



## LEVERAGING BIG DATA AT UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN

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# PRESENTATION OBJECTIVES

- How Big Data can be used to improve the operational efficiency of assets to reduce energy and maintenance costs and improve occupant comfort
- How to develop data collected by Building Automation Systems (BAS) into actionable knowledge
- How to prepare and implement a system to leverage Big Data



# OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Big Data and Strategic Goals
- Big Data and the Maintenance Maturity Continuum
- Harnessing Big Data using Fault Detection and Diagnostics (FDD)
- FDD Implementation and Results at UNL
- Wrap up:
  - Lessons Learned
  - Conclusions
  - Questions





# BIG DATA AND STRATEGIC GOALS

# WHAT IS BIG DATA?

- Big data is a term for data sets that are so large or complex that traditional data processing applications are inadequate

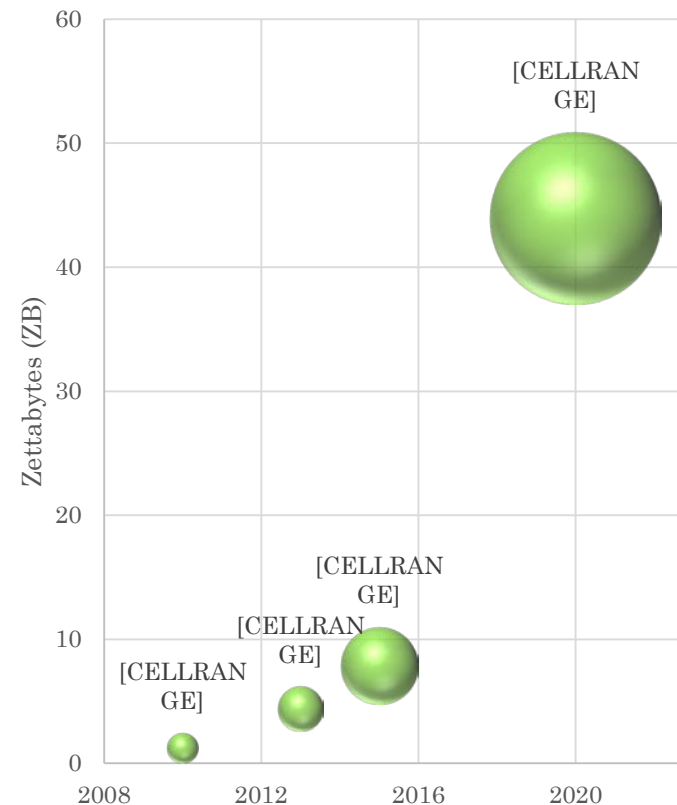
– Wikipedia



# BIG DATA IN PERSPECTIVE

- If the Digital Universe were represented by the memory in a stack of iPads:
  - In 2013 the stack would have reached 2/3 of the way to the moon
  - In 2020, the stack is projected to reach the moon 6.6 times

Expansion of Digital Universe



*1 ZB = 1 trillion GB*



# BIG DATA AT UNL FACILITIES

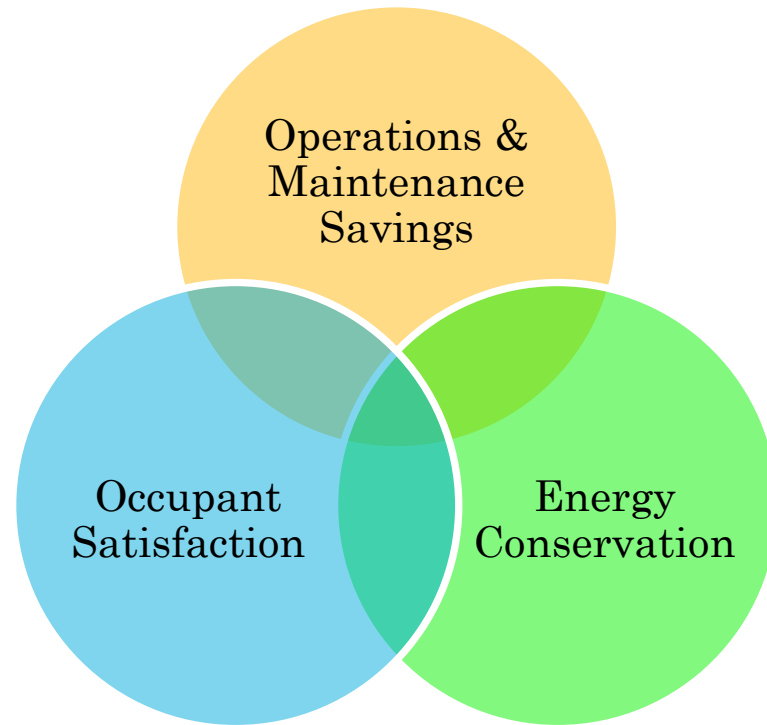
- 60,500 connected sensors and control devices
- 7.4 million new records collected *every day*
- Total volume of 7.2 billion records
- Most data is purged without ever being used

*A clear picture of our facilities' performance is obscured by the sheer volume of records*



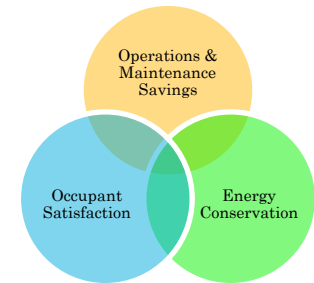
# WHY IS BIG DATA IMPORTANT?

