
ADVANCED DATA ANALYTICS FOR FAULT DETECTION AND OPTIMIZED OPERATION IN DISTRICT ENERGY CONCEPTS

On the use of semantics, machine learning and optimization

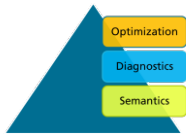


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ACA-MODES Workshop

Offenburg, 31. January 2020

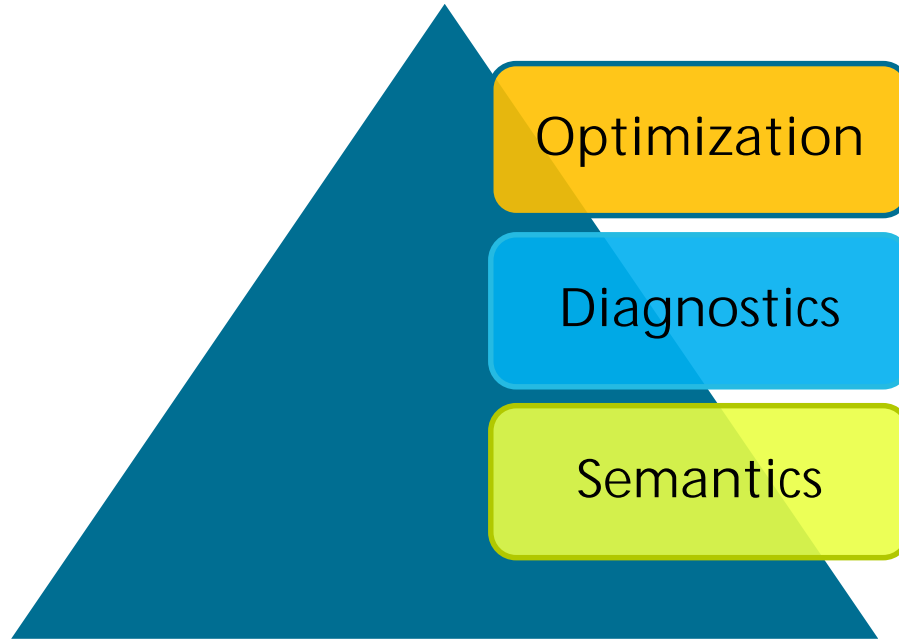
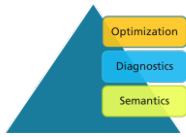


- Raising complexity of energy supply infrastructures
- Limited manpower for the operation phase of buildings and districts
- Need for new concepts for energy optimized districts enabling:
 - the integration of a high amount of local renewable energy
 - interactions between people, buildings and heating and power networks

We need digital methods to increase the degree of automation in the operational management of buildings

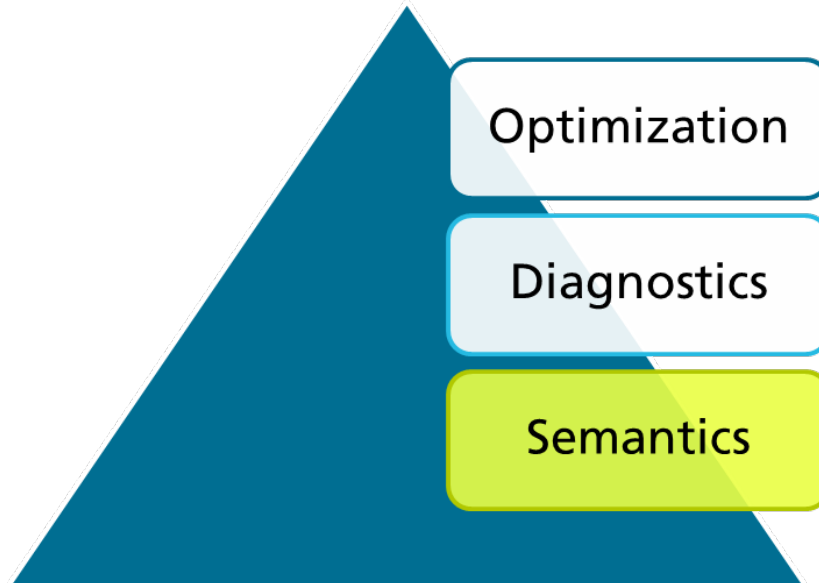
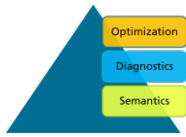
Digital methods for energy optimized buildings and districts

