

* Quiet Revolution in Energy Savings

* Smart Buildings NJ

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* Smart Buildings NJ, Division of Scientific Air



Honeywell



- * Third Generation in HVAC, 2 Electrical Engineers
 - * Steam, Oil, Gas, Electric, Heat, AC (electric and absorption)...
 - * Office Buildings, Factories, Warehouses, Schools, Churches,...
- * Saving energy before it was 'in' or Green.

* **Presentation**

- * Basis of the revolution, enabling technologies
- * Energy Use by year of construction
- * How they sell you energy, KWH
- * How to Save Energy
 - * Where are you now?
 - * How to get to where you are going
- * Free Lunch
 - * Comfort levels go up
 - * Complaints go down
 - * Productivity improved
 - * Remote monitoring & diagnostics

- * New Tools and Systems, “As large a change as AC in the 1960’s”
 - * Sophisticated Solutions now cost effective under 200k ft. Electronics and network software.
 - * VFDs
 - * BACnet, (IOT, Internet of Things, M2M)
 - * Sensors, Temperature, CO2, Enthalpy
 - * LEDs
 - * Building Simulation

* Linear Energy Savings

* ASHRAE codes

Cheat Sheet	Item	90.1-2004	90.1-2007	90.1-2010	189.1-2011	Worst to best
	Heating Efficiency	80%	80%	80%	81%	
Energy Eff Ratio	Cooling Efficiency (EER)	10.3	11.2	11	11.2	9%
Integrated Part Load Value	Cooling IPLV			11.4		
	Economizer	NR	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Service Water Heating	SWH Efficiency	80%	80%	90%	80%	0%
	Roof Insulation (R value)	15	15	20	25	67%
Delta T / Heat Flux	Wall (R Value)	13	13	13	13	0%
Continuous	CI (R value)	3.8	7.7	7.5	10	163%
	Slab				10	
BTU/SF	Window U Factor	0.57	0.55	0.42	0.45	27%
Solar Heat Gain Coeff. Fraction of solar into building	Window SHGC	0.39	0.4	0.46	0.35	11%
Lighting Power Density	LPD (W/SF)	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	11%
Energy Use Intensity	Avg EUI (kBtu/SF/Yr)	51	47	36	25	104%
Operating Cost	Dollars / ft/yr	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.67	\$ 2.81	\$ 1.95	
Excess Energy Cost	Penalty	\$ 2.03	\$ 1.72	\$ 0.86	\$ -	

* PSE&G Bill

PSE&G Electric		Charges		Rate - LPLS
Reading Nov 20		PoD ID: FE00001126730498028		
Actual On-Peak	3252	Delivery		
Actual Off-Peak1	356	Service charge		\$2,024.18
Actual Off-Peak2	2214	Distribution charges		
Reading Jun 7		Annual Demand	268.80 kW @ \$19,612.25/1190	5,271.80
Estimated On-Peak	2170	Summer Demand	268.80 kW @ \$29,793.41/15179	8,008.47
Estimated Off-Peak1	246	kWh - On-peak	165,320 kWh @ \$0.008414983	1,392.58
Estimated Off-Peak2	1536	Next	95,760 kWh @ \$0.008414996	805.82
Multiplier	240	kWh - Off-peak	119,760 kWh @ \$0.008414997	1,007.78
On-peak kWh	262080	Next	69,360 kWh @ \$0.008414937	583.66
Off-peak kWh	189120	Societal Benefits	451,200 kWh @ \$0.003757588	1,697.14
Total kWh	451200	Securitization Transition	451,200 kWh @ \$0.012021986	5,424.32
Distribution Demands		Sub-Total Delivery		\$28,980.75
Annual Demand kW	268.80	Supply*		
Summer Demand kW	268.80	BGS Capacity		
Measured Demands		Generation	273.23 kW @ \$34,435.054/735	9,408.69
On-Peak kW	537.60	Transmission	240.70 kW @ \$22.035389335	5,304.64
Off-Peak1 kW	369.60	BGS Energy		
Off-Peak2 kW	456.00	On-peak	37440 kWh @ \$0.090172909	3,375.04
Constant	240	Next	49720 kWh @ \$0.088971059	4,334.67
Supply Capacity		Next	48720 kWh @ \$0.085410320	4,161.22
Generation kW	273.23	Next	47040 kWh @ \$0.085500000	4,068.96
Transmission kW	240.70	Next	46720 kWh @ \$0.076817939	3,742.57
		Next	31440 kWh @ \$0.076876908	2,417.01
		Off-peak	26880 kWh @ \$0.050952946	1,361.82
		Next	35040 kWh @ \$0.049462943	1,733.15
		Next	34800 kWh @ \$0.045302011	1,597.39
		Next	34080 kWh @ \$0.046993904	1,601.45
		Next	35280 kWh @ \$0.050698129	1,788.63
		Next	23040 kWh @ \$0.050756944	1,169.44
		Sub-Total Supply		\$46,065.68
		Total electric charges		\$75,046.43

KW Charges

Summer Peak
Winter Peak

KW 5 month peak
KW, 12 month peak
KWH, On Peak
KWH, Off Peak
KW, Transmission
KW, Generation

