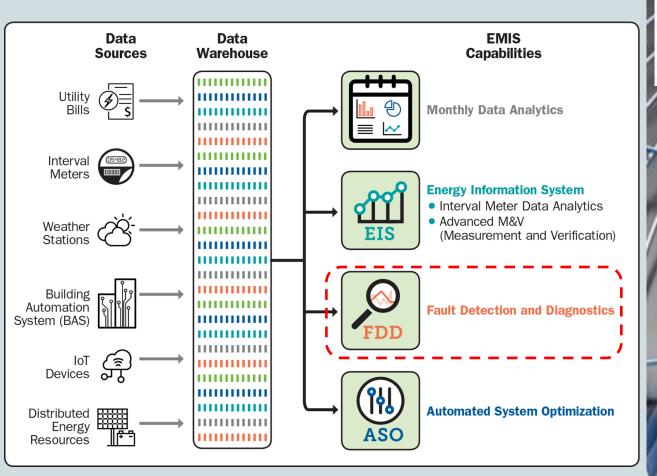
What to Expect When You're Expecting Fault Detection & Diagnostics (FDD)

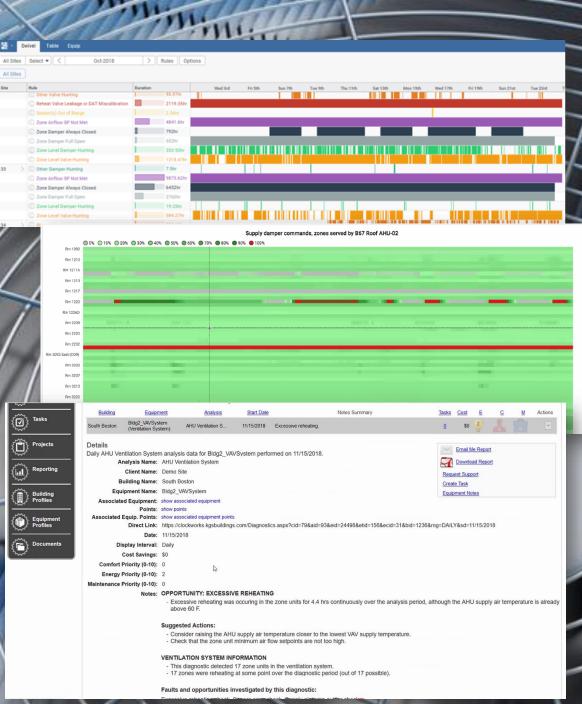
Eliot Crowe, Berkeley Lab

CxEnergy 2022

April 22, 2022

Energy Management & Information Systems (EMIS)





EMIS Capability	Key Uses	Costs	Whole-Building Energy Savings
EIS	 Benchmarking & energy dashboard Building load analysis Energy anomalies alert Peak demand reduction Automated M&V 	\$\$ Base: \$0.01/sq ft Annual: \$0.01/sq ft	3% median, portfolio-level \$0.03/sq ft
FDD			
ASO			

EMIS Capability	Key Uses	Costs	Whole-Building Energy Savings	
EIS	 Benchmarking & energy dashboard Building load analysis Energy anomalies alert Peak demand reduction Automated M&V 	\$\$ Base: \$0.01/sq ft Annual: \$0.01/sq ft	3% median, portfolio-level \$0.03/sq ft	
FDD	 System-level performance tracking (KPIs) Automated fault detection & notification Fault causes identification Issues tracking 	\$\$\$ Base: \$0.06/sq ft Annual: \$0.02/sq ft	9% median, portfolio-level \$0.24/sq ft	
ASO				

EMIS Capability	Key Uses	Costs	Whole-Building Energy Savings	
EIS	 Benchmarking & energy dashboard Building load analysis Energy anomalies alert Peak demand reduction Automated M&V 	\$\$ Base: \$0.01/sq ft Annual: \$0.01/sq ft	3% median, portfolio-level \$0.03/sq ft	
FDD	 System-level performance tracking (KPIs) Automated fault detection & notification Fault causes identification Issues tracking 	\$\$\$ Base: \$0.06/sq ft Annual: \$0.02/sq ft	9% median, portfolio-level \$0.24/sq ft	
ASO	 Optimal HVAC settings prediction 	\$\$\$\$ Higher than FDD	Limited Data	

EMIS Capability	Key Uses
EIS	 Benchmarking & energy dasht Building load analysis Energy anomalies alert Peak demand reduction Automated M&V
FDD	 System-level performance tr Automated fault detection { Fault causes identification Issues tracking
ASO	Optimal HVAC settings pre

Proving the Business Case for Building Analytics

Results from scaled implementation of Energy Management and Information Systems, as documented by the Smart Energy Analytics Campaign

BUILDING TECHNOLOGY & URBAN SYSTEMS DIVISION

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

PREPARED BY: Hannah Kramer, Guanjing Lin, Claire Curtin, Eliot Crowe, and Jessica Granderson

PREPARED FOR: Amy Jiron and Cedar Blazek, U.S. Department of Energy October 2020



Whole-Building Energy Savings

3% median, portfolio-level \$0.03/sq ft

9% median, portfolio-level \$0.24/sq ft

Limited Data

DOE-sponsored Fault Prevalence Study

Which HVAC faults are most often observed to be present?
How many faults occur each month for a given building?