Enabling smartness



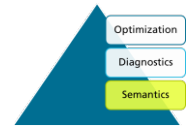
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Semantic interoperability

Foundation to take benefit of data



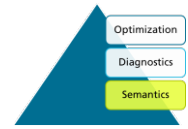
- Data amount and availability in buildings are steadily increasing
- Ideally, this data should be structured on the basis of standardized data models:
 - to interoperate heterogeneous applications
 - to process data automatically
- In reality:
 - It often looks like that:



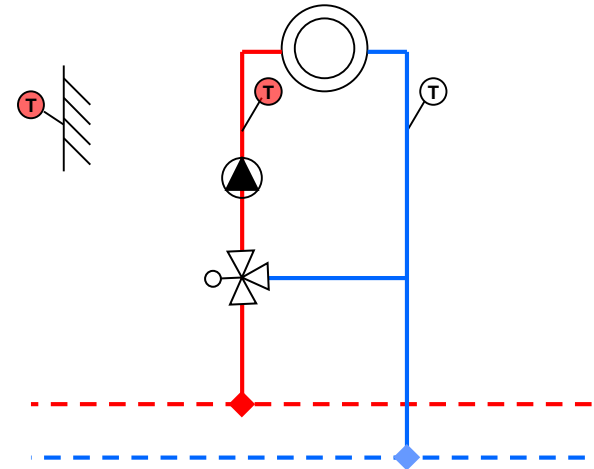


Semantic interoperability

Solution pathways



- Unified semantics as base to cope with existing systems and to automate analysis
- Enable the usage of BIM and Ontologies
- Labeling of systems
 1. Building
 2. Zone
 3. System
 4. Subsystem_1
 5. Subsystem_2
 6. Medium
 7. Position
 8. Kind
 9. Datapoint



Available data points:

BUI_WERK_WTH_..._OA__MEA_T

BUI_WERK_WC.H_..._HW_SUP.SEC_MEA_T

BUI_WERK_WC.H_..._HW_RET.SEC_MEA_T

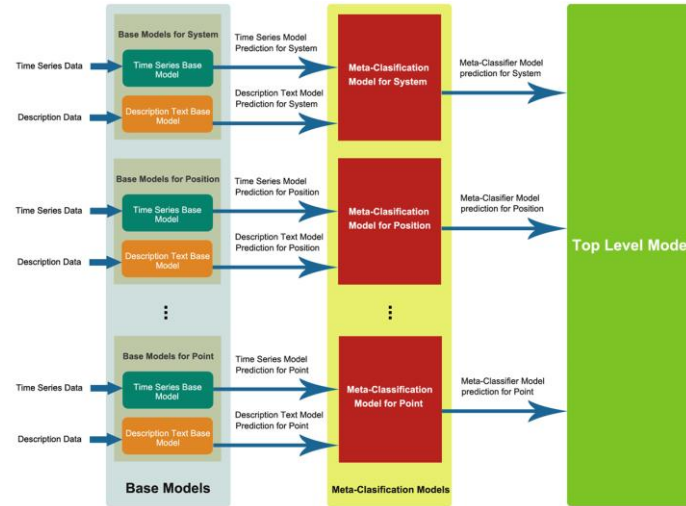
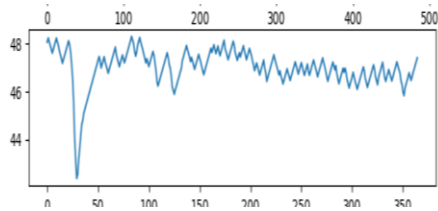
BUI_WERK_WC.H.NO_PU_..._HW_SUP.SEC_SIG_CTRLSIG