- Big Data can be utilized to address Operations & Maintenance (O&M) costs
  - Typically the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest cost category in an institutional budget (after people costs)
- Big Data can be used to support the strategic goals of the institution





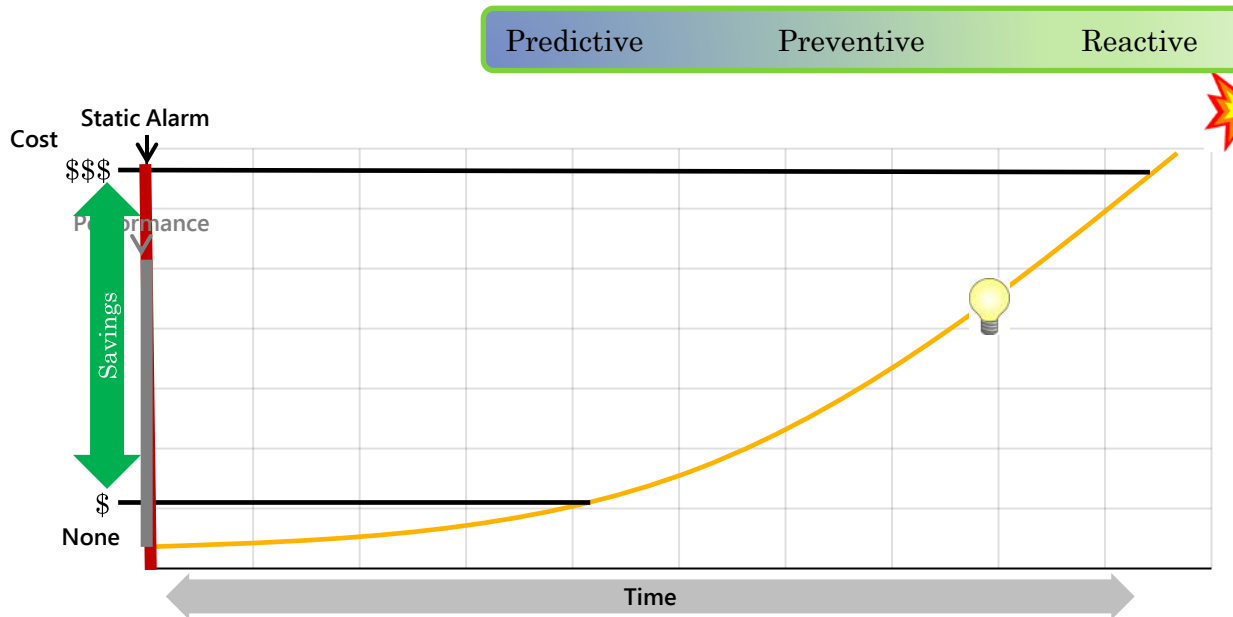
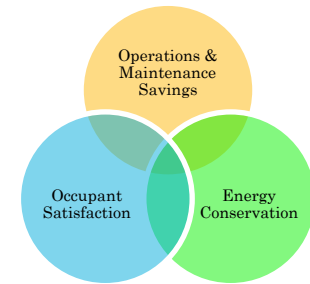
# ASSET DEGRADATION IS THE KEY



- The performance of campus assets (building equipment and infrastructure) will degrade over time
- As performance degrades, assets will typically:
  - Experience reduced useful life and may suffer catastrophic failure
  - Use more energy
  - Provide less reliable facility conditions
- Assets connected to the Building Automation System (BAS) can signal a change in condition and the need for a maintenance response



# FOCUS ON ASSET PERFORMANCE FOR COST SAVINGS



- Reduce Energy Consumption
- Avoid catastrophic breakdowns
- Resolve issues before occupant awareness