23 line items on bill

* Electric Bill

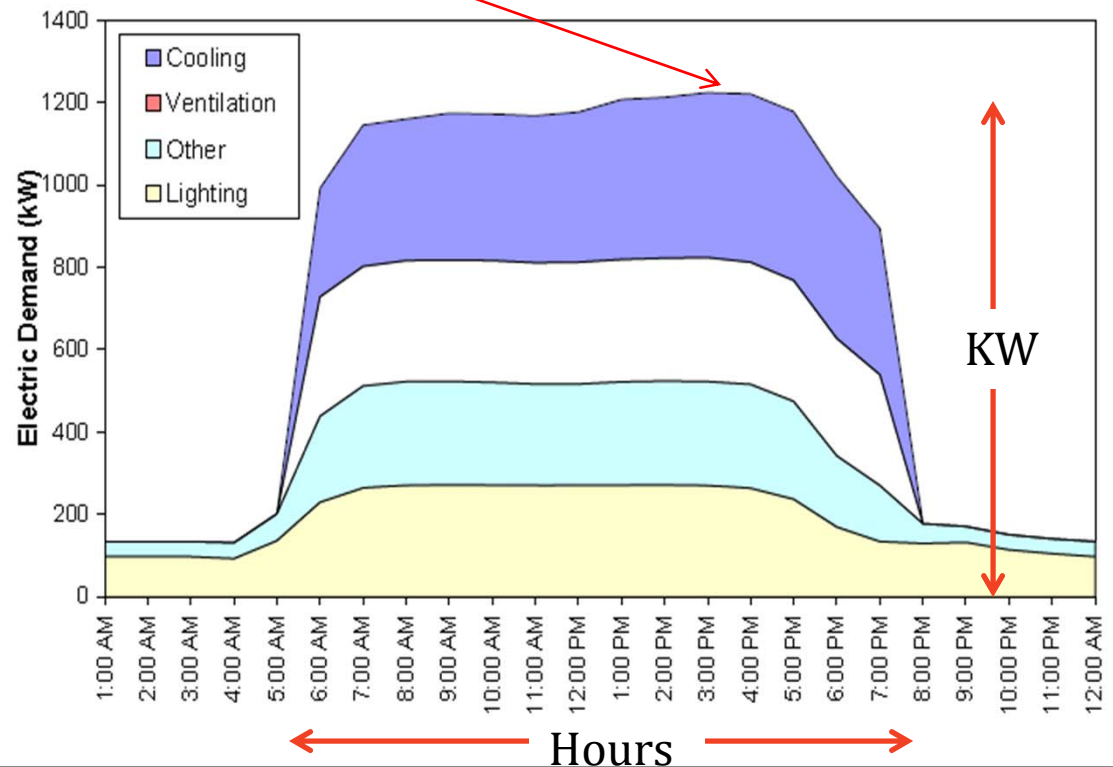
* Pay two buckets, KW (kilowatt) & KWH (kilowatt hours)