Semantic interoperability

Solution pathways

- Automated identification of sensor types through meta data inference

VL-Temperatur HK-Z1

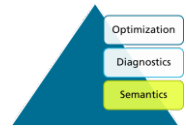


BUI_WERK_WC.H_ __HW_SUP.SEC_MEA_T

Combined Machine learning architecture

Semantic interoperability

Solution pathways



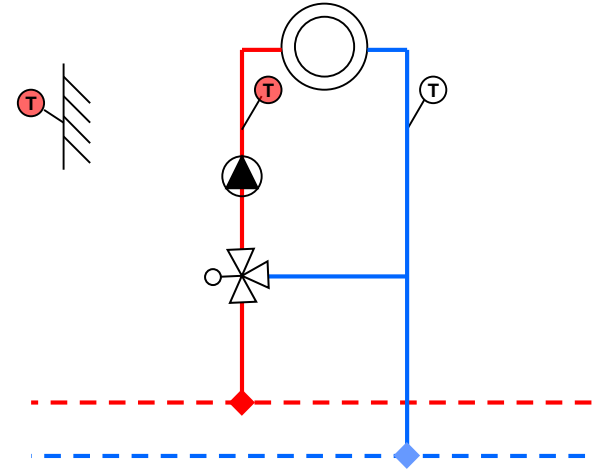
- Semantics as base for automatization
- Automatically trigger simple checking rules

$$T_{\text{SUP,PuON}} = T_{\text{SUP}} (\text{PU}_{\text{SIG}} > 0)$$

$$T_{\text{SUP,PuOFF}} = T_{\text{SUP}} (\text{PU}_{\text{SIG}} = 0)$$

if $T_{\text{SUP,PuOFF}} > T_{\text{SUP,PuON}}$:

fault = True



Available data points:

BUI_WERK_WTH_ _ _ _ OA_ _ MEA_T

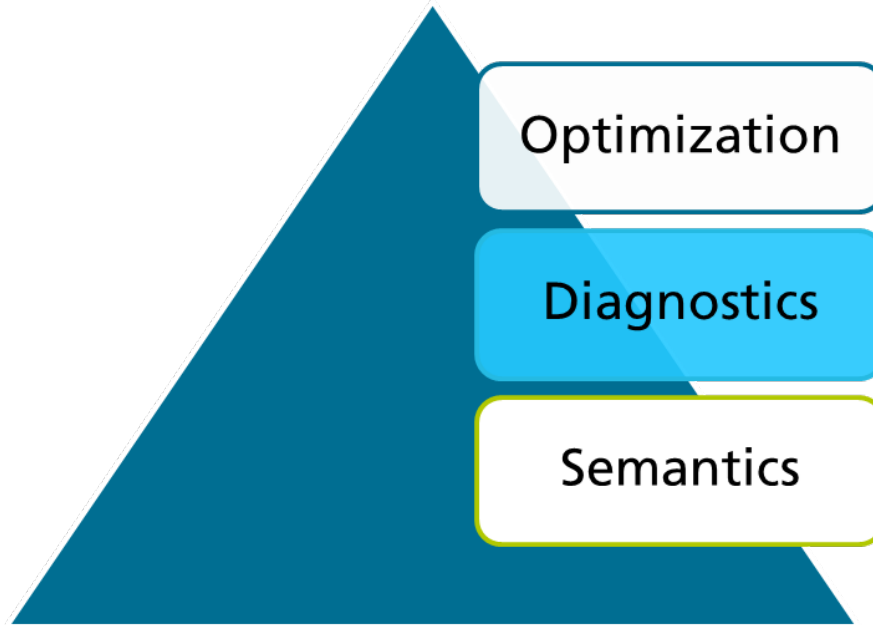
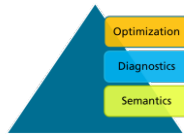
BUI_WERK_WC.H_ _ _ HW_SUP.SEC_MEA_T

BUI_WERK_WC.H_ _ _ HW_RET.SEC_MEA_T

BUI_WERK_WC.H.NO_PU_ _ _ HW_SUP.SEC_SIG_CTRLSIG

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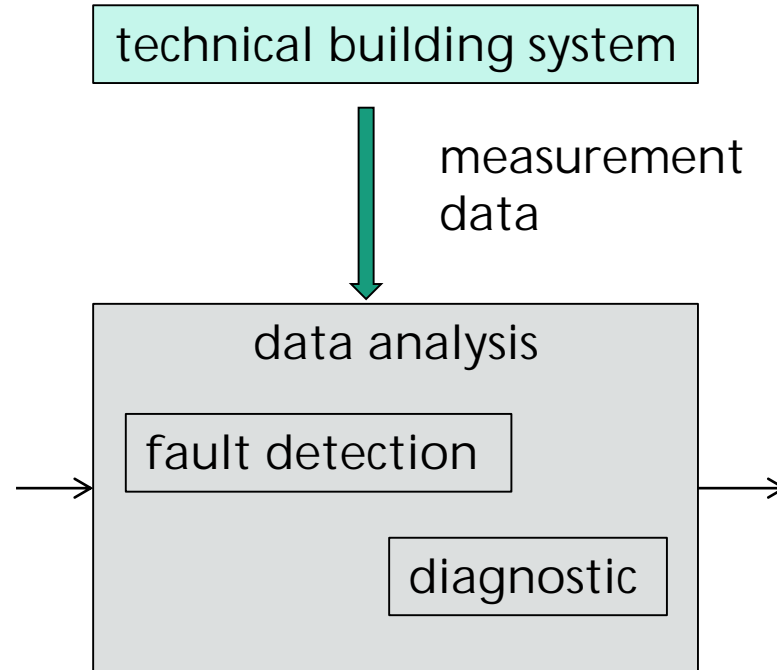
Enabling smartness