3,660 AHUs 53,865 ATUs

- 7,974 RTUs

What does our study population represent?

All U.S. Commercial buildings

All U.S. Commercial buildings with Fault Detection & Diagnostics (FDD)

FDD-equipped buildings within study data set

HVAC faults in studied buildings

AHU/ATU/RTU faults in studied buildings AHU/ATU/RTU faults reported by FDD

True faults /

Data Unification Steps

DiagnosticID	Date	EID	AID	ResultID	CFP	ENP	MNP
1441052425	2019-12-31T00:00:00	139193	27	1	0	10	0
374317463	2019-12-31T00:00:00	139234	65	2	0	10	0
728521891	2019-12-31T00:00:00	139186	52	6	0	10	6
431177347	2019-12-31T00:00:00	135309	86	8	0	2	6
79265722	2019-12-31T00:00:00	139194	27	10	0	2	0
402670674	2019-12-30T00:00:00	139193	27	1	0	10	0
1453381484	2019-12-30T00-00-00	139186	52	6	0	10	6

Fault name raw	Number of record	Percentage of record	Fault name mapped	Fault type
Stuck Zone Air Relative Humidity Sensor	212015	16.7%	no	no
Stuck Outside Air Temperature Sensor	186060	14.6%	RTU-OAT-Frozen	CB
SAT Too High Condition	124078	9.8%	RTU-SAT-Abnormal	BB
Economizer is Disabled during Economizing Conditions	91223	7.2%	RTU-Eco-Set-Fault	CB
Free Cooling Setpoint Not Met - SAT Too Warm	80999	6.4%	RTU-Spt-Fault	CB
Zone Air Temperature Sensor C2 Failure: Reading less than 45	79564	6.3%	VAVUNIT-ZAT-Unspecified	CB
Zone Air Dew Point Reading Exceeds 53	49845	3.9%	VAVUNIT-ZAT-Unspecified	CB
Zone Air Relative Humidity Sensor Failure: Reading less than 5%	37090	2.9%	no	no
Outside Air Ratio Below Design at Minimum Position	33790	2.7%	no	no
Setpoint Not Met - 7AT - Over Cooling	22/101	2.6%	VAVUNIT-7AT-Abnormal	RR

bldg_id	equip_id	equip_type	date	fault
4	58	AHU	20190401	Control-Sequence-Setting
4	57	AHU	20190401	Heating-Heating-Abnormal
4	48	AHU	20190401	Cooling-Cooling-Abnormal
4	48	AHU	20190401	Cooling-Coil_valve-Leakage
4	58	AHU	20190401	Cooling-Coil_valve-Leakage
4	49	AHU	20190401	Heating-Coil_valve-Leakage
4	57	AHU	20190401	Heating-Coil_valve-Leakage
4	282	ATU	20190401	Reheat-Coil_valve-Leakage
4	254	ATU	20190401	Reheat-Coil_valve-Leakage
4	48	AHU	20190401	Heating-Coil_valve-NA
4	53	АНЦ	20190401	NA-Coil valve-Hunting

1. Raw data received from partners

- Reported faults
- Building/equipment metadata
- Fault definitions



2. Mapping

- AHU/ATU/RTU faults renamed per taxonomy
- Anonymized metadata files

3. Binary Daily Fault (BDF) data

- Faults reported by date, by equipment ID, by building ID
- Base unit of analysis for study

Analysis Unit: Fault_Day

1 Fault_Day = presence of a specific fault on a specific piece of equipment on a specific date

Multiple faults may be observed on a given date

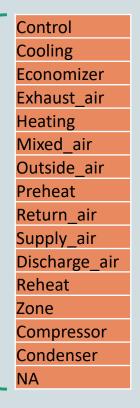


Faults

3 Equipment Types

AHU ATU RTU

16 System Locations



Schedule Sequence Setpoint Coil Coil valve Coil valve control Airflow Temperature Temperature_sensor Airflow sensor Damper Damper control **Relative humidity** Fan control Differential pressure Fan Filter Static_pressure_setpoint Temperature setpoint Cooling heating control Pressure sensor Sensor Relative humidity sensor CO2 CO2 sensor **Control** board Dewpoint sensor NA

28 Components/Parameters

13 Fault Modes Setting Fouling Leakage Stuck Hunting Abnormal Block Rule abnormal Simultaneous Drift Frozen Malfunction NA



