

Functional Identification

Marco Pritoni, Arka Bhattacharya, David Culler, Mark Modera

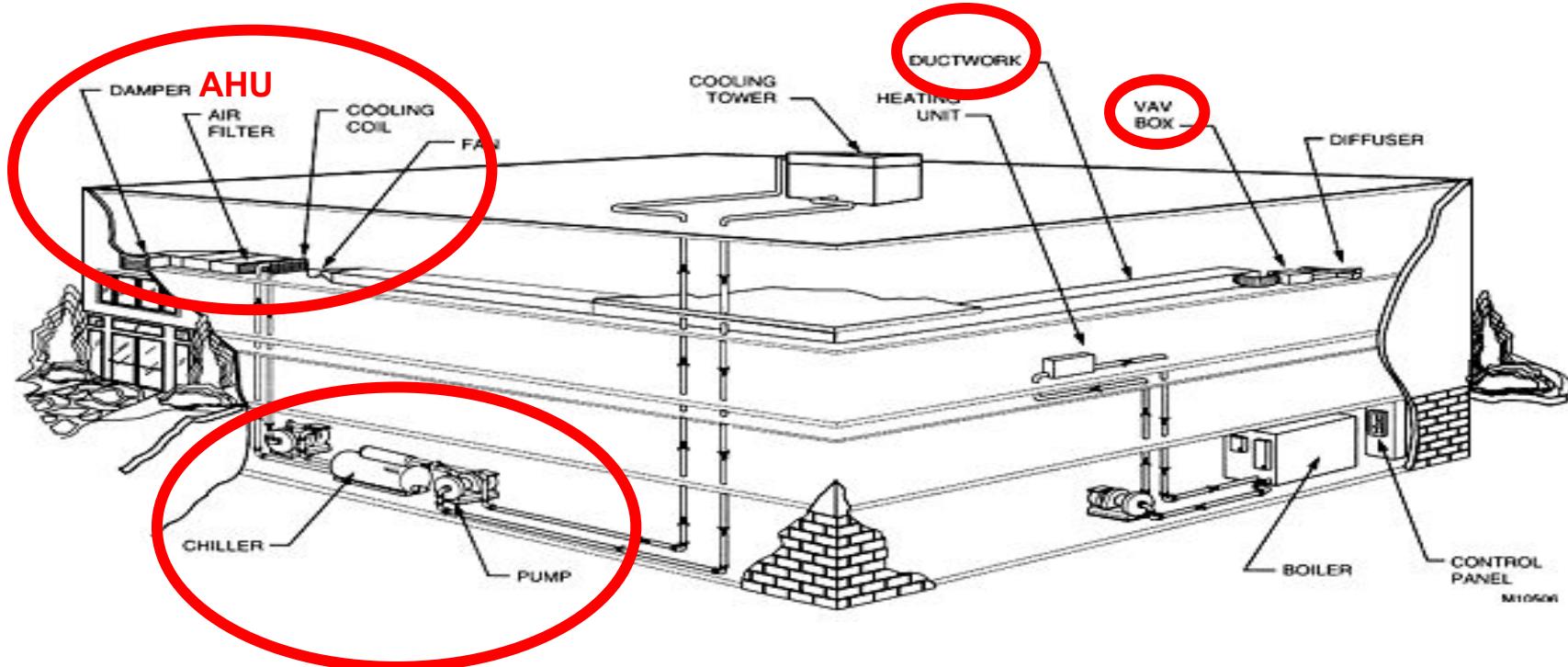
AKA:

**“Short Paper: A Method for Discovering
Functional Relationships Between Air
Handling Units and Variable-Air-Volume
Boxes From Sensor Data”**

Marco Pritoni, Arka Bhattacharya, David Culler, Mark Modera

BuildSys 2015

Building HVAC Systems



HVAC Loops

Chiller



Air Handling Unit



VAV boxes



Occupants



water

air

...in Stanley Hall

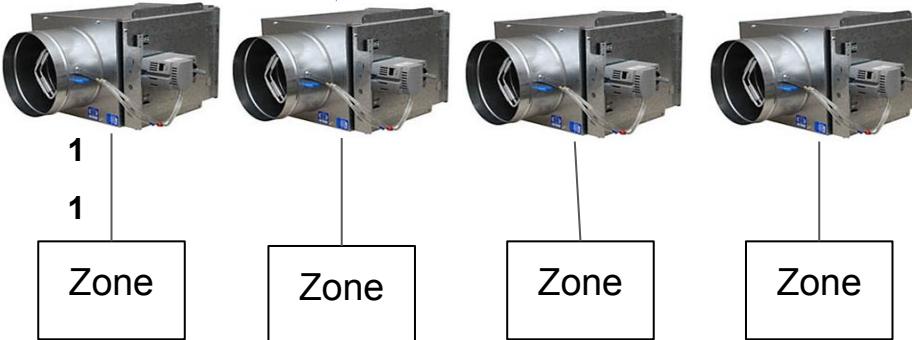
Air Handling
Unit

4



VAV boxes

179



Zones

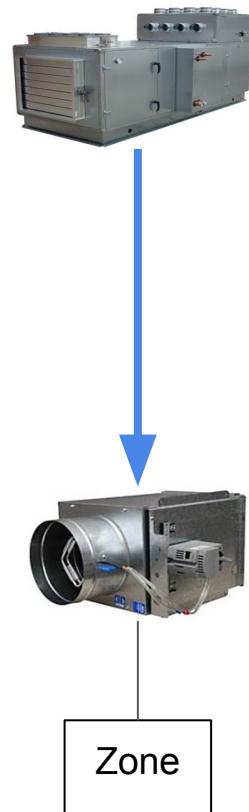


Functional
Relationship

Why do we care about Functional Relationships?

