Auburn University Basketball Arena:

How Building Data Analytics Achieved Energy and O&M Savings While Improving Comfort and Sustainability

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- Auburn University & Cimetrics Collaboration
- Auburn Arena Background
- Case Study Findings:
 - Fan speed control
 - Dehumidification control
 - Damper controls
 - Heat exchanger modification
- Ongoing Commissioning Results
- Questions

Auburn + Cimetrics Collaboration

- University Sustainability Goals
 - American College & University Presidents Climate Commitment (ACUPCC)
 - Carbon neutral by 2050
 - Reduce campus energy intensity 20% by 2020 based on 2006 baseline
- Ongoing commissioning identified annual savings
 - Energy: \$444,276
 - CO₂: 4,560 metric tons
 - Electrical: 2,560 MWh
 - HW: 31,000 kgal

- CHW: 108,000 kgal
 - Steam: 1,150 mlb
 - Natural gas: 1,257 MCF

 Cumulative savings of \$900,000 and 29% reduction in MMBTU/ft² between 2008 and 2013

Auburn Basketball Arena

- Built in 2010
- 276,568 ft², \$92.5 million facility
- 9,121 seat main court
- Use: Men's and Women's basketball, Women's gymnastics, music events, camps, commencements
- Additional space: practice courts, locker rooms, weight training, sports medicine, offices, suites & lounges, food prep and service, athletics museum
- Connected to central hot water and chilled water systems

Issues Identified

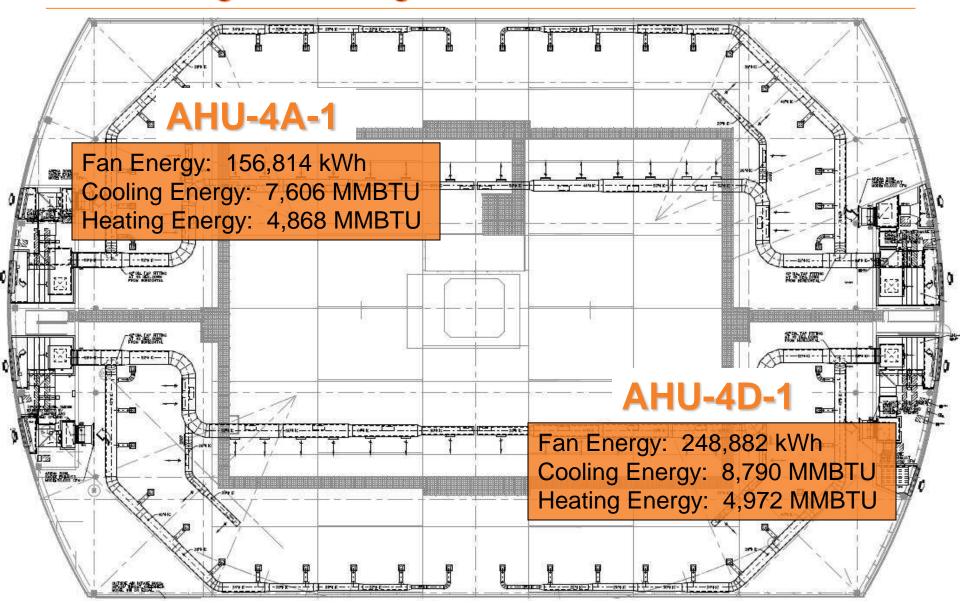
- Main court AHUs:
 - Supply fan VFDs running at constant speeds
 - Cooling valves 100% open in dehumidification mode
 - Economizer optimization
- Building pressurization
- Domestic hot water heat exchanger configuration
- Chilled water pump differential pressure exceeding setpoint
- AHU operation improvements:
 - Occupancy scheduling
 - Static pressure setpoint reset
 - Damper control
 - Temperature control
- VAV operation improvements

Arena Data Collection & Reporting

- Building automation system (HVAC) data collection, analysis, and reporting by Cimetrics started in Sept. 2011:
 - 2,145 total JCI points polled 24/7/365
 - 15-minute polling frequency
 - 7,798 computed points
 - 200,000+ samples per day
- Equipment monitored and analyzed:
 - 23 air handling units & 19 exhaust fans
 - 5 hot water & chilled water pumps
 - 100 terminal units
 - Multiple system control valves