245

Faults per Building per Month (AHUs and ATUs)

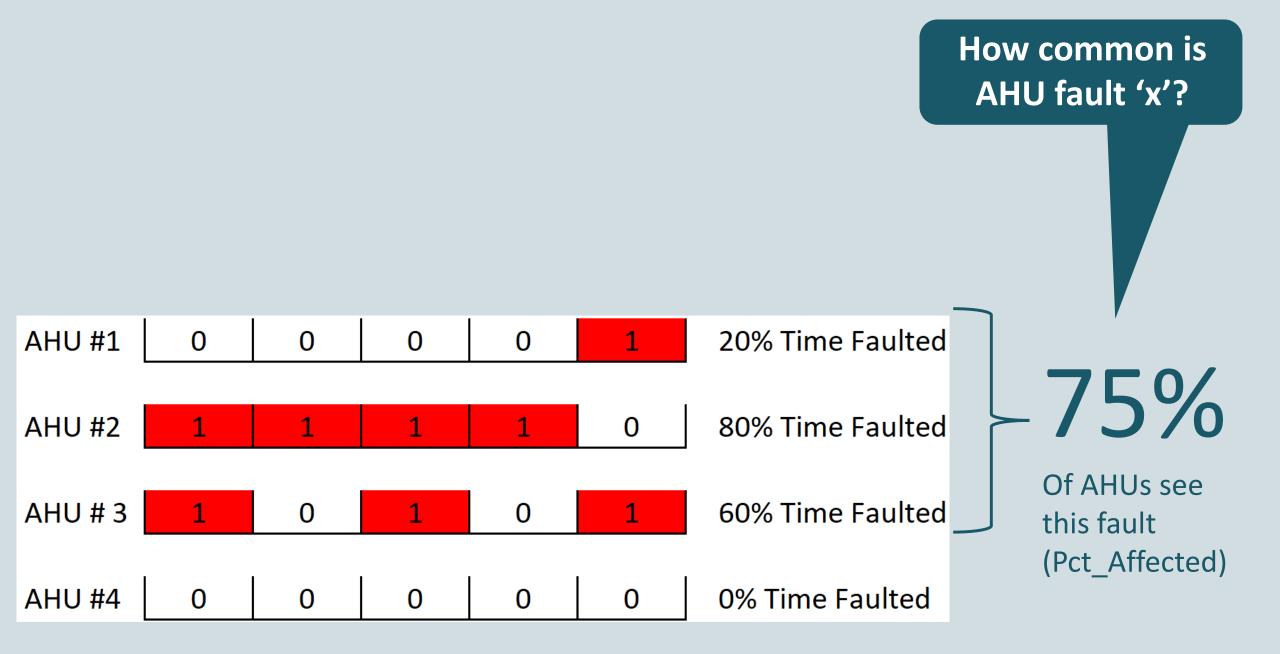
27 - 274 Interquartile Range

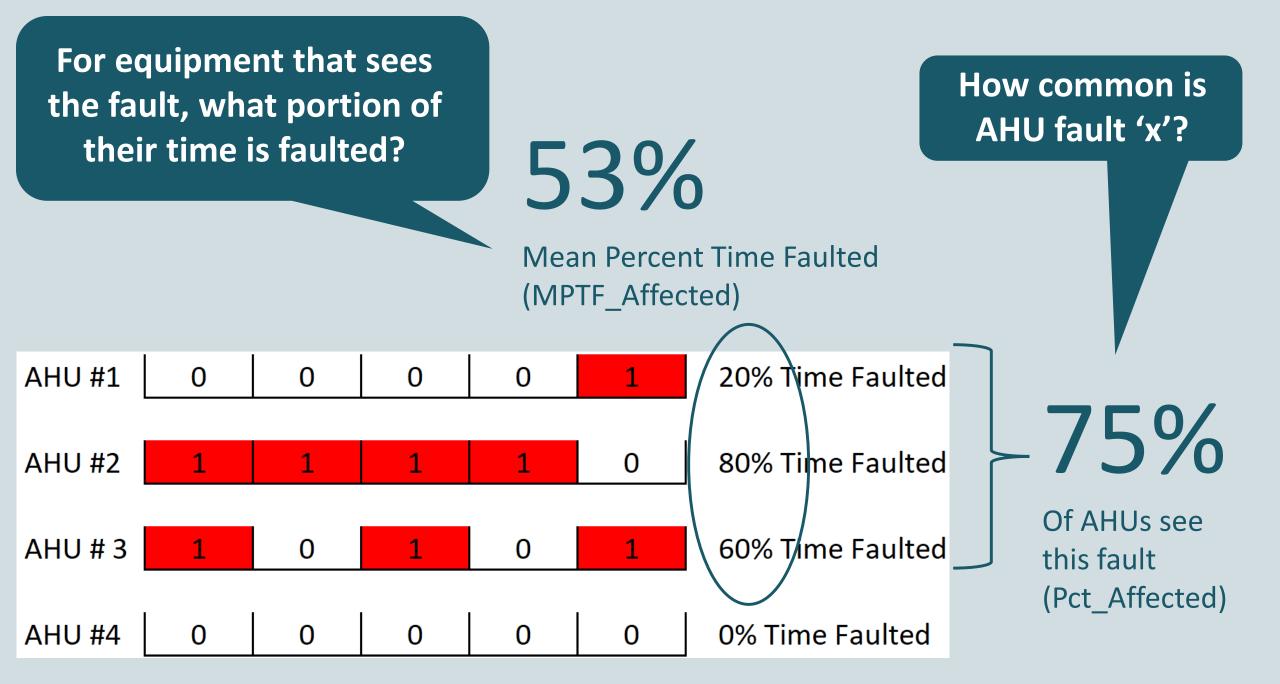


3.0 Faults per AHU per Month

1.2

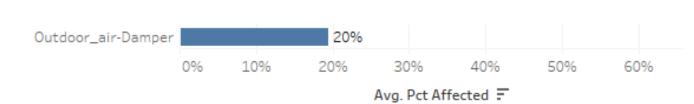
Faults per ATU per Month



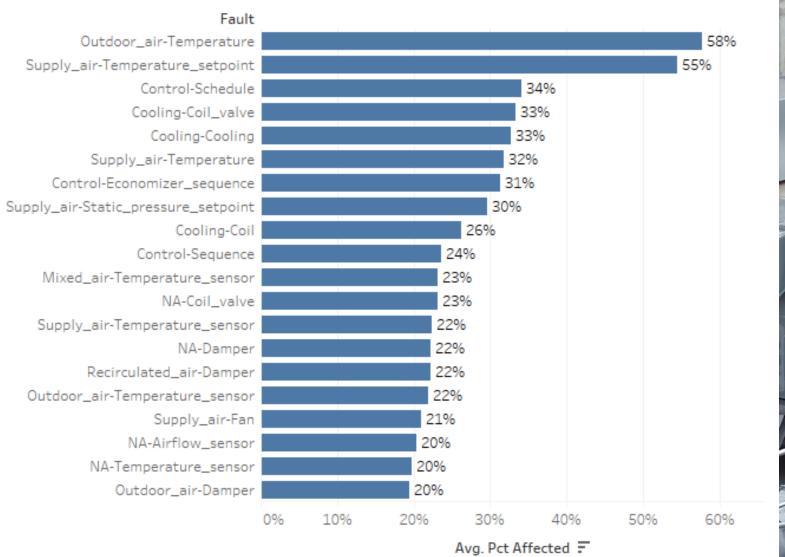


AHUs

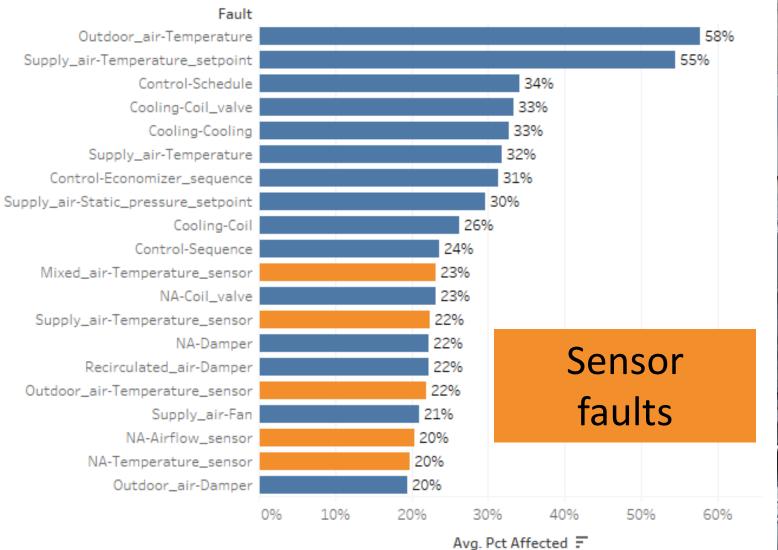




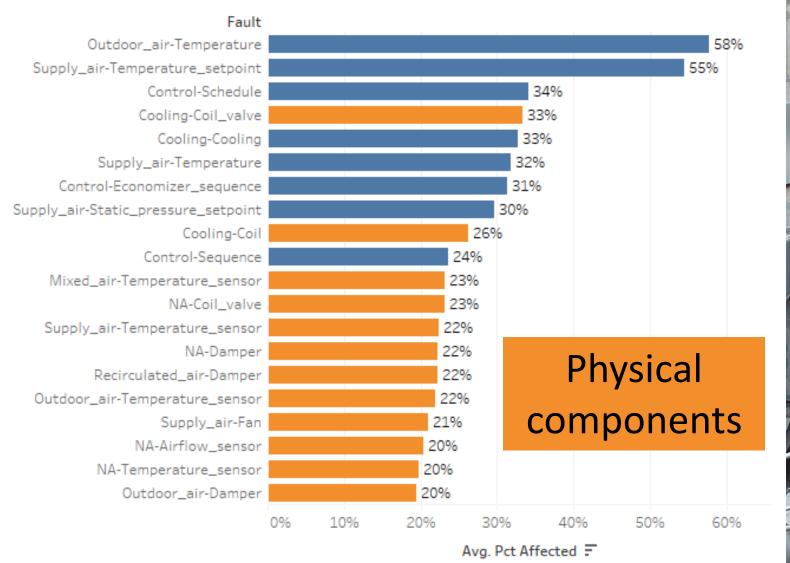