Knowing what is connected to what is **necessary** to:

- implement advanced control strategies (e.g. resets, MPC ...)
- run system-level analytics (for fault detection, performance evaluation, benchmark)
- find the root of some problems



So what is the problem?

BAS Metadata should capture all functional relationships

Unfortunately,

- (1) Metadata often does not capture all such relationships (especially in Legacy BAS)
- (2) Erroneous metadata.



...in Stanley Hall

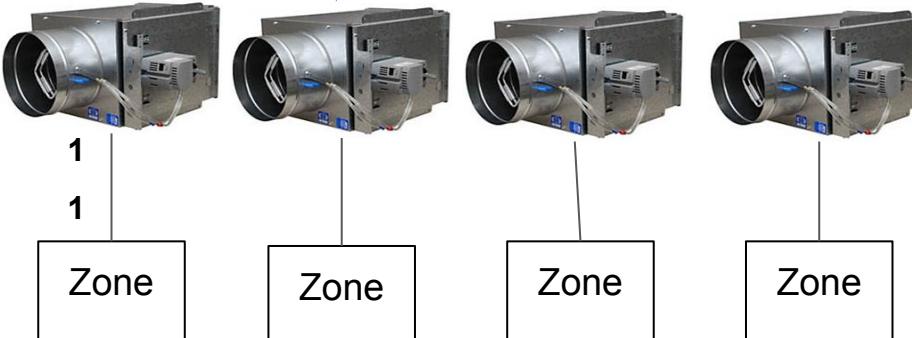
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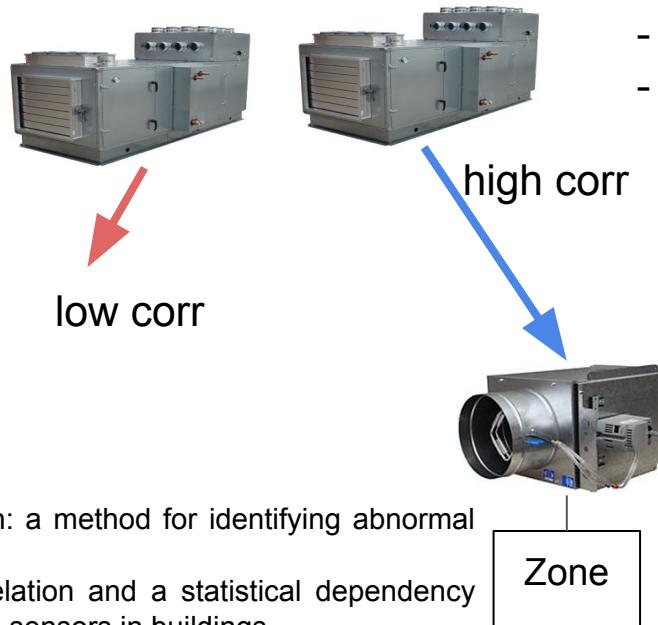
Zones

Functional
Relationship



Any correlation ?

Both intuition and literature* suggest some “variation” of a correlation method should identify this Functional Relationship



each **AHU** has:

- a **temperature** sensor
- an **airflow** sensor

each **VAV/ZONE** box has:

- an **airflow** sensor
- a **reheat valve position** sensor

- a **ZONE temperature** sensor

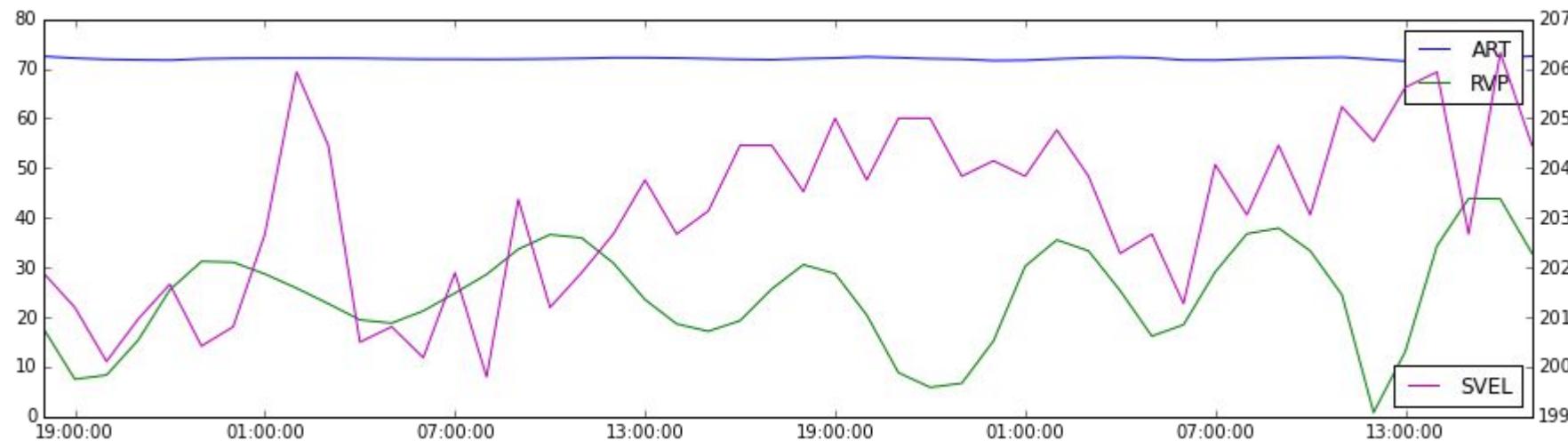
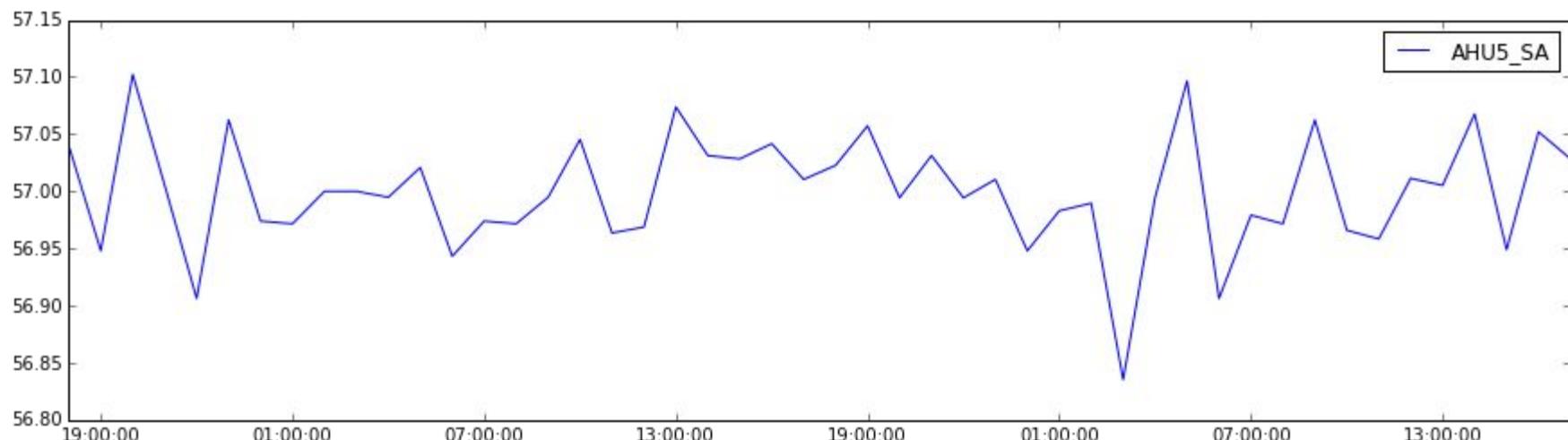
*

-R. Fontugne, et alt. 2013. Strip, bind, and search: a method for identifying abnormal energy consumption in buildings.

-M. Koc, et alt. 2014. Comparison of linear correlation and a statistical dependency measure for inferring spatial relation of temperature sensors in buildings.

-B. Narayanaswamy, et alt. 2014. Data driven investigation of faults in HVAC systems with model, cluster and compare (MCC).

-D. Hong, et alt 2013. Towards Automatic Spatial Verification of Sensor Placement in Buildings.



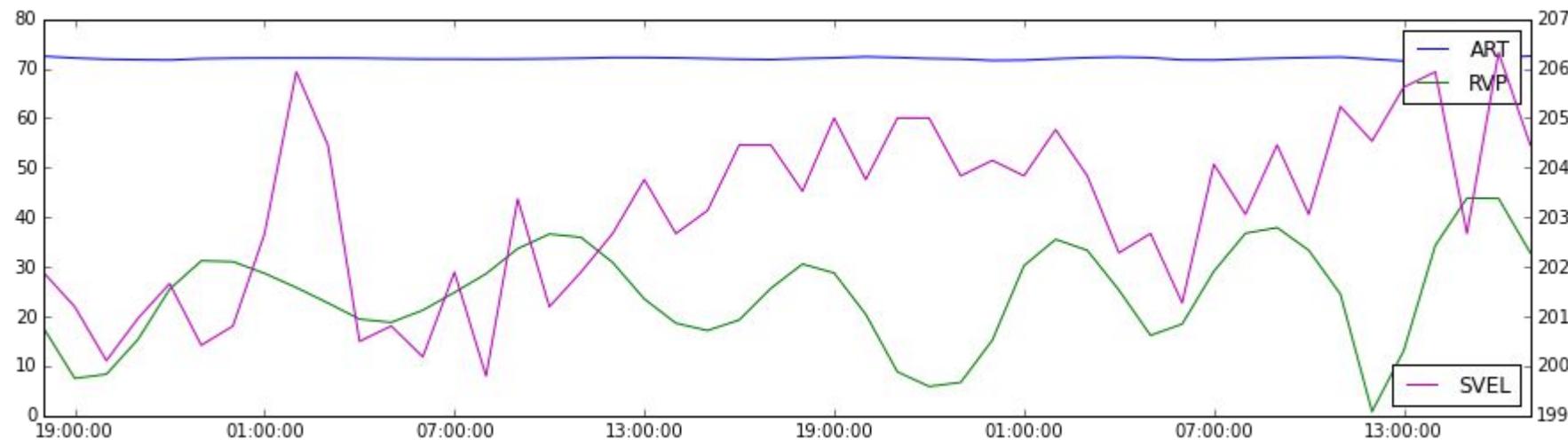
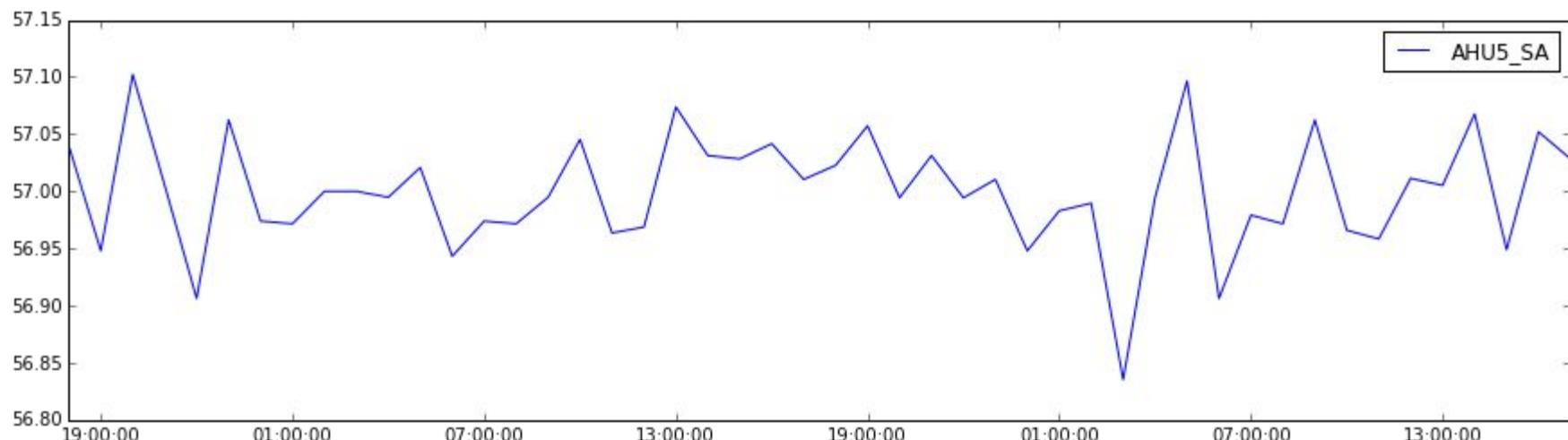
1) Correlation on raw data