Degradation Curve





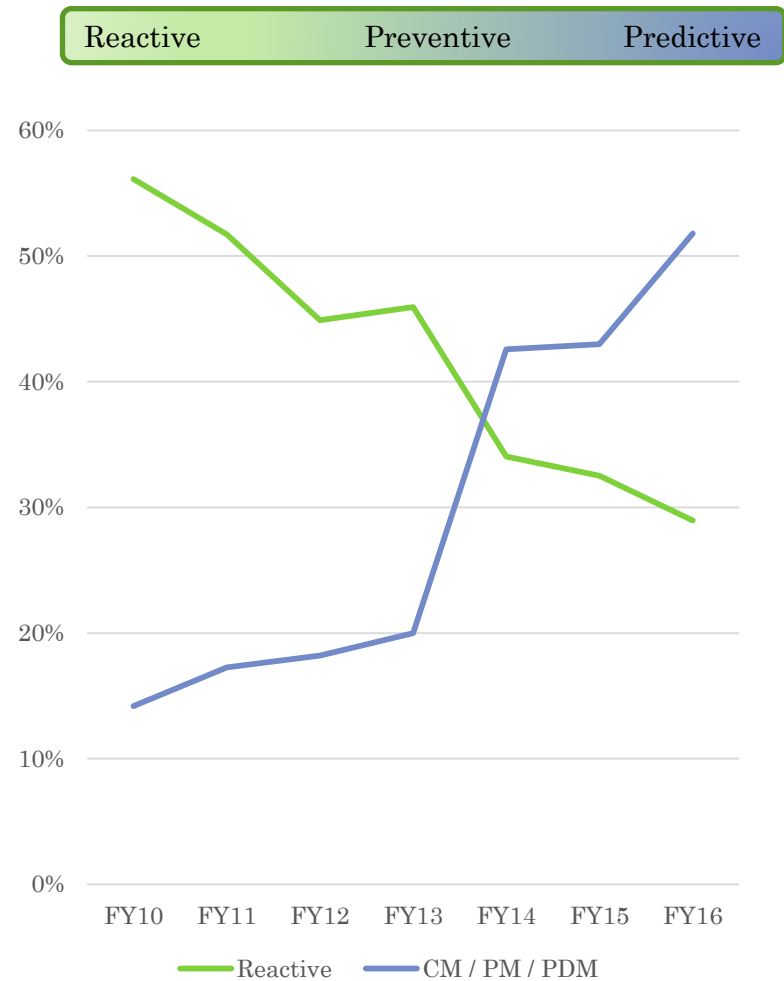
# MAINTENANCE MATURITY CONTINUUM AT UNL

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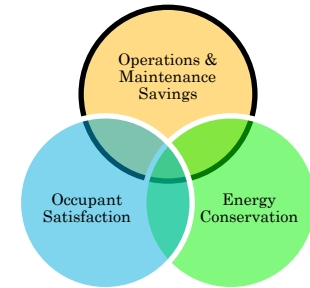


# TIMELINE OF MAINTENANCE MATURITY AT UNL

- Moved from centralized to zone-based shops
- Added sensors to collect equipment data
- Implemented calendar-based PM program
- Implemented Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS)
- Integrated CMMS and BAS



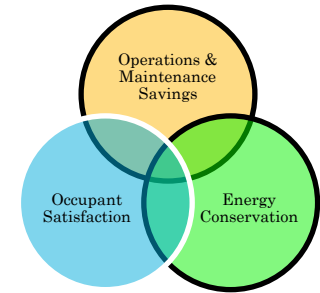
# DATA-DRIVEN PM DRIVES COST SAVINGS



- Semi-annual Fan, Pump, and Motor PMs
- Average frequency reduced from 6 to 10.5 months
- 30% cost savings versus calendar-based PMs

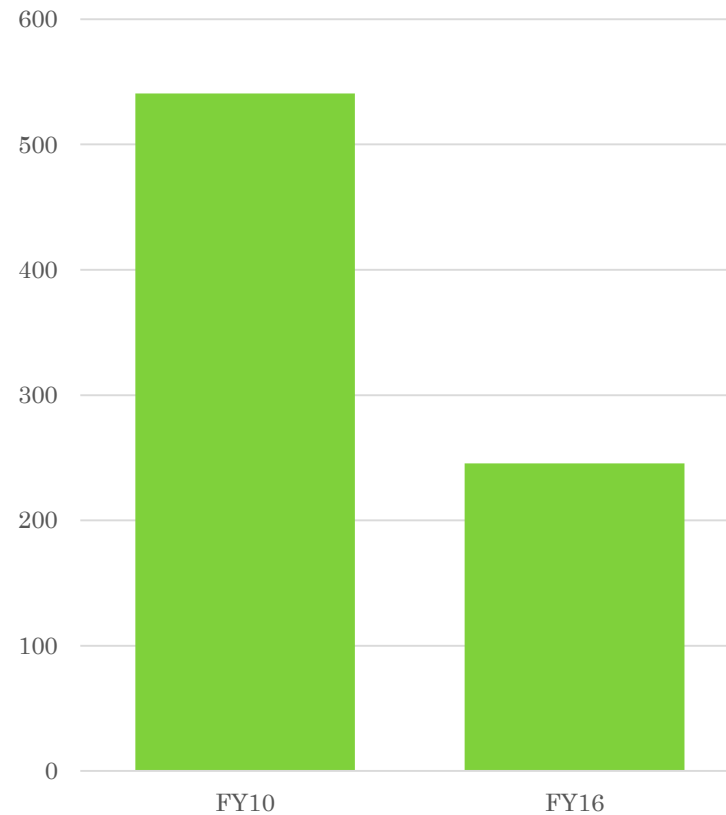


# DATA-DRIVEN FILTER PDM DRIVES COST SAVINGS

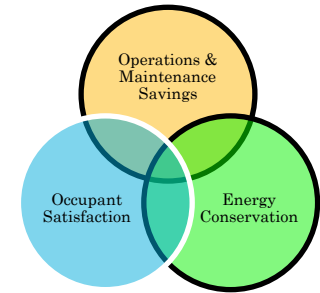


- 55% reduction in labor hours
- 50% fewer filters
- Reduced energy consumption
- Reduced environmental impact
- Improved Indoor Air Quality (IAQ)