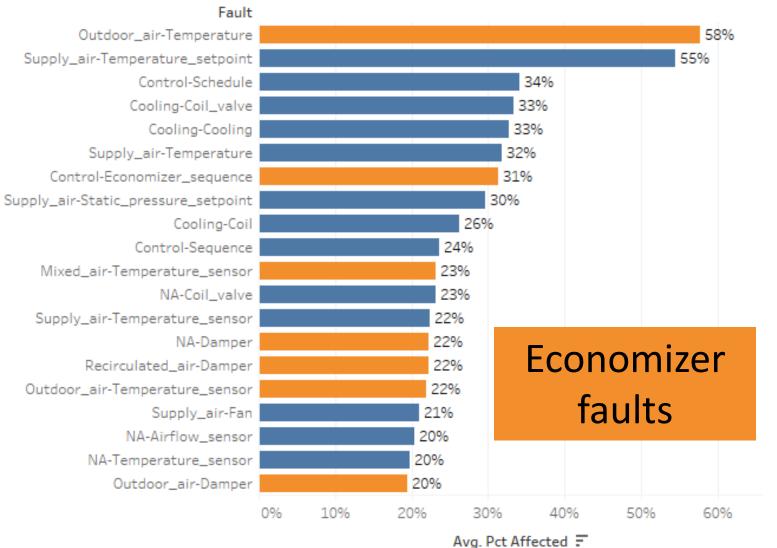




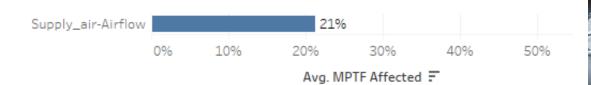










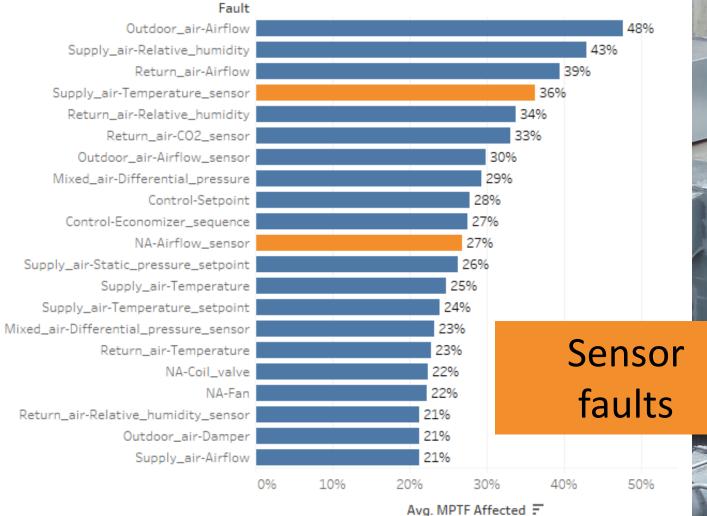




Fault Outdoor_air-Airflow 48% 43% Supply_air-Relative_humidity 39% Return_air-Airflow Supply_air-Temperature_sensor 36% Return_air-Relative_humidity 34% Return_air-CO2_sensor 33% Outdoor_air-Airflow_sensor 30% Mixed_air-Differential_pressure 29% Control-Setpoint 28% Control-Economizer_sequence 27% NA-Airflow_sensor 27% Supply_air-Static_pressure_setpoint 26% Supply_air-Temperature 25% Supply_air-Temperature_setpoint 24% Mixed_air-Differential_pressure_sensor 23% Return_air-Temperature 23% NA-Coil_valve 22% NA-Fan 22% 21% Return_air-Relative_humidity_sensor Outdoor_air-Damper 21% Supply_air-Airflow 21% 0% 10% 30% 50% 40% 20%