Methodology

correlation coefficients		Example VAV _{AHU2}			Example VAV _{AHU4}		
		T _{zone}	DMP	RVP	T _{zone}	DMP	RVP
AHU 2	T _{sa}	-0.06	0.06	0.11	-0.11	0.24	0.29
AHU 4	T _{sa}	-0.20	-0.19	-0.06	-0.04	-0.01	0.02

Results

Technique	AHU Attribution Details	% ROOMS correctly identified
Correlation (Raw)	AHU whose supply air temperature has max. correlation to VAV sensors	38%



2) PCA + Correlation

Methodology

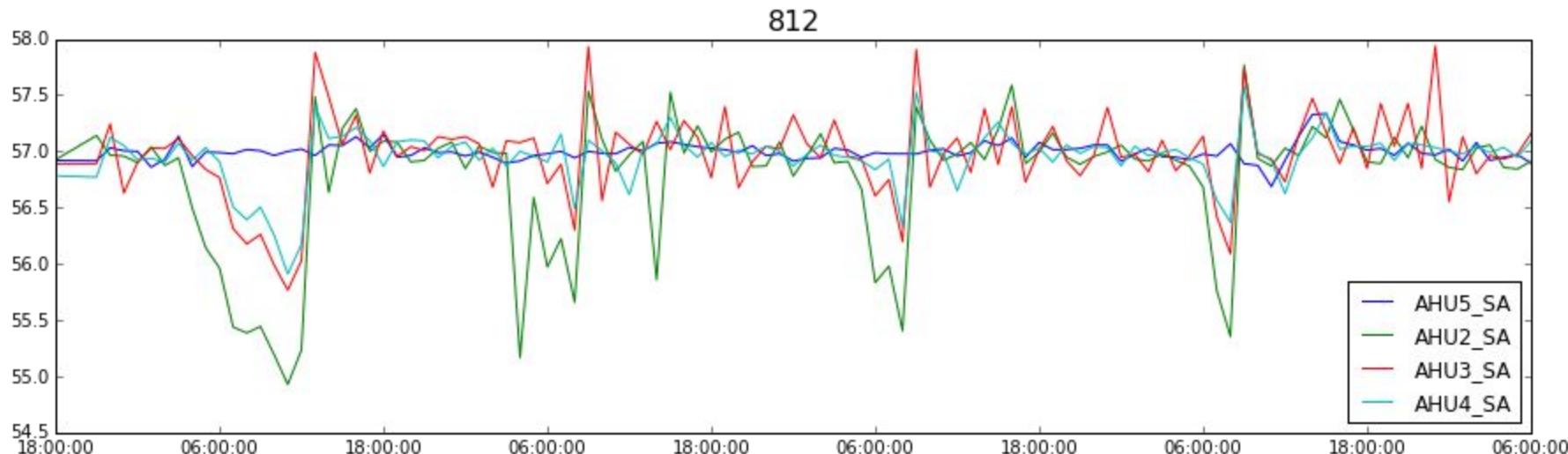
correlation coefficients		Example VAV _{AHU2}	Example VAV _{AHU4}
		Eig1	Eig1
AHU 2	T _{sa}	0.12	0.20
AHU 4	T _{sa}	-0.12	-0.04

Results

Technique	AHU Attribution Details	% ROOMS correctly identified
Correlation (Raw)	AHU whose supply air temperature has max. correlation to VAV sensors	38%
Correlation (PCA)	Same as above but with principal components	32%