Filter Replacement Labor Hours

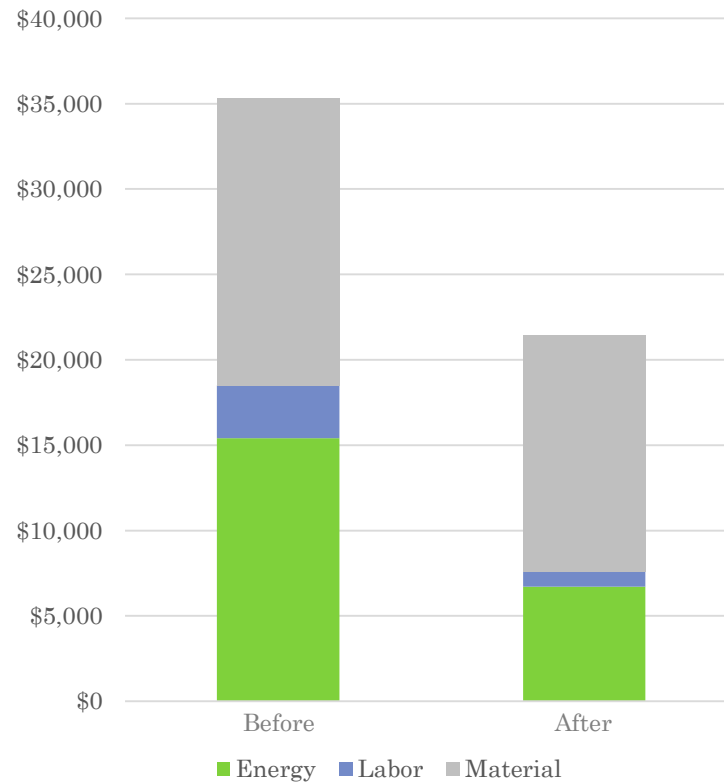


# HAMILTON HALL CHEMISTRY LAB FILTER SAVINGS



- Energy Savings:  
\$8,700/year
- Labor Savings:  
\$2,200/year
- Material Savings:  
\$2,900/year

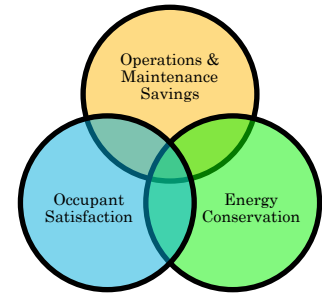
Filter Savings





# APPROACHING RCM

- Reduced energy costs and consumption
- Operational improvements
- Improved environmental footprint
- Improved occupant comfort



*However... we're not yet leveraging Big Data*





# FAULT DETECTION AND DIAGNOSTICS (FDD)

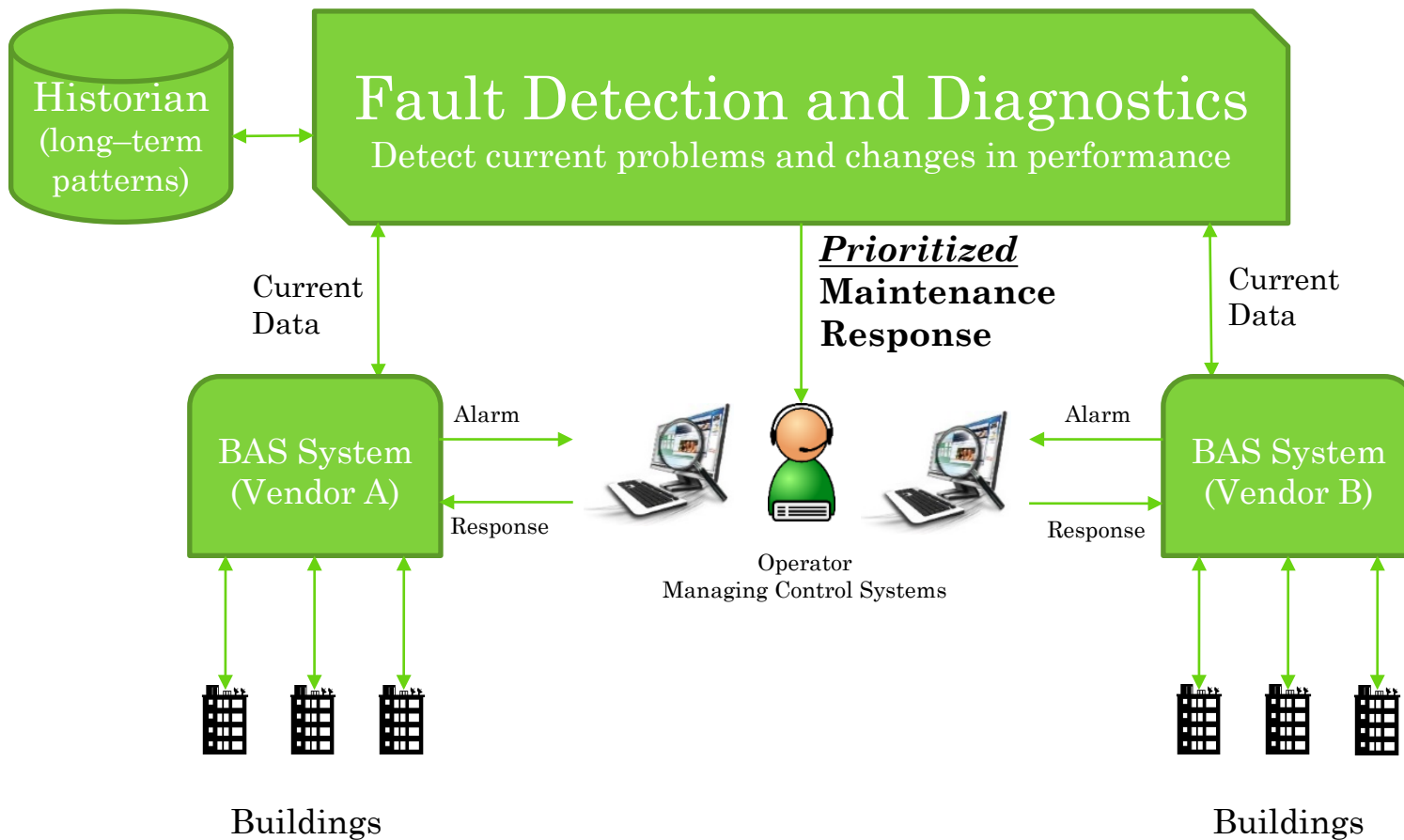
# FDD LEVERAGES BIG DATA

- FDD aligns specialized algorithms and Big Data
  - Identifies asset degradation
  - Prioritizes maintenance response
  - Records the asset's performance over time