* Reduce KW, Hours, or both

Figure 3 - Typical Office Building Load Profile – Baseline Scenario

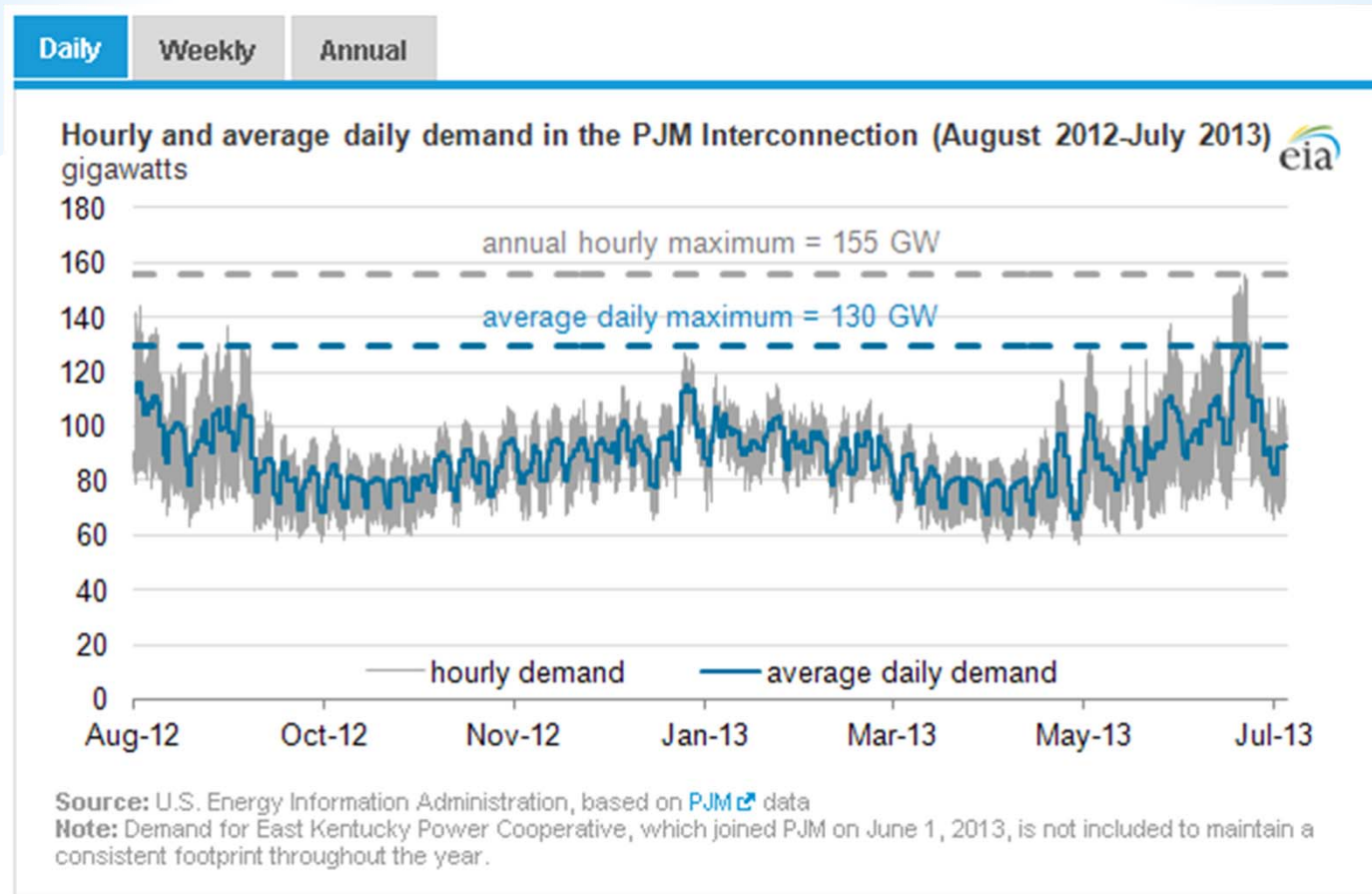
Assumptions

- High rise office building
- 250,000 square feet
- Centrifugal chiller / gas-fired hot water boiler
- 7:00am – 6:00pm, Mon-Fri
- Chicago, Illinois
- Typical summer day



* KW Charges, 5 month peak and 12 month peak

* PSE&G is part of PJM



*Presentation

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* ASHRAE Audits

- * 1. Walk through, almost worthless
- * 2. Model with BSO and compare bills to expected
- * 3. Difference analysis, “What’s wrong and how to fix”
 - * Need detailed ‘as is’ plan.
 - * Model expected savings

Type of Audit	Brief Description
Level 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief on-site survey of the building • Savings and cost analysis of low-cost/no-cost Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs) • Identification of potential capital improvements meriting further consideration
Level 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More detailed building survey • Breakdown of energy use • Savings and cost analysis of all ECMs • Identification of ECMs requiring more thorough data collection and analysis (Level 3)
Level 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention to capital-intensive projects identified during the Level 2 audit • More detailed field analysis • More rigorous engineering analysis • Cost and savings calculations with a high level of accuracy

* Plan, Building System Optimization

* Model building with real world data for region.

Building Properties

Building Footprint

General Information

Building Type: Office

Building Subcategory: Mid-rise (3-6 stories)