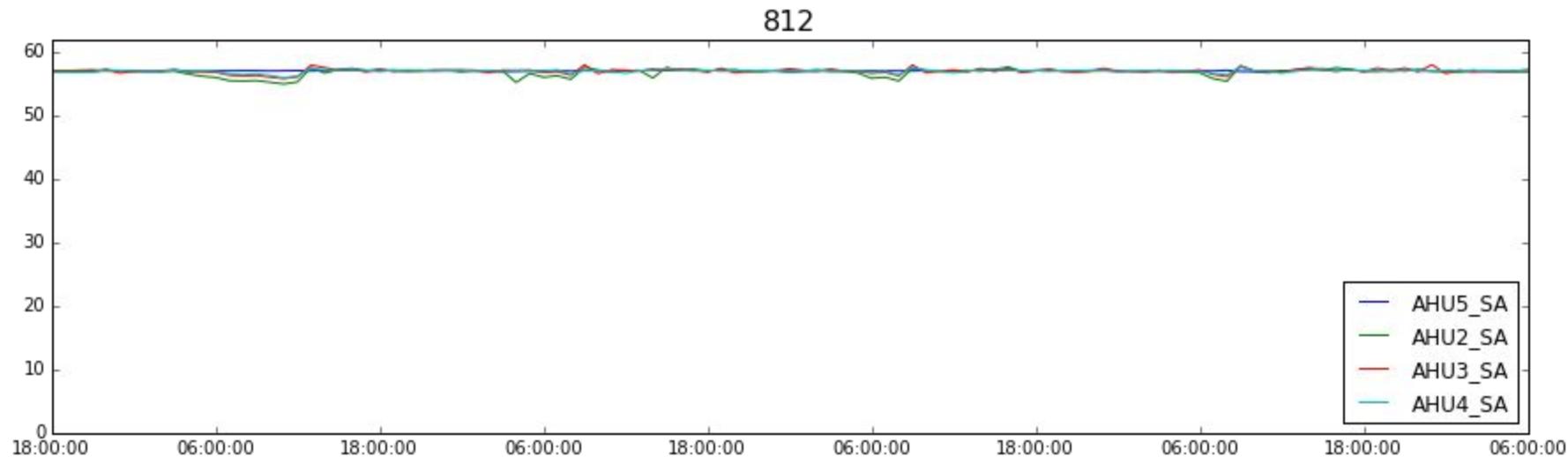
Why?

1) How different is the behavior of each AHU?



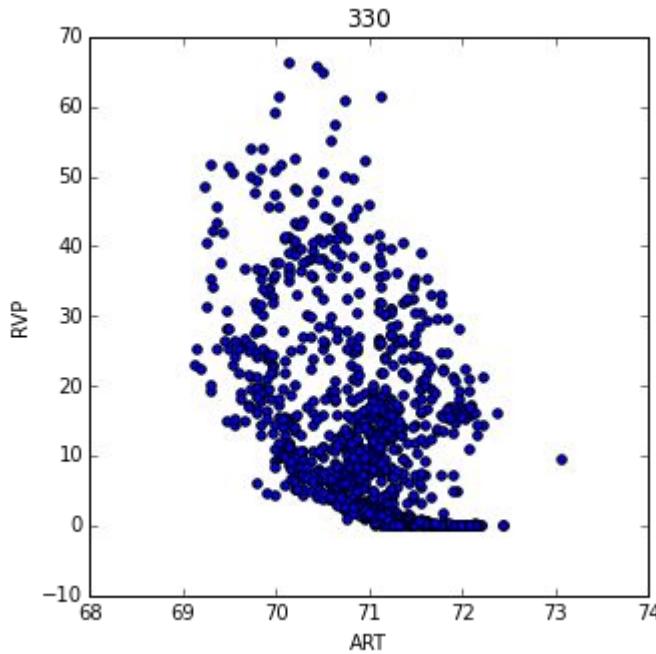
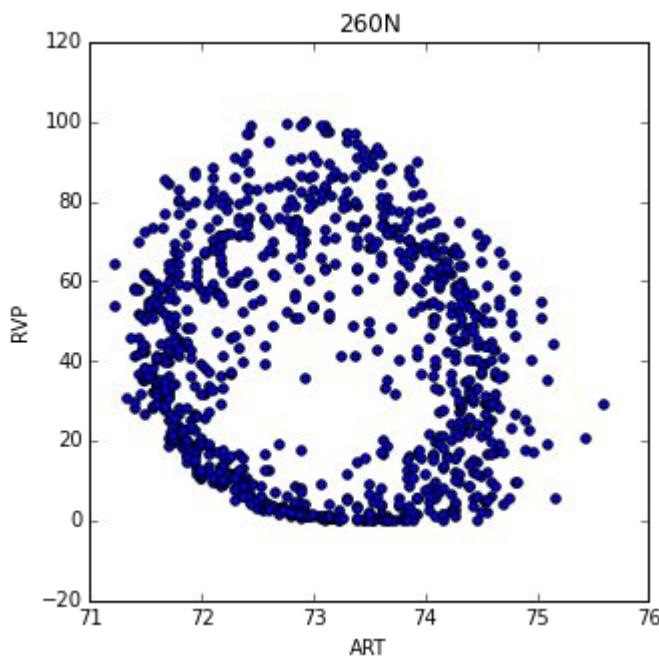
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Why?