*FDD provides real-time actionable knowledge*

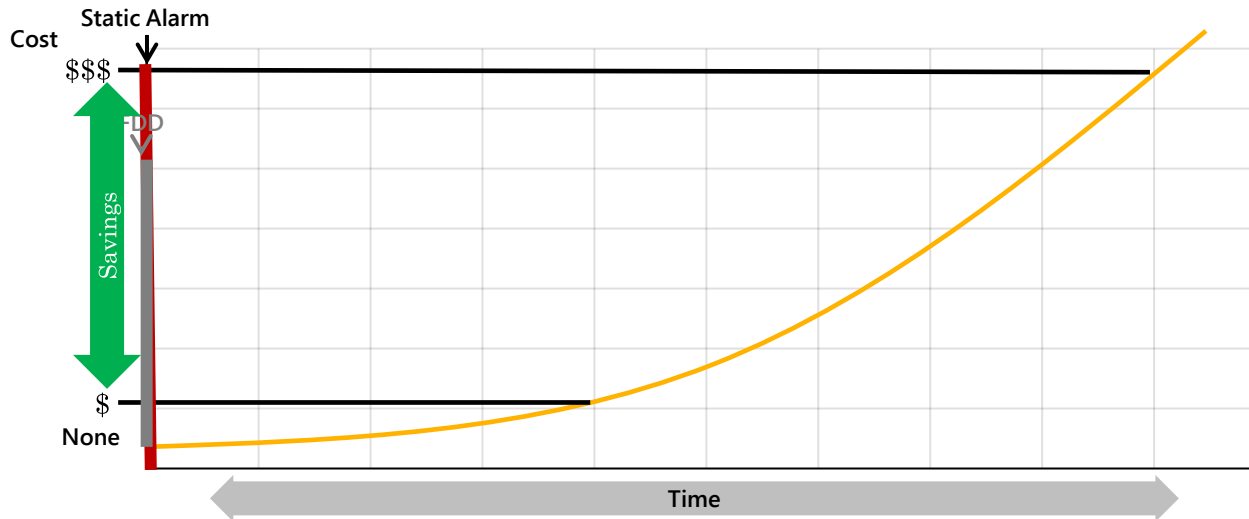


# BUILDING AUTOMATION AND FDD



# FAULT DETECTION VERSUS ALARM MANAGEMENT

## Air Handler Unit (30,000 CFM)

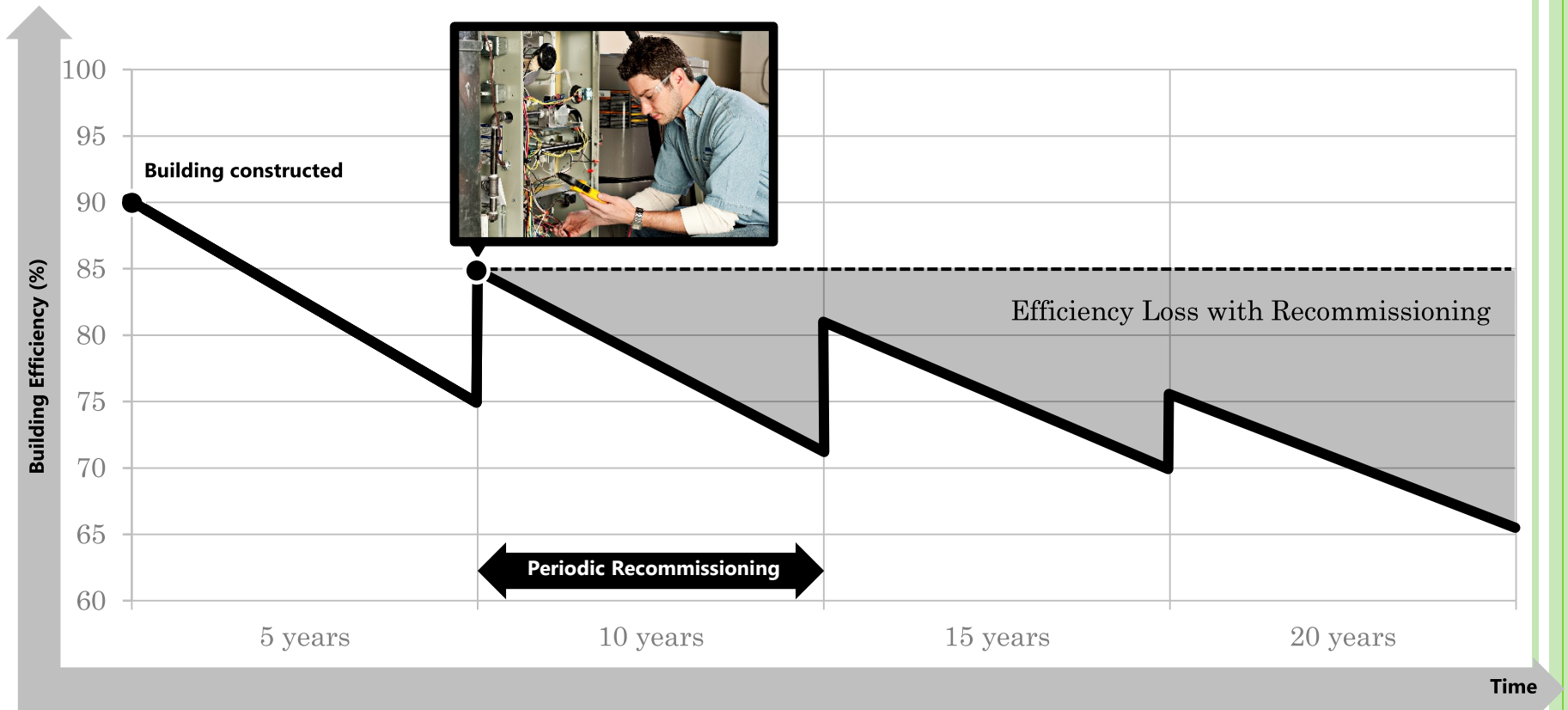