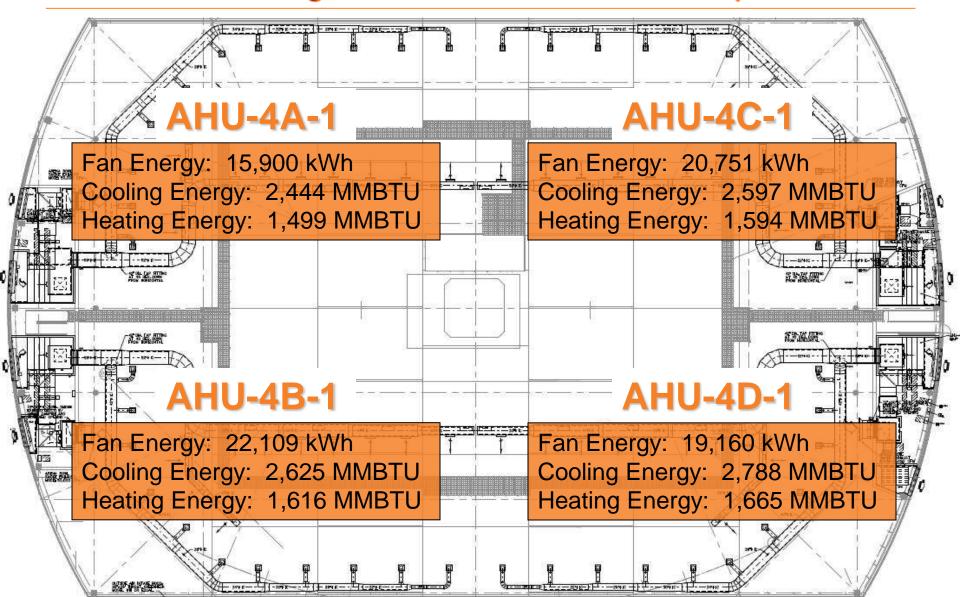
Main Court Supply Fan Speed Control

Original Configuration: 2 fans at 100%

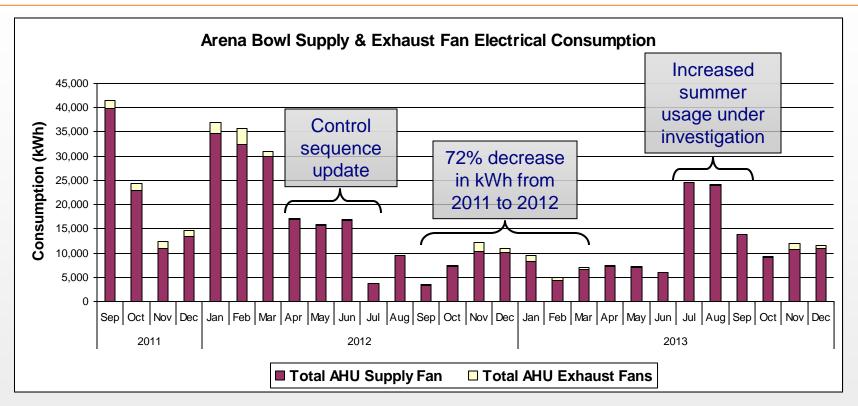


Main Court Supply Fan Speed Control

Final Configuration: 4 fans variable speeds



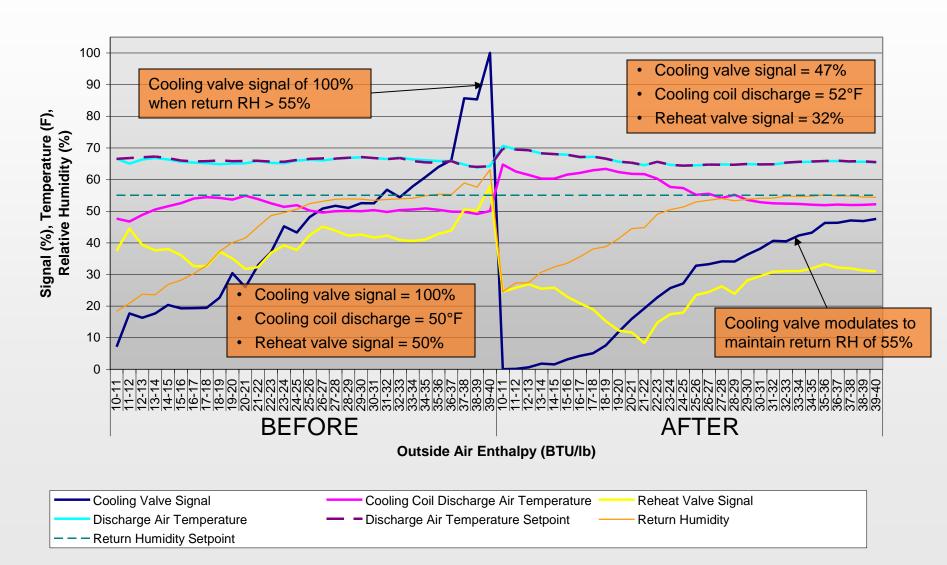
Main Court Fan Speed Control Results



- 184,500 kWh reduction over 7 month period
- \$9,200 savings over 7 months
- \$15,700 annualized savings
- 72% reduction in electricity consumption