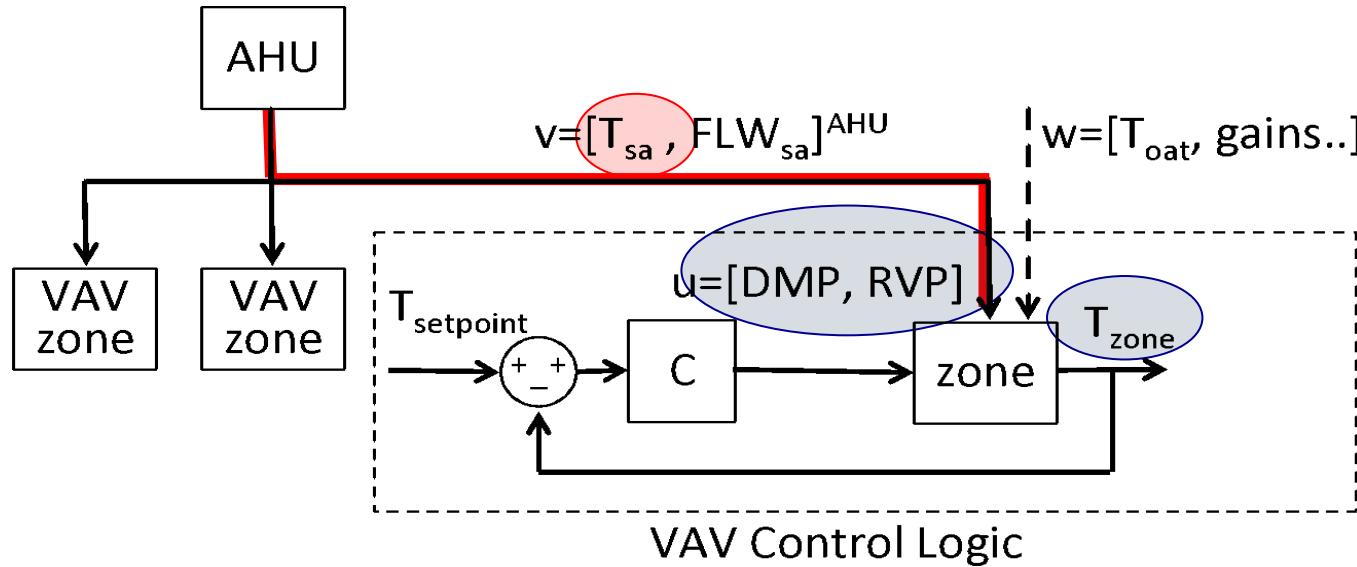
- 1) How different is the behavior of each AHU?
- 2) How about time lags?



Why?

- 1) How different is the behavior of each AHU?
- 2) How about time lags?
- 3) Are we measuring all major variables that influence the system ?
- 4) Are variables we measure independent ?

Control loop



FLW : air flow

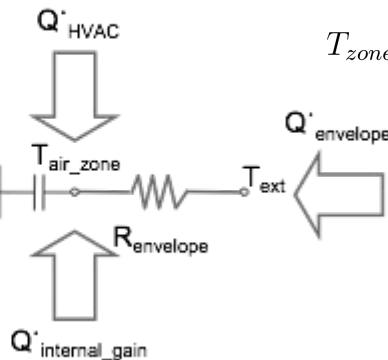
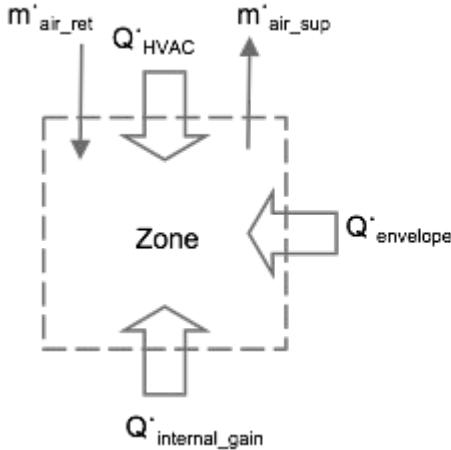
DMP : damper (air flow into room)