Avg. MPTF Affected 📰



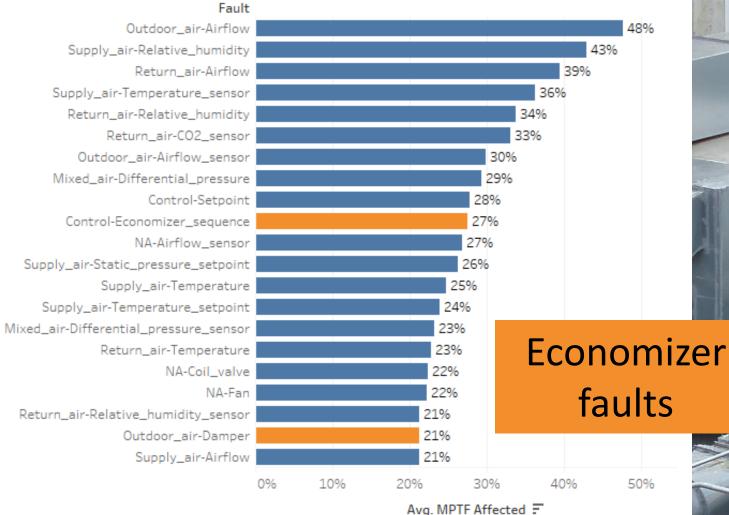




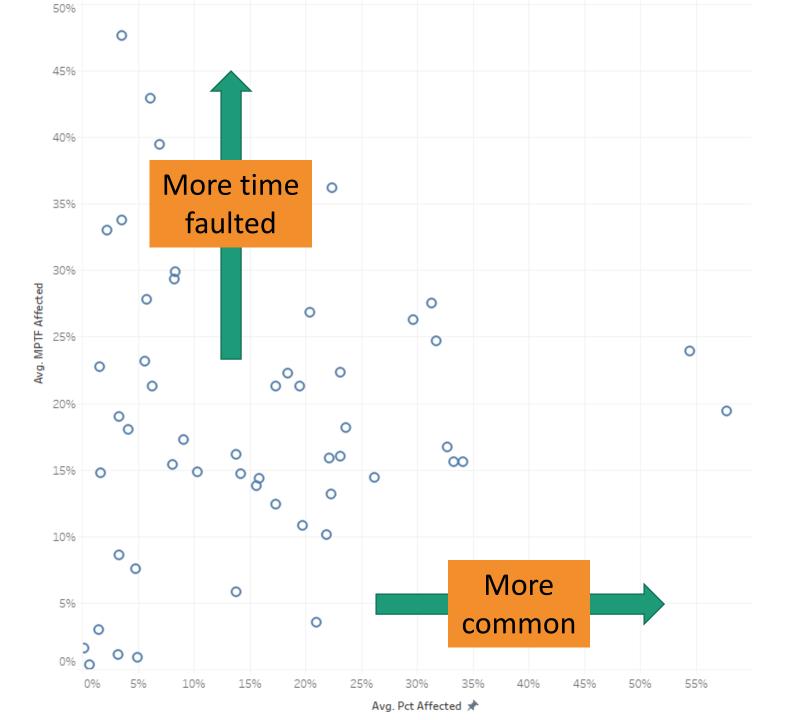
Fault 48% Outdoor_air-Airflow 43% Supply_air-Relative_humidity Return_air-Airflow 39% 36% Supply_air-Temperature_sensor Return_air-Relative_humidity 34% 33% Return_air-CO2_sensor Outdoor_air-Airflow_sensor 30% Mixed_air-Differential_pressure 29% Control-Setpoint 28% Control-Economizer_sequence 27% 27% NA-Airflow_sensor Supply_air-Static_pressure_setpoint 26% Supply_air-Temperature 25% Supply_air-Temperature_setpoint 24% Mixed_air-Differential_pressure_sensor 23% **Physical** Return_air-Temperature 23% NA-Coil_valve 22% NA-Fan 22% components Return_air-Relative_humidity_sensor 21% 21% Outdoor_air-Damper Supply_air-Airflow 21% 0% 10% 50% 20% 30% 40%