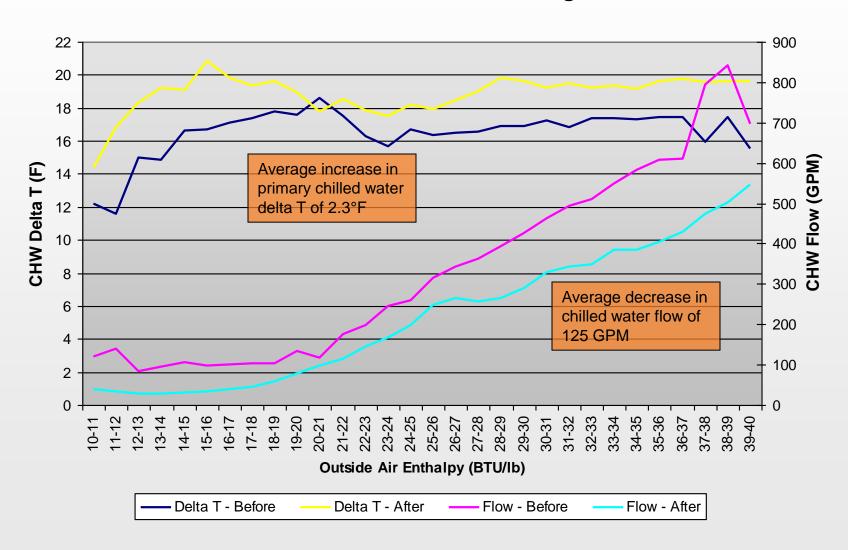
Main Court Dehumidification Control

AHU Dehumidification Control - Average Across 4 AHUs

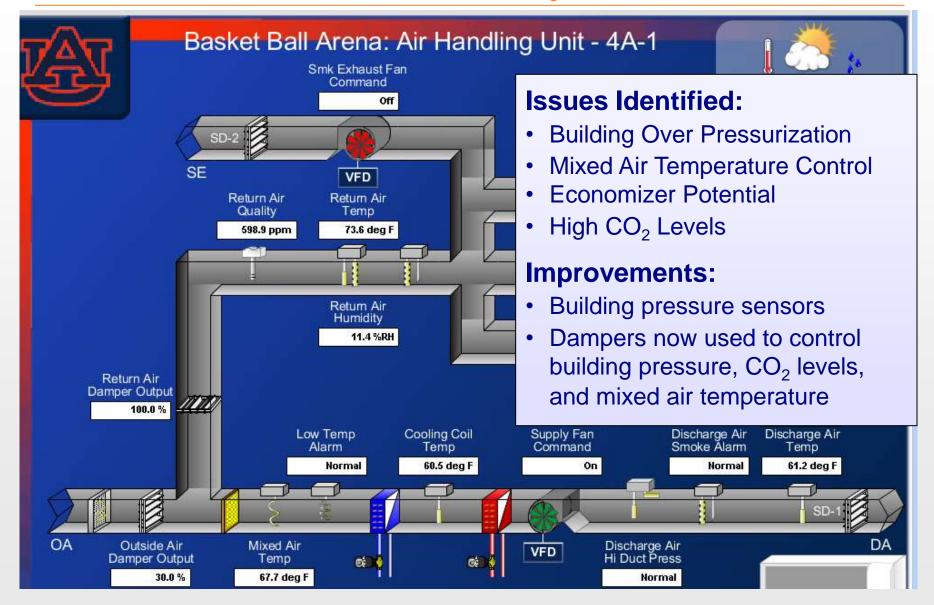


Main Court Dehumidification Control

AHU Dehumidification Control and Building Chilled Water



Main Court AHU Damper Control



Heat Exchanger Modification

Issue Identified:

 Instantaneous domestic hot water heaters had three-way valves on primary side.



Central Hot Water Plant Effect 1400 1200 BEFORE AFTER 400 200 1000 0

Estimated Annual Savings:

Average Daily Delta T (°F)

Central Plant - \$10,000

Average Daily Flow GPM

Energy & Environmental Results

- Estimated results based on Cimetrics recommendations and Auburn University implementation
 - Annual savings: \$114,000
 - Annual carbon savings: 1,800 metric-tons CO₂
- Energy intensity based on actual utility data
 - 2010: 188,476 BTU/ft²
 - 2011: 165,950 BTU/ft²
 - 2012: 150,447 BTU/ft²
 - 2013: 151,290 BTU/ft²

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