RVP : reheat valve position

T : temeprature

3) System Identification

Methodology



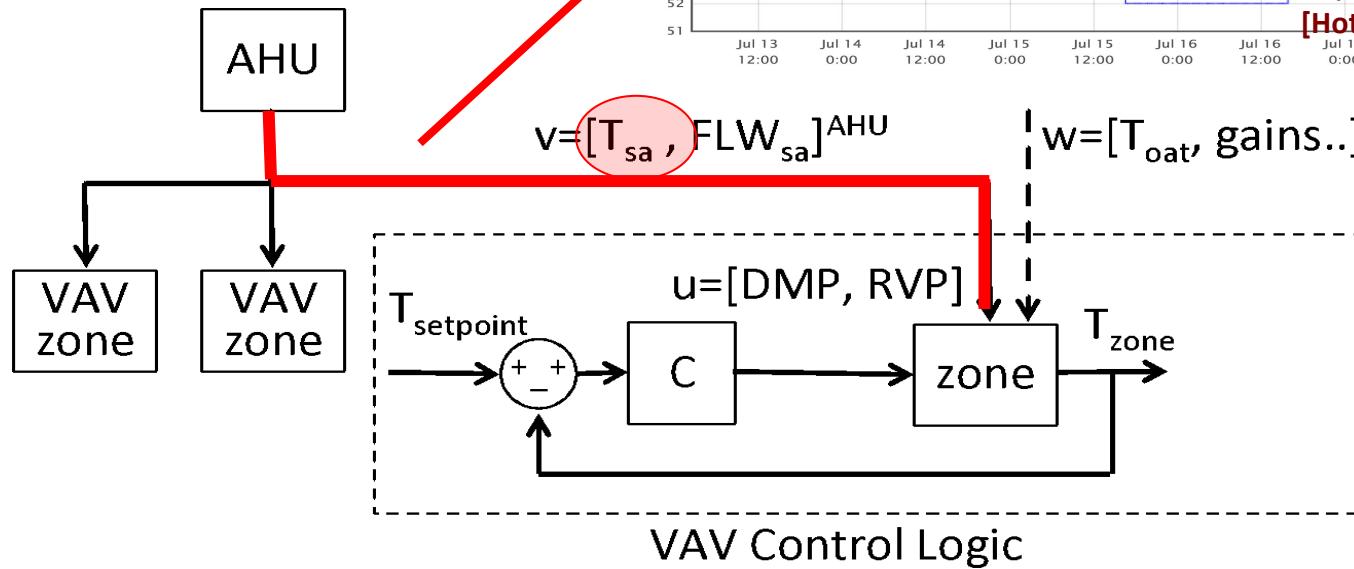
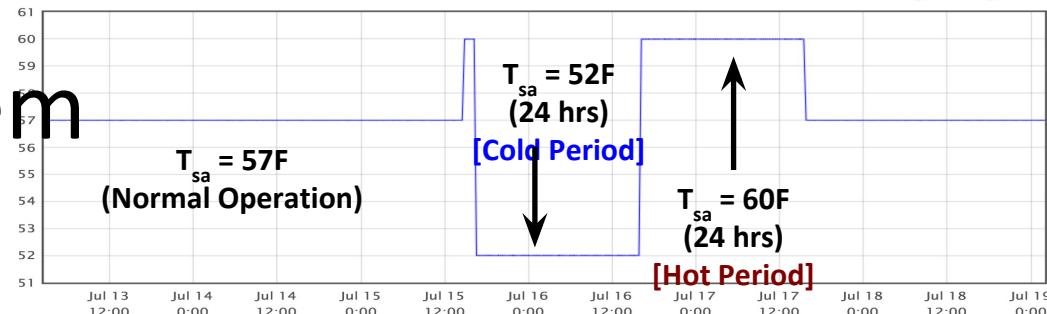
$$T_{zone,t} = \beta_1 \cdot T_{zone,t-1} + FLW_t \cdot \sum_{t-k}^t \beta_2 \cdot RVP_i + \beta_3 \cdot FLW_t \cdot T_{sa,t}^{AHU} + \beta_4 \cdot T_{oat,t}$$

Classification Metric = R^2

Results

Technique	AHU Attribution Details	% ROOMS correctly identified
Correlation (Raw)	AHU whose supply air temperature has max. correlation to VAV sensors	38%
Correlation (PCA)	Same as above but with principal components	32%
System Identification	AHU whose supply air temp gives lowest error	32%

4) Perturb the system

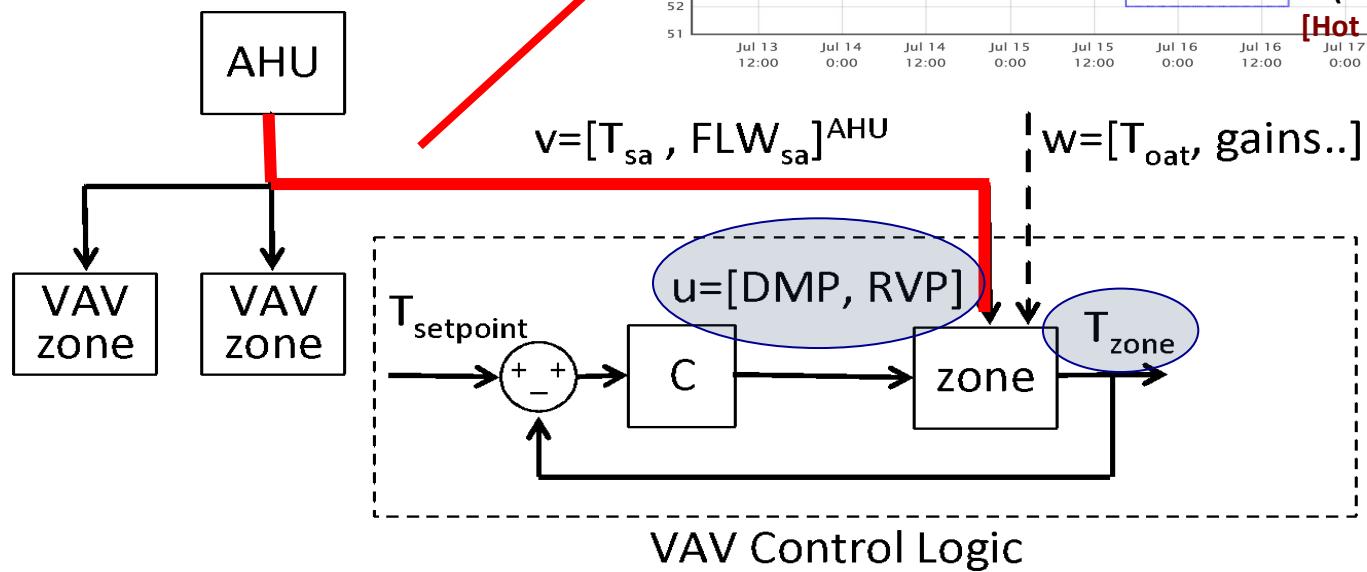
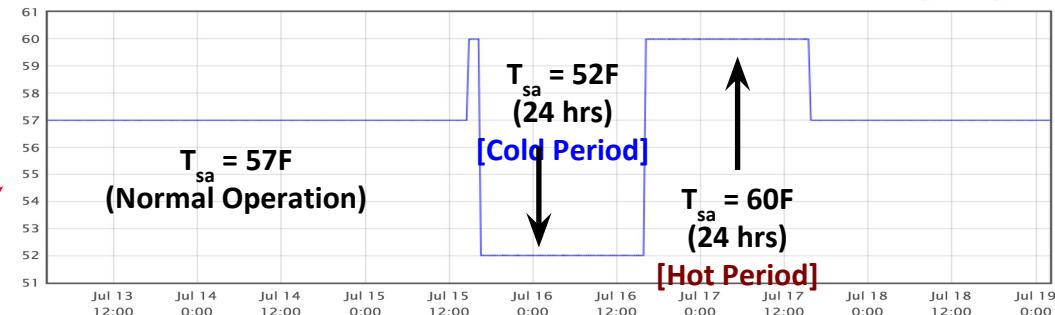


