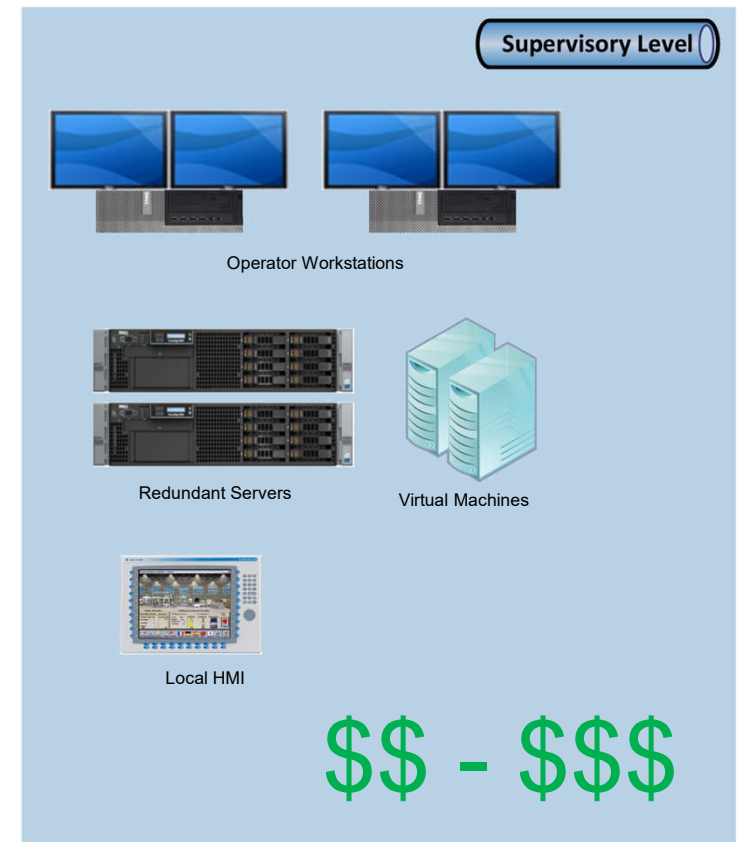
- Controller redundancy for Balance of Plant (BOP) vs. equipment/sub-system
- Approximately 1.5x more controller hardware cost
- Other redundant and resilient strategies at the controller level





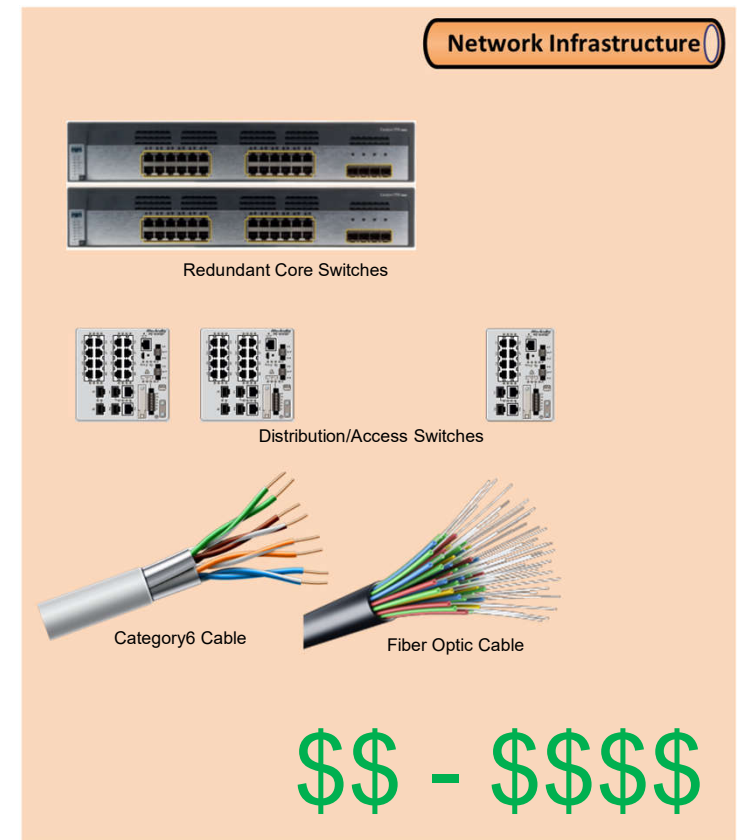
# Cost Impacts and Considerations

- Redundant hardware and software licenses
- Approximately 2x more supervisory hardware & software cost
- Other redundant and resilient strategies at the supervisory level