Avg. MPTF Affected F

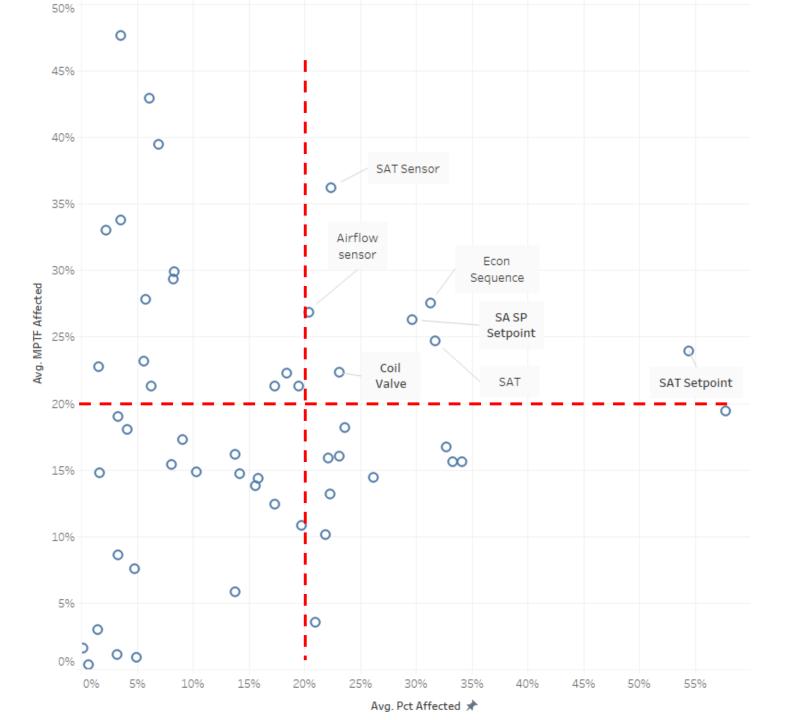








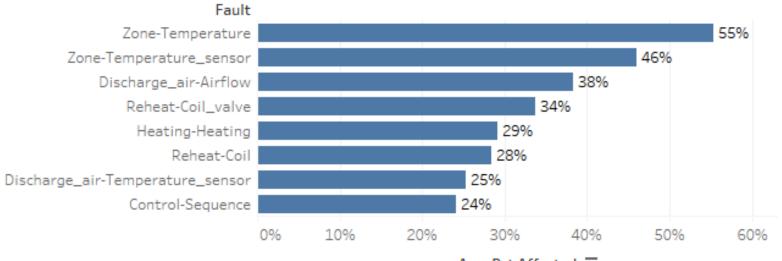






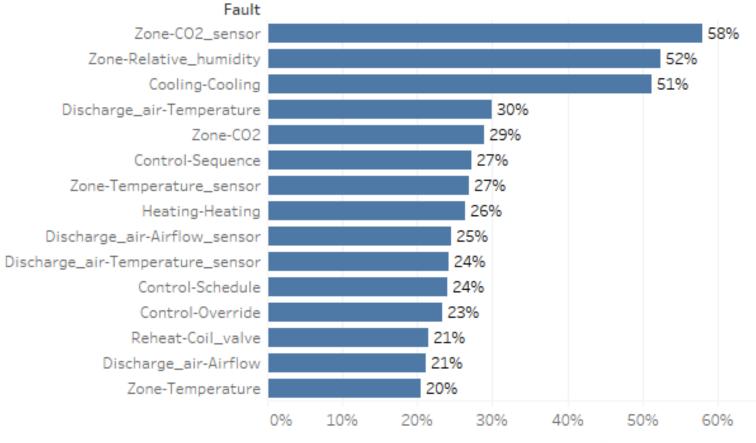
ATUs





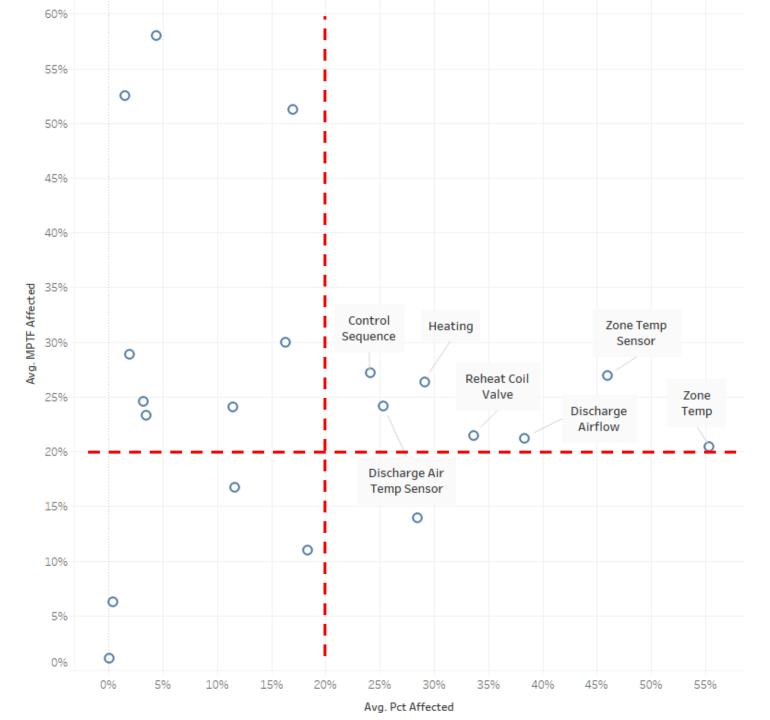
Avg. Pct Affected 루





Avg. MPTF Affected F



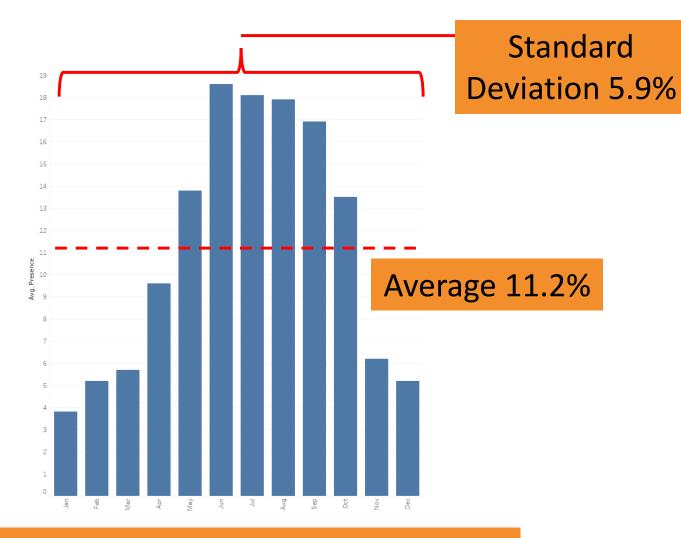




Drivers

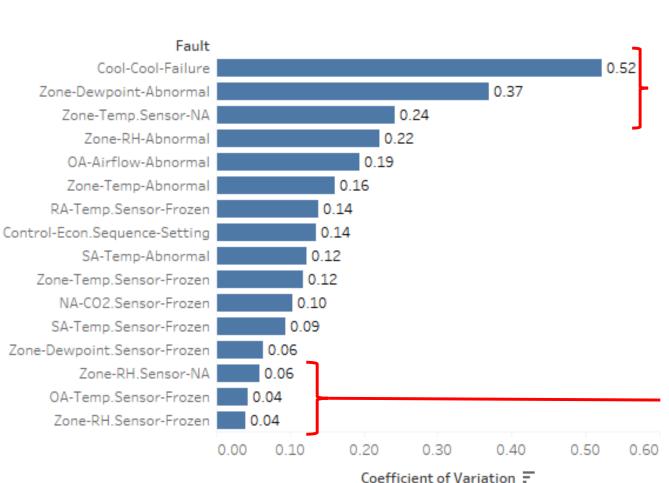


Seasonal Variation (Example: Cooling Failure)

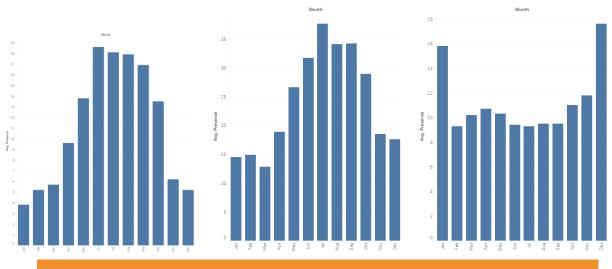


- Coefficient of Variation
 5.9% ÷ 11.2% = 0.52
- Higher COV means more seasonal variation