Building Identifier: BLD1

Building Information

Building Shape: T-shaped

Zoning Method: By exposure

Building Dimensions

X1: 150.0 ft Y1: 100.0 ft

X2: 50.0 ft Y2: 50.0 ft

X3: 50.0 ft

Perimeter Zone Depth: 15.0 ft

Number of Floors: 4

Floor-to-floor Height: 12.0 ft

Floor-to-ceiling Height: 9.0 ft

Window Area (% of Wall): 30 %

Summary

Number of Spaces Created: 27

Total Building Floor Area: 40000.0 ft²

Floor Area by Floor: 10000.0 ft²

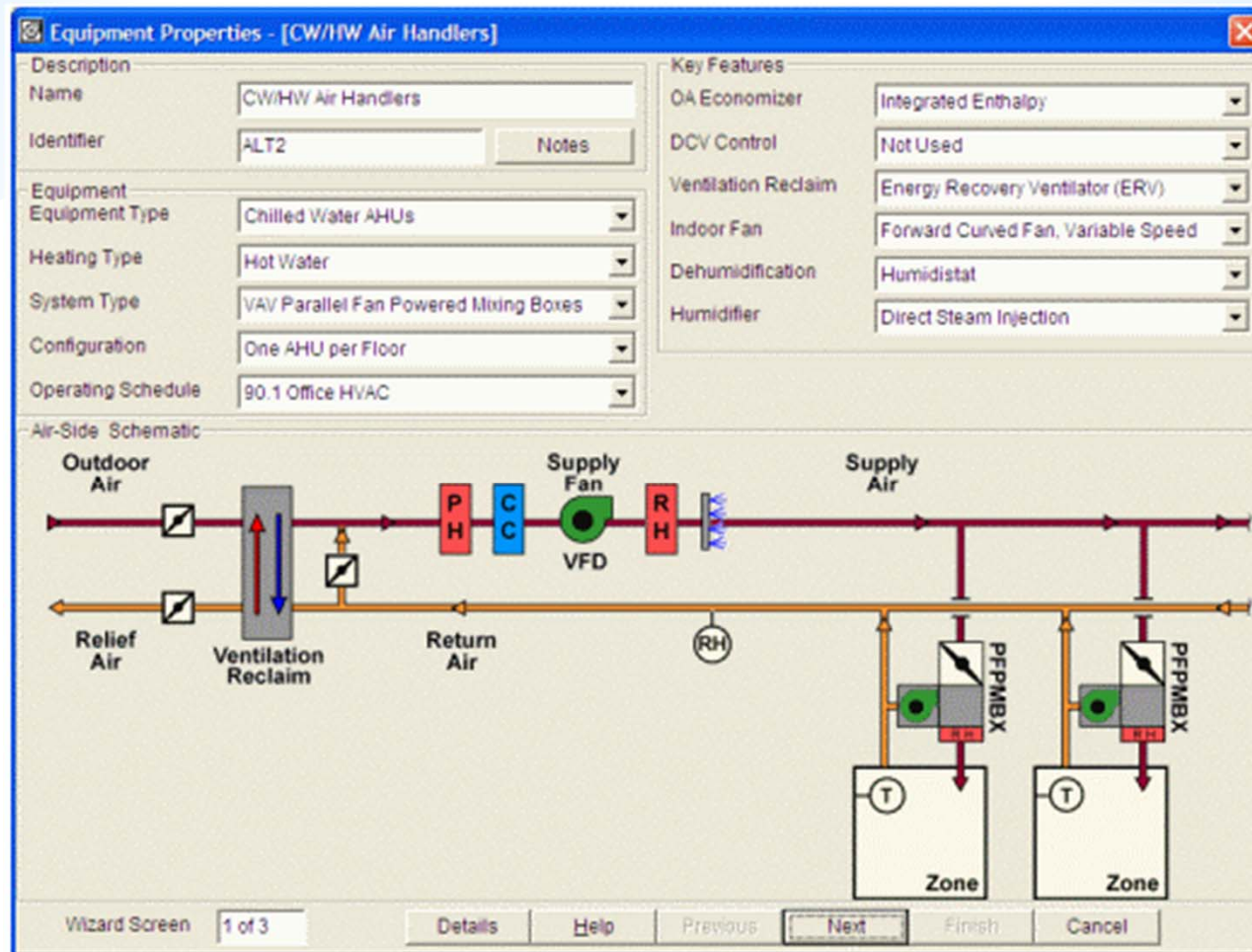
Gross Wall Area: 24000.0 ft²

Total Window Area: 7200.0 ft²

Wizard Screen 1 of 2

Help Previous Next Finish Cancel

* Plan, Building System Optimization



* Plan, Building System Optimization

Utility Rate Properties

Electric Rate

Rate Name: Georgia - EIA 2009

Rate Type: Simple

Energy: 0.08940 \$/kWh

Demand: 0.00000 \$/kW

CO2e: 1.670 lb/kWh

View/Edit Detailed Inputs

Fuel Rates

Natural Gas

Fuel Oil

Propane

Rate Name: Georgia - EIA 2009

Units of Measure: MCF

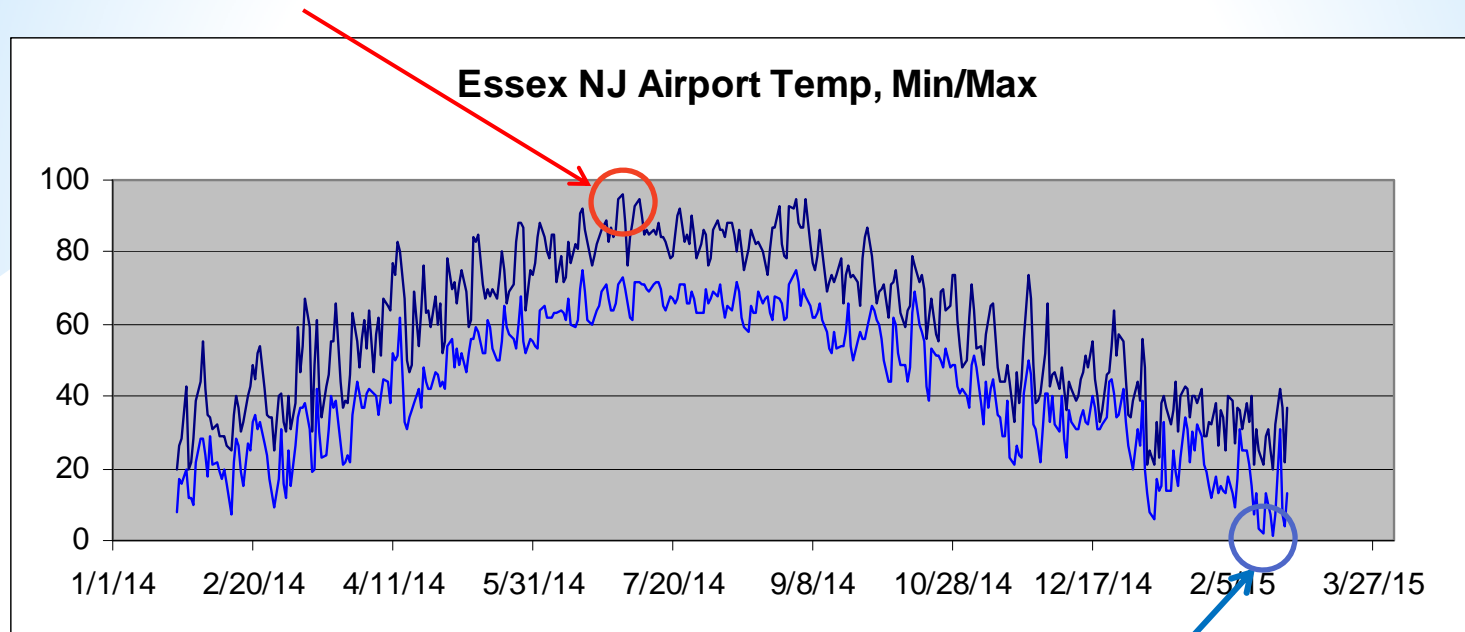
Conversion Factor: 1000.00000 MBTU/MCF

Price: 11.70000 \$/MCF

CO2e Emissions: 123.000 lb/MCF