Degradation Curve

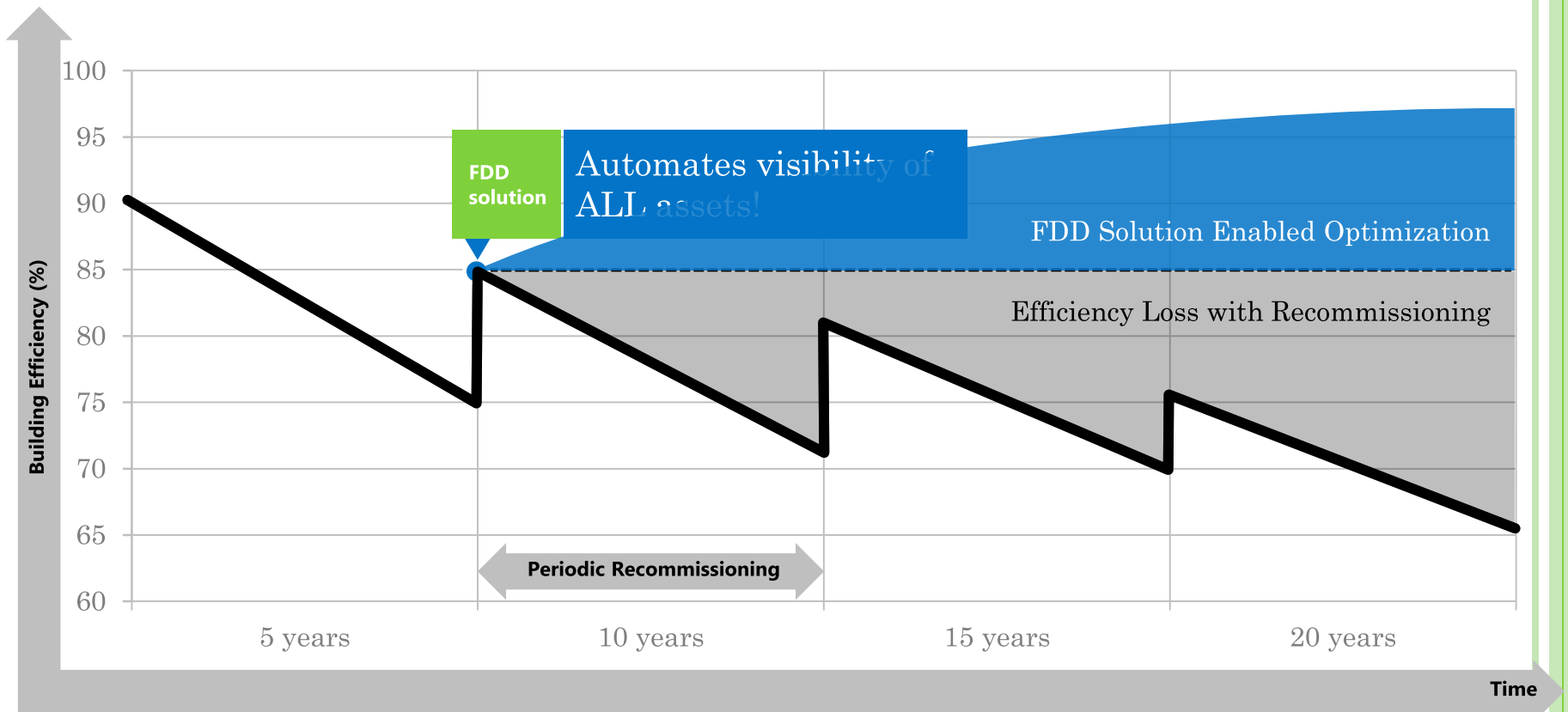
Monetizing Fault Savings	
Heating Energy Cost /year:	
Optimal:	2,130 \$/year
Alarm Status:	30,300 \$/year
Fault Detected:	4,880 \$/year
Fault Savings:	25,420 \$/year
Fault vs Alarm:	84%