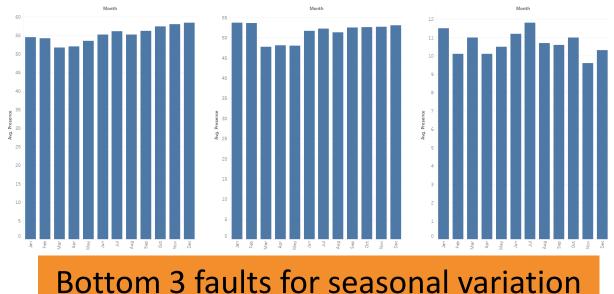
Monthly Fault Presence



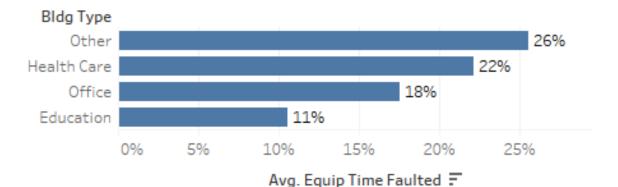
Seasonal Variation

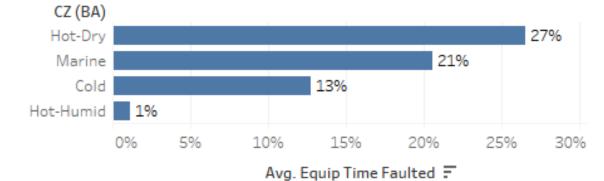


Top 3 faults for seasonal variation



Building Type & Climate Zone





Critical Process / Design Needs

- Commissioning
- Improved sensing
- Methods to prioritize faults by impact type and impact magnitude
- Improved root cause diagnostics
- Automating the correction of faults where possible





Areas for Further Study

- Expansion to more equipment types
- Persistence study
- More data!