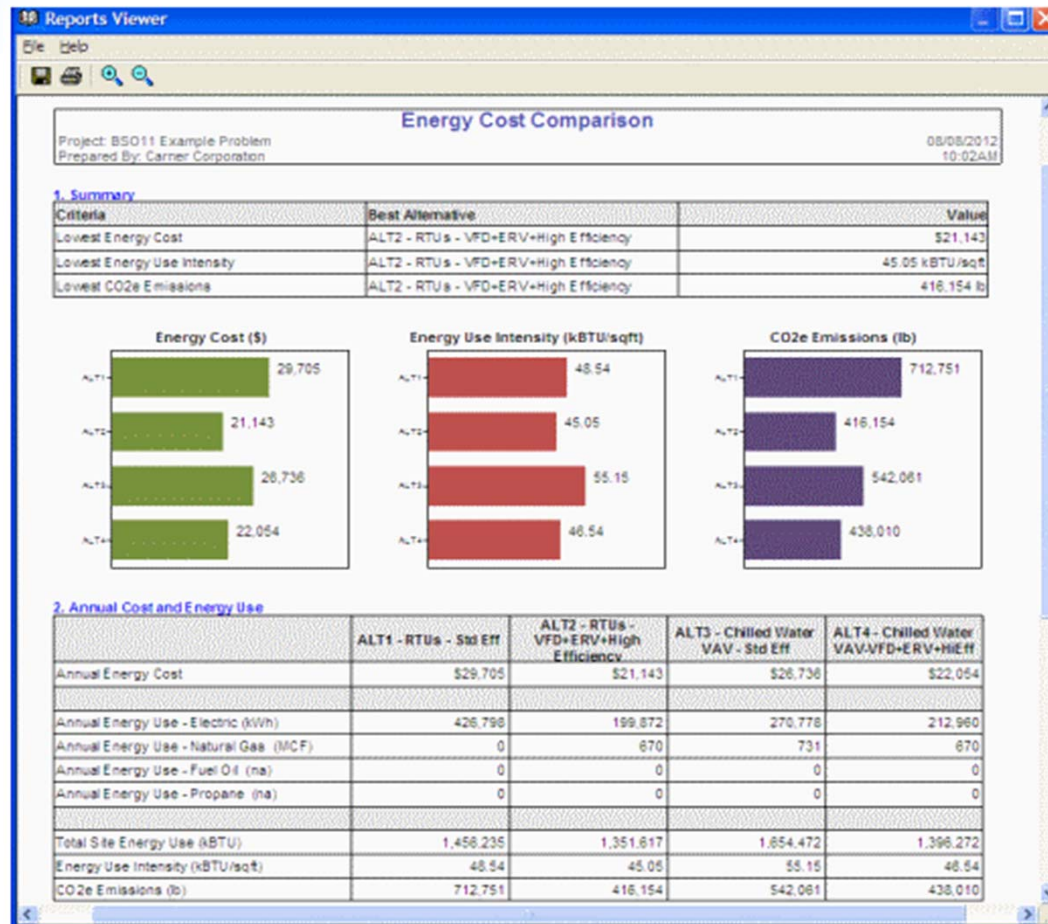
Help Finish Cancel

* Other Input into Simulation Model



* Plan, Building System Optimization

- * Accuracy is within ~ 5% of the bill for existing modeling
 - * Relative changes very accurate
- * Do we need to fix things to get back to the baseline?



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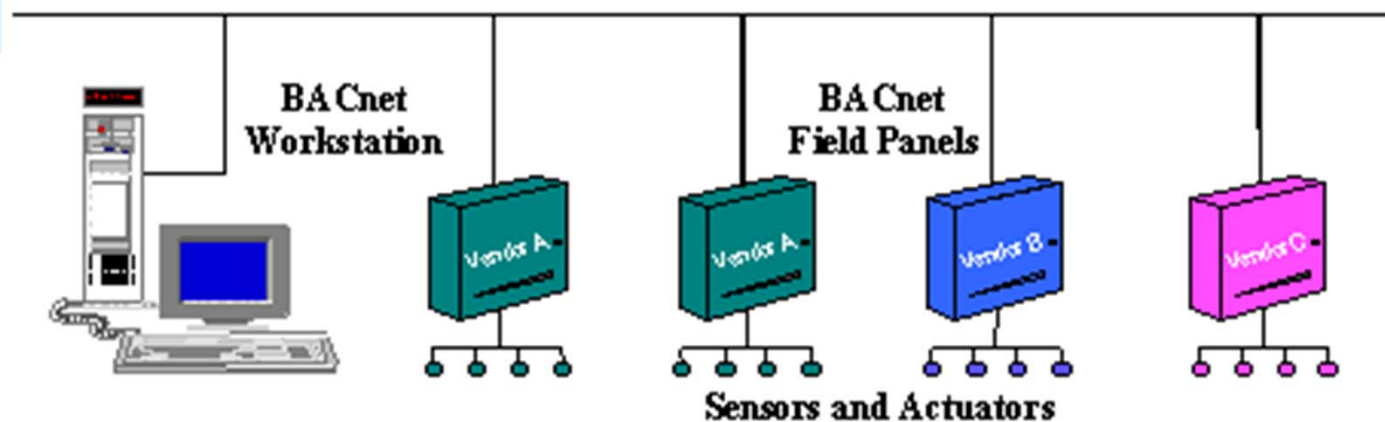
* Building Automation and Control Network, BAC-net

BACnet Applications

- **HVAC control**
- **Fire detection and alarm**
- **Lighting control**
- **Security**
- **"Smart" elevators**
- **Utility company interface**

"Native" BACnet

BACnet LAN - Ethernet, ARCNET, MS/TP, LonTalk, or BACnet/IP



Native BACnet devices provide BACnet communications directly, device to device

* BacNet Electric Monitoring

The screenshot displays a web-based monitoring interface for a PDU-6 Panel Board-A. The interface includes a navigation menu at the top with options like Home, Schedule, Alarm, Trends, Site Plan, Users, PUE, Log Out, and Help. The main display area shows the following data:

Phase	Current (A)
A0	14.8 A
B0	13.9 A
C0	16.6 A

Additional configuration and status information includes:

- PDU Number = 6
- Panel Board = A
- Phase Number = 0
- Description: PDU-6 Panel Board-A
- Breaker Ratings (Amps) = 225
- Global Hysteresis = +00000h 0ls 00s

A table of alarm thresholds and status is also present:

Alert Type	Warning Threshold (A)	Alarm Threshold (A)	Threshold Counter	Action
Phase A Warning Alert	135.0 A	180.0 A	1923.0	Reset
Phase B Warning Alert	135.0 A	180.0 A	258.0	Reset
Phase C Warning Alert	135.0 A	180.0 A	9.0	Reset

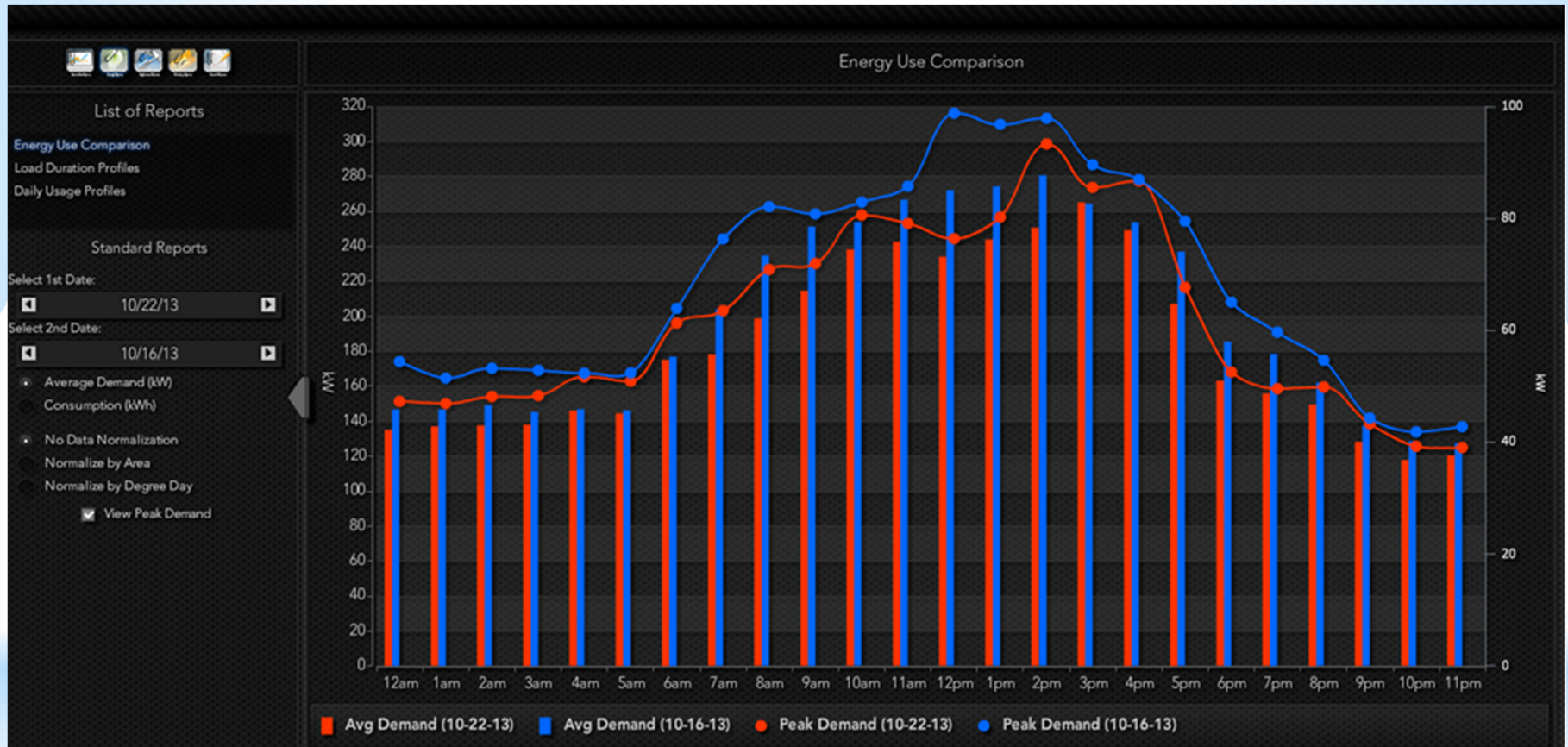
The interface also features a 'History' section with buttons for A0, B0, and C0, and a footer with copyright information for CALPERS and Technical Support.

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* New Sensors and Systems

- * Old temperature control was simple on/off
 - * Temperature sensors allow for partial load control
 - * CO2 sensors allow building to auto adjust to load
 - * Enthalpy Sensors allow 'free' cooling
- * Requires Communications, BACnet
- * **Partial Load is where the big savings are**
 - * *Where control makes a difference*

* Monitoring, Is it doing what it supposed to do?