# PERIODIC RECOMMISSIONING (RCx)



# CONTINUOUS COMMISSIONING WITH FDD



# FDD AT MICROSOFT CAMPUS REDMOND, WASHINGTON

FDD saved  
**10%** of  
annual energy  
costs

**45%** of faults  
fixed within  
**30** seconds

ROI in less  
than **24**  
months

- In four years, this solution saved Microsoft \$4.5M
- Microsoft projects \$100M global savings in ten years





# ROI ANALYSIS FOR UNL

- Projected payback in 10 years based on energy savings alone
- Anticipated 5% annual energy savings
- O&M savings will accelerate our payback
  - Reduced labor hours
  - Reduced material cost





# FDD IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS AT UNL

# FDD IMPLEMENTATION – FY16

- Align BAS assets and integrate with ICONICS software
- Establish recommissioning program
  - Six buildings each year
  - Concurrent FDD development
- Develop fault prioritization algorithms
  - Cost
  - Criticality

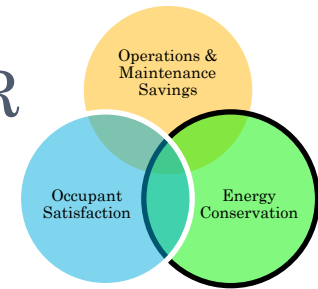


# FAULT RESPONSE

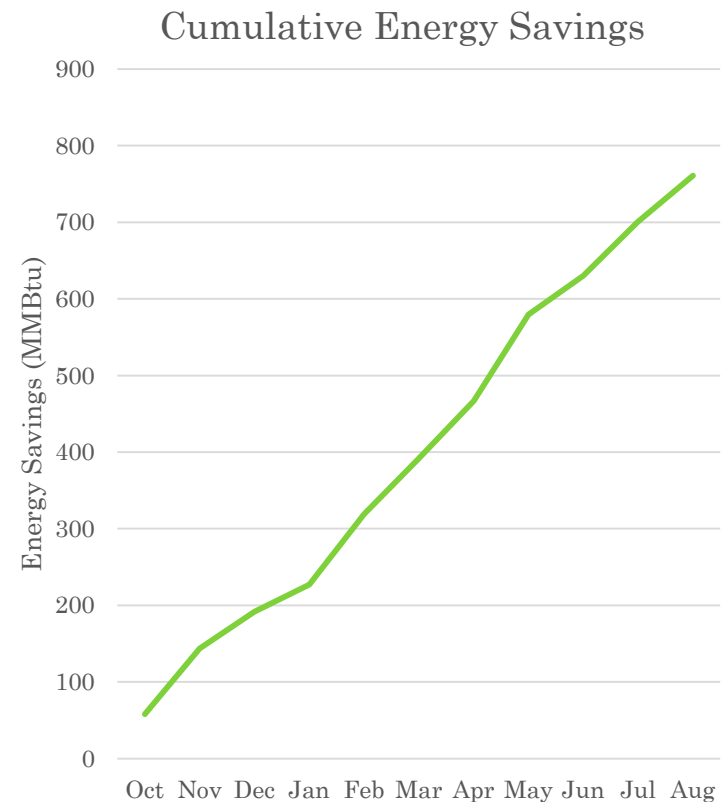
- Dashboards prioritize faults
- Control Center triage
  - Identify root cause using BAS
  - Resolve issues remotely if possible
  - Dispatch field technician when necessary



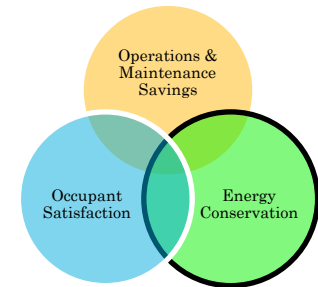
# ROSS VAN BRUNT VISITORS CENTER RCX ENERGY SAVINGS



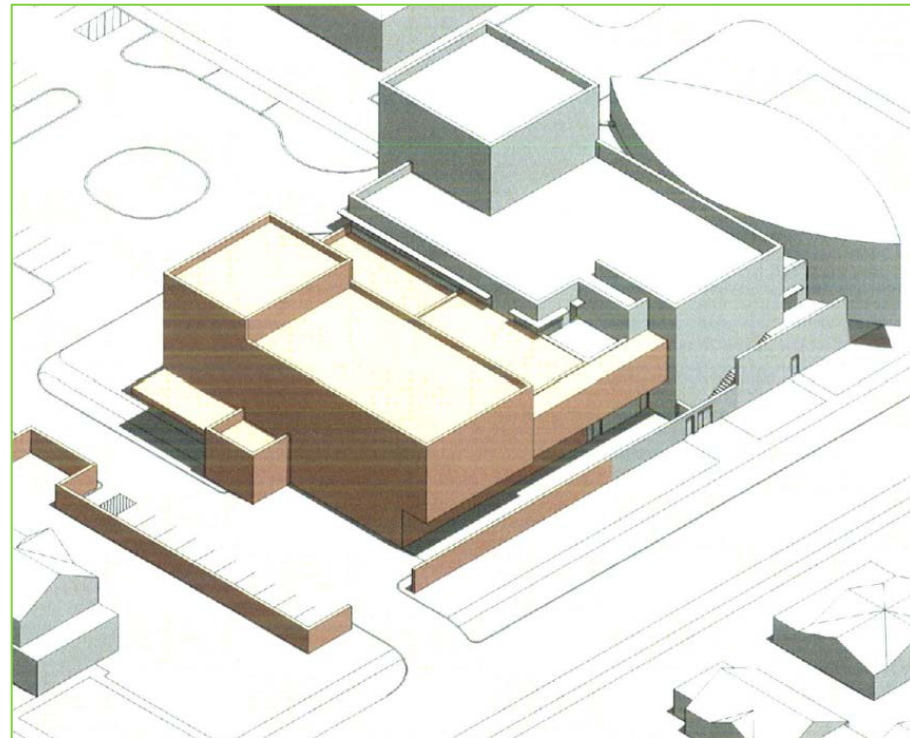
- Energy Use Index (EUI) decreased by 15.5%
- Identified additional energy conservation projects