FLW : air flow

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Perturb Cluster and Vote

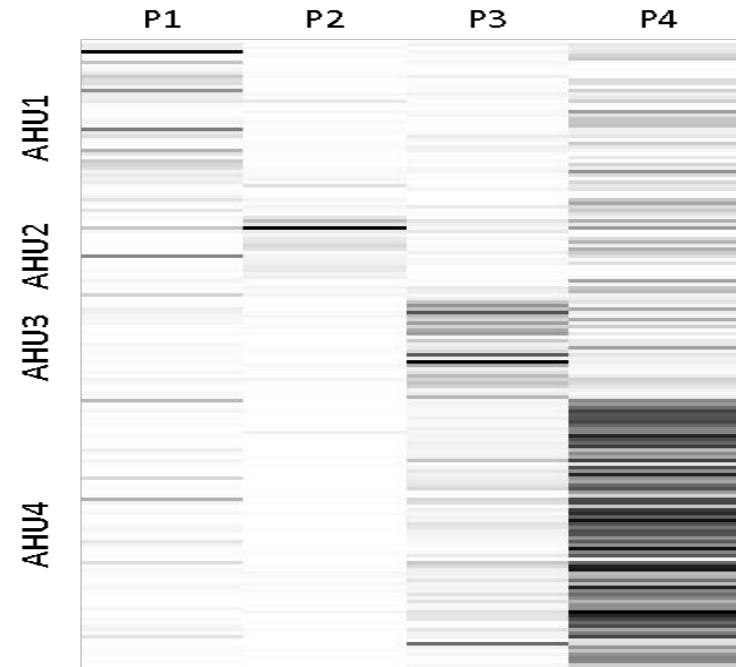
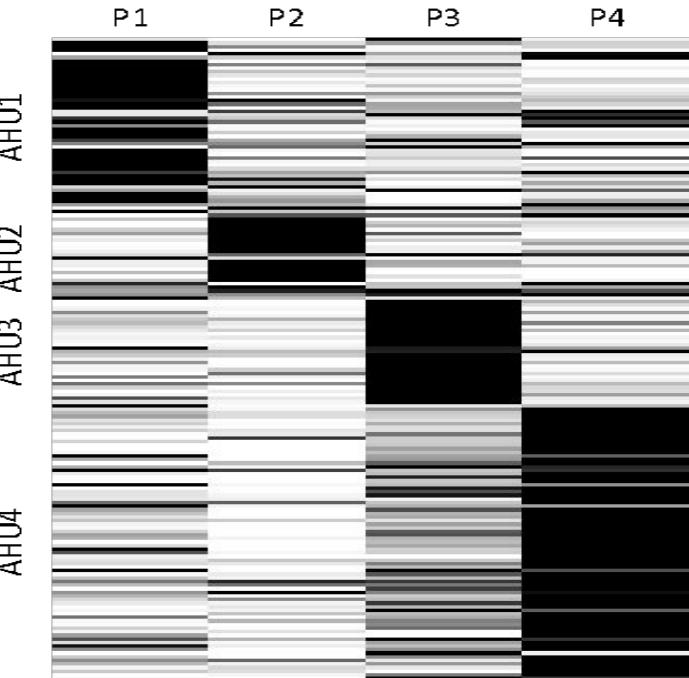
- 1) perturb one AHU at the time (1 day hot 1 day cold)
- 2) calculate euclidean distance between two days:
$$[\text{mean(zone temp)}, \text{mean(reheat)}, \text{mean(airflow)}]_{\text{hot}} - [\text{mean(zone temp)}, \text{mean(reheat)}, \text{mean(airflow)}]_{\text{cold}}$$
- 3) for each VAV vote to select the AHU corresponding to the highest score

Results

Technique	AHU Attribution Details	% ROOMS correctly identified
Perturb Cluster and Vote	Perturb all AHUs and attribute VAV to AHU which caused max internal perturbation	79%

Results

79% rooms identified correctly



Number of AHUs: 4

Number of VAVs : 179

Comparison

Technique	AHU Attribution Details	% ROOMS correctly identified
Random	Randomly allocate VAV boxes to AHUs	25%
Correlation (Raw)	AHU whose supply air temperature has max. correlation to VAV sensors	38%
Correlation (PCA)	Same as above but with principal components	32%
State Identification	AHU whose supply air temp gives lowest error	32%
Perturb Cluster and Vote	Perturb all AHUs and attribute VAV to AHU which caused max internal perturbation	79%

Future Work

- Utilize other techniques and compare them (ML classification, process control ...)
- Verify the how valuable is having “some physics” in the technique
- Verify if this is generalizable to other buildings
- Evaluate how long the perturbation should last
- Perturb Flow Rate ?
- Obtain relationships without perturbation
- Test other relationships

Last Sec Update