- * Model Office Building, 30K ft. total, 2 story
 - * Requires a Building Mgmt. System, BACnet
 - * Demand Control Reset
 - * Measures worst case VAV box, throttle wide open
 - * Integrated Enthalpy
 - * Economizer
 - * Demand Control
 - * CO2 sensor for fresh air makeup

2. Annual Cost and Energy Use

	VAV00 - Sample	VAV04 - Sample	VAV07 - Sample	VAV07E - Sample
Annual Energy Cost (\$)	\$102,259	\$100,322	\$99,253	\$81,092
Annual Energy Use - Electric (kWh)	480,833	471,973	467,043	358,779
Annual Energy Use - Natural Gas (na)	0	0	0	0
Annual Energy Use - Fuel Oil (na)	0	0	0	0
Annual Energy Use - Propane (na)	0	0	0	0
Total Site Energy Use (kBtu)	1,640,603	1,610,371	1,593,552	1,224,153
Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/sqft)	54.69	53.68	53.12	40.81
CO2e Emissions (lb)	802,992	788,195	779,963	599,160

*** Previous Building, \$81,092 Energy Costs**

*** Out of date maintenance, nothing crazy**

*** Dirty filters (Raises static pressure)**

*** Dirty coil, (Lowers EER)**

*** Economizer not working**

\$8,442 Excess energy cost, +10%

- A lot more than a few filter changes

- BMS System allows you to spot changes

1. Summary

Criteria	Best Alternative	Value
Lowest Energy Cost	VAV00 - Sample	\$89,534
Lowest Energy Use Intensity	VAV00 - Sample	45.29 kBTU/sqft
Lowest CO2e Emissions	VAV00 - Sample	664,992 lb

* **What we do with a building management system**

- * Elevates level of control and comfort possible
 - * Advanced Scheduling,
 - * Integrated Enthalpy, Use free cooling
 - * Demand Control / CO2, auto adjust building
 - * Peak Shaving
 - * Demand Anticipation
 - * Lighting
 - * Security
- * Monitors actual versus expected performance
 - * Optimize to building limits
- * Monitors actual versus historical performance
 - * Guides maintenance and trouble resolution
- * ***Allows remote access and control***

* **Implementation 1**

- * 3 Floors Office Building, 70K ft. total, Cooling Tower, 300 ton, Paramus
- * No VFDs, 75 heat pumps, 2 - 20 HP fans, staged
 - * 1 Clock per floor
 - * \$4.20/ft. -> \$3.66/ft., \$.54/ft. savings, 13%, \$37,800
- * Network Thermostat system
 - * View whole building on PC
 - * Better 'stats
 - * Reloads program every night, Turn all off on Sunday
 - * ***Number of tenet complaints plummeted***
 - * Free Lunch, Something / Nothing

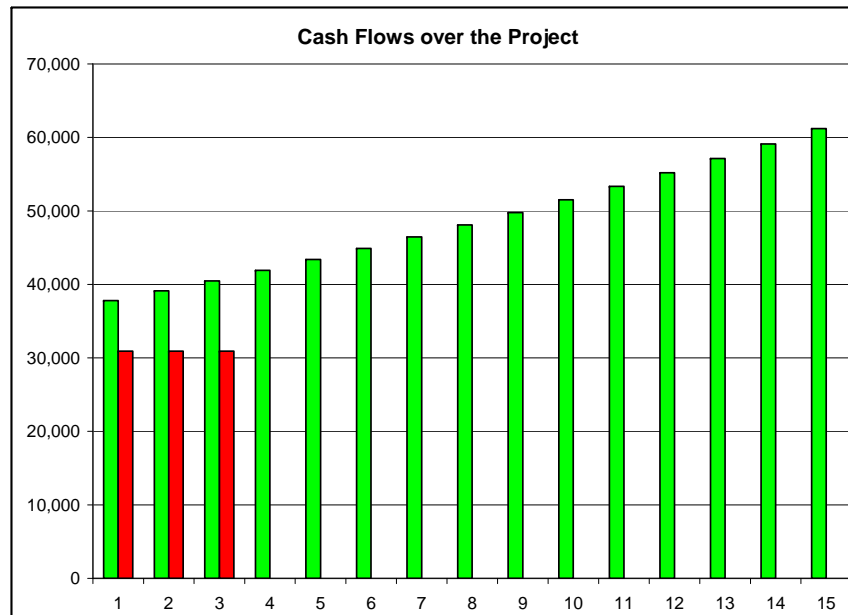
Stage 2 Project (1/12/15)

- New Cooling Tower
- 2 VFD drives, Circulating pump & Fan

- * A CFO look at the previous project
- * \$80K investment / Good Savings
- * How do I pay for it?
- * Our job to help you understand

Investment	\$	80,000
Annual Savings	\$	37,800
Equipment Life		15
LifeCycle Savings	\$	649,377
Simple Payback		2.12
IRR		51%
NPV	\$	413,014
Discount Rate		5%
Utility Increase		3.50%

Term		3.00
Rate		7.8%
Yearly Payment		(\$30,903)
Total Finance Cost		(\$92,708)



*

Questions

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* Implementation 2

* 50,000 ft, 2 story, Class B, Paramus NJ

* Water source, Cooling tower

* Fix night set back, didn't work

* 50 units, 7 clocks, 2 were working

* Didn't have a pre-bill

* Post bill \$3.20 / ft vs \$3.67 std

Investment	\$	2,500
Annual Savings	\$	23,500
Equipment Life		15
<hr/>		
LifeCycle Savings	\$	450,949
Simple Payback		0.11
IRR		943%
NPV	\$	301,754
Discount Rate		5%
Utility Increase		3.50%

* **Implimentation 3**

* **Three buildings, Rental Apts, 12/unit**

* "Gas Bills killing us", "People have windows open"

- * \$85K for 3 new boilers
- * Heat Timer from 60's, open loop
- * Replaced windows & insulated
- * No zone valves