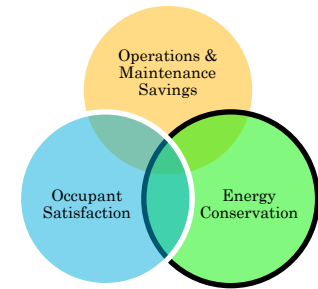
# INTL. QUILT MUSEUM RCX ENERGY SAVINGS



- Original Building
  - 37,851 GSF
  - 10,615 MMBtu/year
- With Addition
  - 51,551 GSF (36% increase)
  - 7,294 MMBtu/year (31% reduction)
- EUI decreased by 45.1%

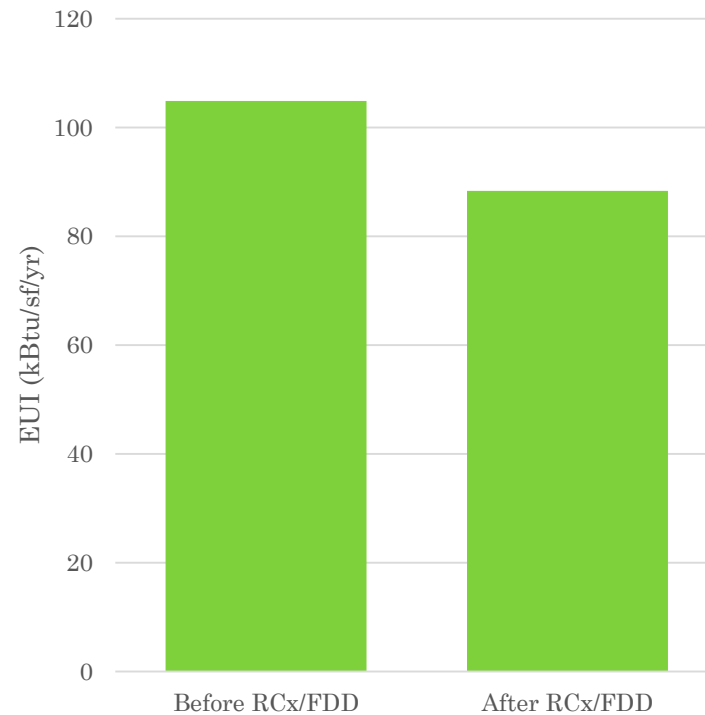


# CUMULATIVE RCX ENERGY SAVINGS

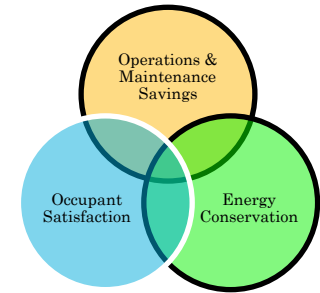


- 11.8% reduction in EUI for buildings with at least 6 months of data
- Not every building will realize energy savings

Change in Energy Use Index (EUI)



# FY17 FDD DETECTED FAULT COSTS

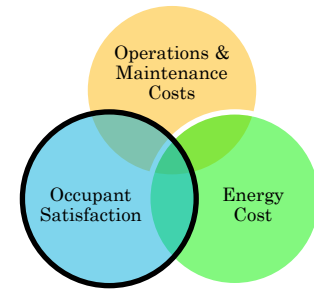


- 19 Buildings currently being monitored by FDD
- 259 unique faults reported in first 2 months of FY17
  - If left uncorrected for a year, these equate to \$50,000 in wasted energy
- Many faults are resolved remotely at no/low cost





# OCCUPANT SATISFACTION



- Improved temperature control
- Reduced air handler noise
- Mitigated safety concerns

*“We have noticed the noise in the air handler is gone! The offices in the south wing have been much more comfortable – they have been cooler. The Great Hall has been cooler as well.”*





LESSONS LEARNED,  
CONCLUSIONS AND QUESTIONS

# LESSONS LEARNED

- Select a good business partner
- Use FDD to help target recommissioning efforts
- Seek feedback from building occupants and maintenance staff to direct recommissioning efforts
- Leverage FDD for warranty oversight of construction and renovation projects



# FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS TO UNL'S FDD PROGRAM

- Extend FDD enrollment to
  - Approximately 100 campus buildings
  - Five campus utility plants
  - All new buildings
- Integrate FDD with Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) to automatically generate work orders for specific fault types
- Implement mobile notification for field and on-call personnel



# CONCLUSIONS

- Big Data can be used to improve asset performance, reduce energy and maintenance costs, and improve occupant comfort
- FDD translates Big Data into actionable information that can help institutions meet strategic goals and move toward RCM
- Alignment of a Recommissioning program with an FDD program will enhance the benefits of both programs



# QUESTIONS?



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