Fault Detection and Diagnostics Principle

System information:

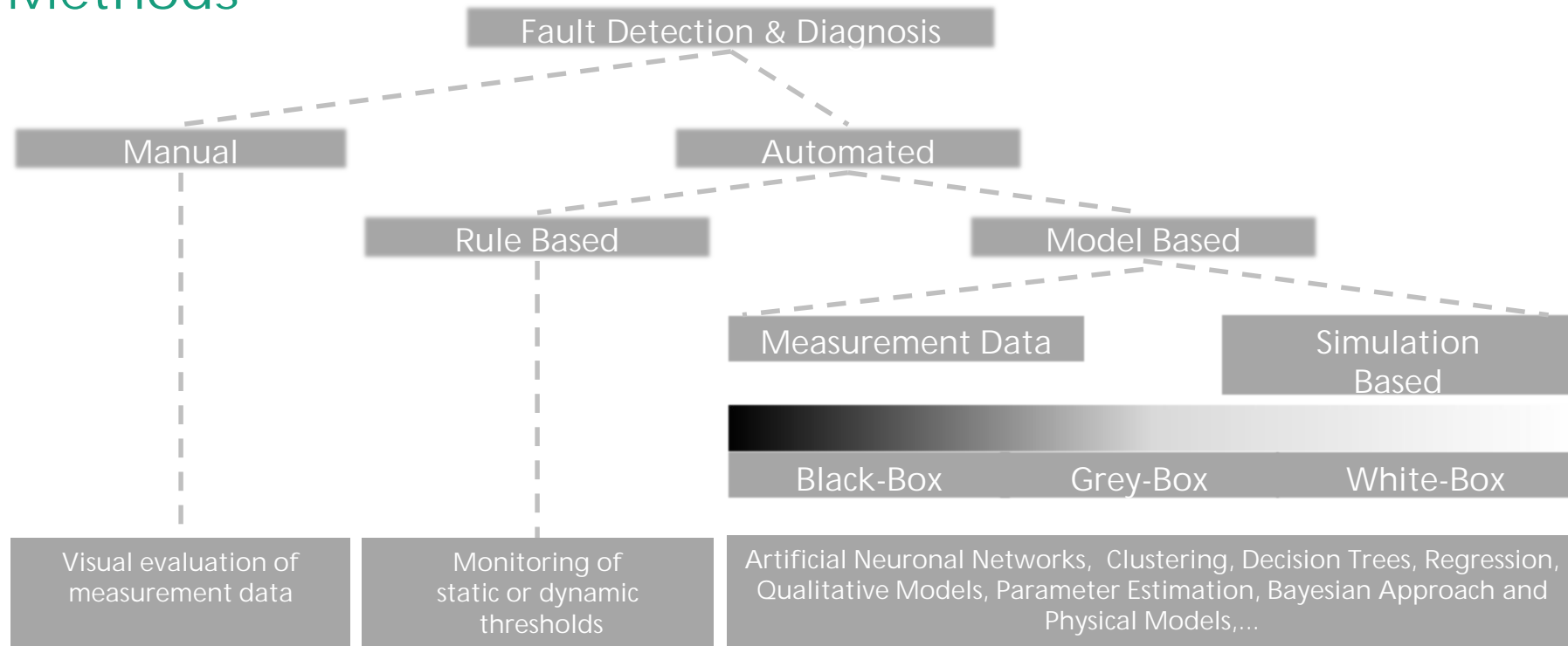
- System type
- Available sensors
- Control strategy
- ...