# Cost Impacts and Considerations

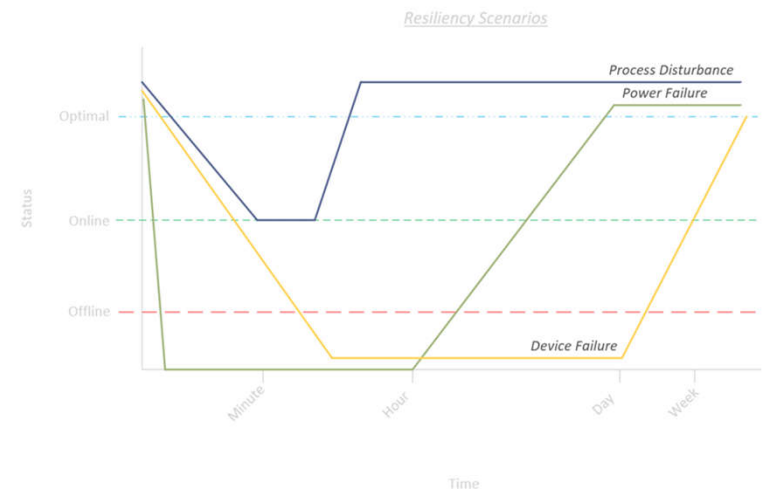
- Redundant hardware
- Approximately 2x more network hardware cost
- Physical infrastructure
- Other redundant and resilient strategies for network infrastructure



# Exercise 1 - Thoughts

Think about a resiliency scenario within your system or design

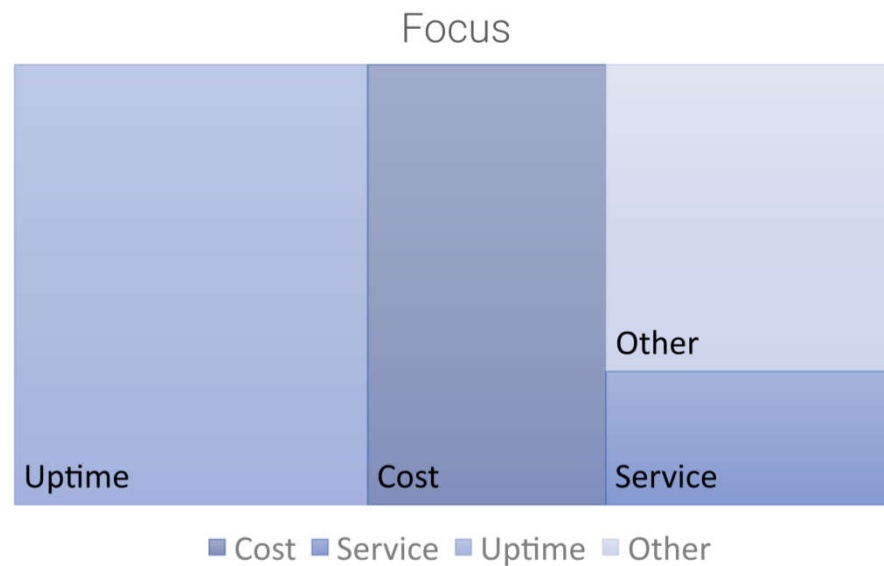
- What is the probability of this scenario affecting the operation?
- How will it affect them?
- How can this be mitigated?
- Is redundancy a part of a solution?



## Exercise 2 – Considerations

What are you as a customer focused on / what are your constraints?

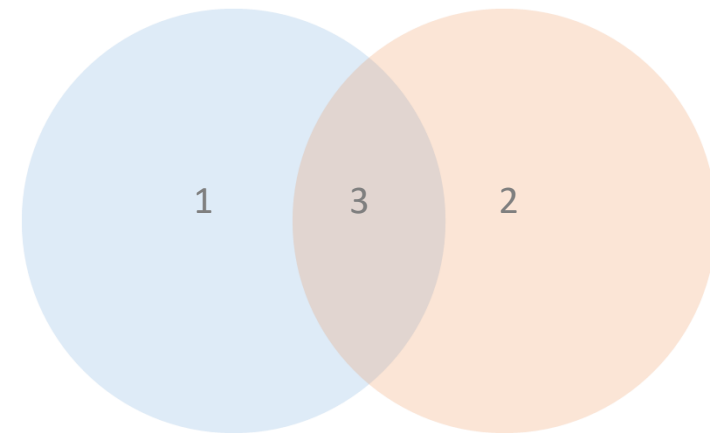
- Cost
- Serviceability
- Uptime
- Other



# Exercise 3 – Solutions

## Evaluation Criteria

- What solution best mitigates your resiliency scenario?
- What solution best fits your constraints?
- Is there a middle ground solution?
- Reevaluate with alternative solutions!



# Lessons Learned

- Early planning saves time and money
- Create achievable goals for each project, upgrade, or service visit
- Avoiding single points of failure when practical
- Keep it simple – startup / troubleshooting / serviceability
- Documentation and Communication is critical for long term success



# Questions?

*LEADING THE WAY*  
**CampusEnergy2022**

Feb.15-18 | Westin Boston Seaport District Hotel | Boston, MA



# Thank You!

**Grant Selking**

Director, Midwest Region

[Grant.Selking@thermosystems.com](mailto:Grant.Selking@thermosystems.com)

**Haig Monokian, P.E.**

Engineering Team Lead

[Haig.Monokian@thermosystems.com](mailto:Haig.Monokian@thermosystems.com)

**Grant Kircher**

Account Manager

[Grant.Kircher@thermosystems.com](mailto:Grant.Kircher@thermosystems.com)



[www.thermosystems.com](http://www.thermosystems.com)