* What we did, No change of physical plant

* **\$30K of Controls**

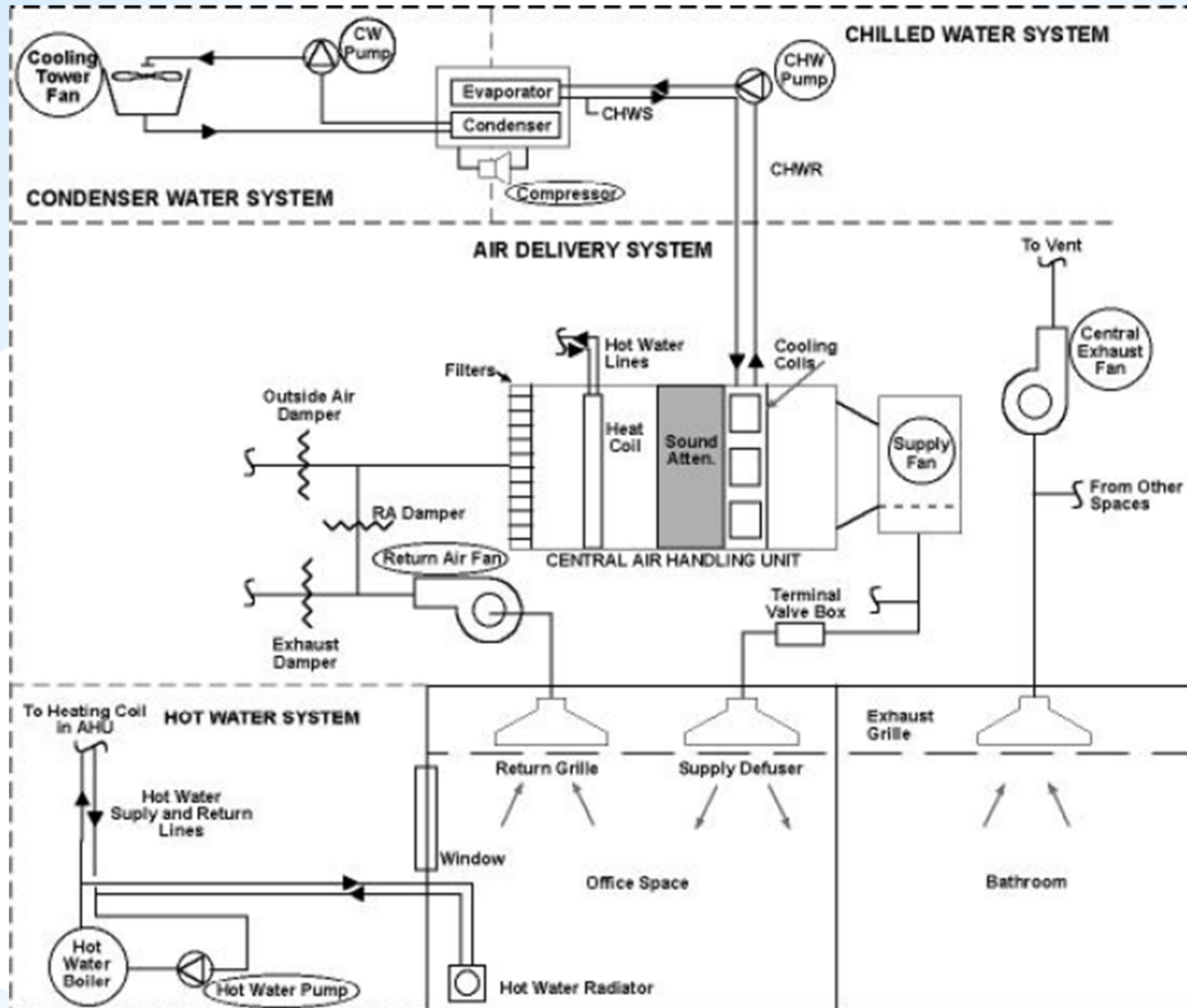
- * **PID control loop with 4 internal sensors**
- * **Staged boilers**
- * **# 4, 30 minutes all year**
- * **# 3, 45 minutes all year**
- * **# 2, October to May**
- * **# 1, always on**

Gas Bill dropped by 2/3's
Complaints dropped to zero

* Common Theme on all the Implementations

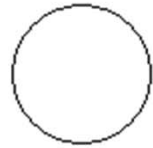
- * You have to know what a system is capable of
- * Easy money is getting building back to 'as built'.
 - * Update maintenance
 - * Fix controls
 - * Update sensors and systems
- * Systems degrade slow, people don't know how bad
 - * Overrides
 - * Economizers
 - * Staged performance
- * Comfort is a free by product
 - * Comfort higher
 - * Costs lower
- * New Technologies give us another 15-20% potential
 - * VFD Drive, Sensors, LED lights
 - * Building Management Systems

* Central System



Note: Power-using components are circled

* Linear Energy Savings



Energy Use is Proportional to Delta T

Toutside

Tinside

Summer

92 out, 72 in = Delta 20
10% savings, Bump stat up to 74

Winter

22 out, 72 in = Delta 50
10% savings, Bump stat down to 67

$$\text{Flux} = (T_{\text{outside}} - T_{\text{inside}}) / R$$

Wall, R=13

Roof, R=25

Window, U=.13 = 1/R. R= 2.4

* Economizer

* Cooling has two loads, internal & external

* Certain conditions cheaper to use outside air

* Outside air has to have a lower enthalpy, temp & humidity

* Measure inside and outside

* Use exhaust air to preheat incoming, 50% reclaim

Economizer