Information about errors, e.g.:

- Length / period
- Affected component
- Error type
- Impact
- Remedying

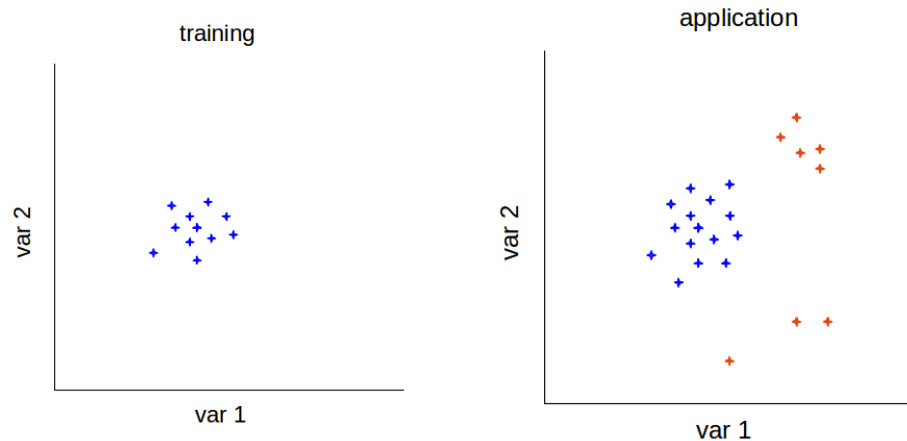
Fault Detection and Diagnostics Methods



Fault Detection and Diagnostics

Clustering

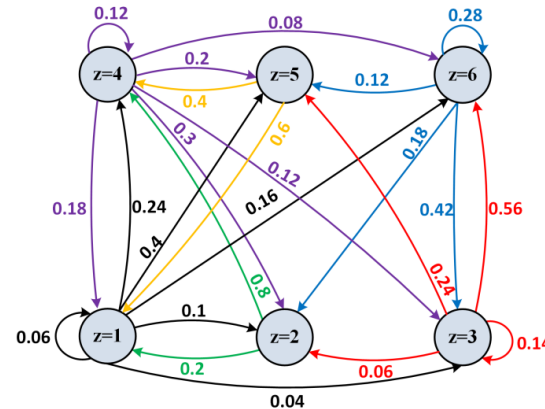
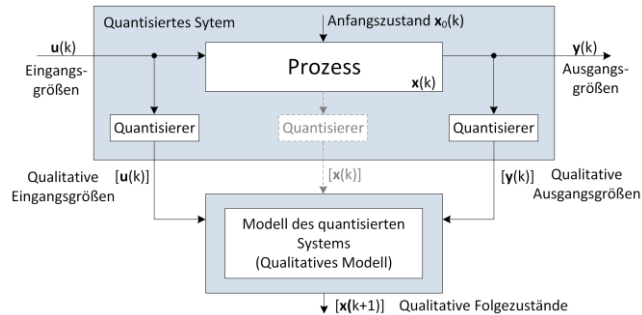
- Density-based clustering (DBSCAN)
- Training on error-free data -> data are assigned to clusters
- Outliers correspond to incorrect data



Fault Detection and Diagnostics

Qualitative models

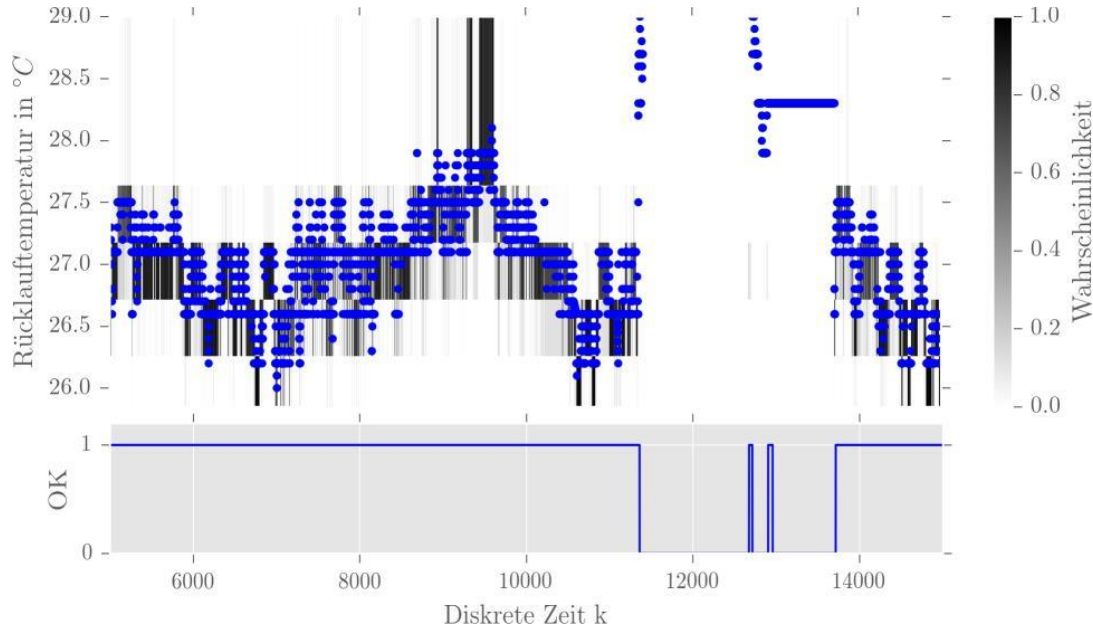
- Approximate description of system behavior
- Use of qualitative values e.g. "a lot" or "little"
- The qualitative behavior of the process is represented by a quantized system



Fault Detection and Diagnostics

Qualitative models

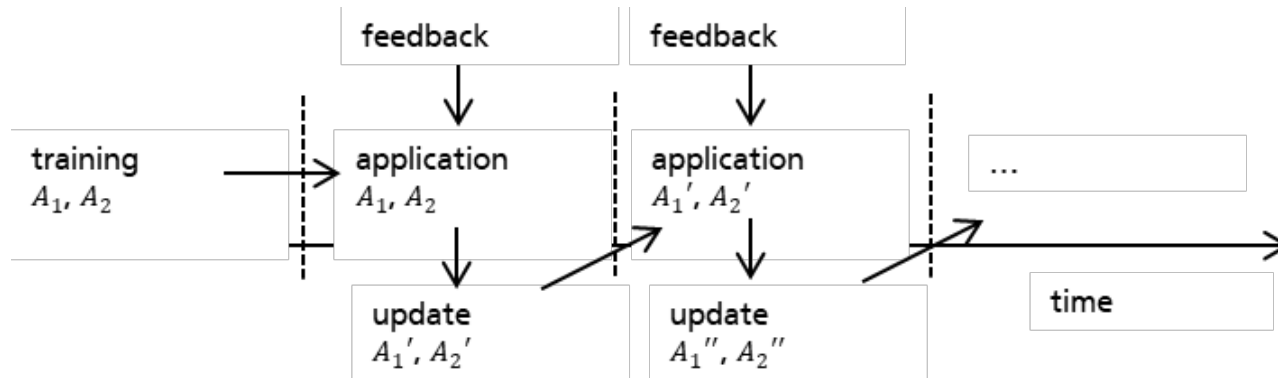
Example: fault detection in supply temperature of thermal activated slabs



Fault Detection and Diagnostics

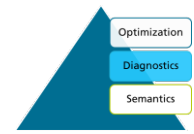
Method combination and feedback system

- Use of two complementary methods (e.g. clustering and decision trees)
- Continuous user feedback is used to adapt the methods

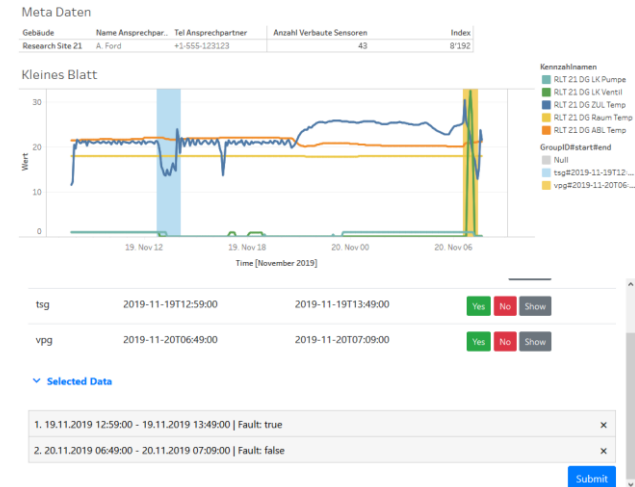


Fault Detection and Diagnostics

Method combination and feedback system

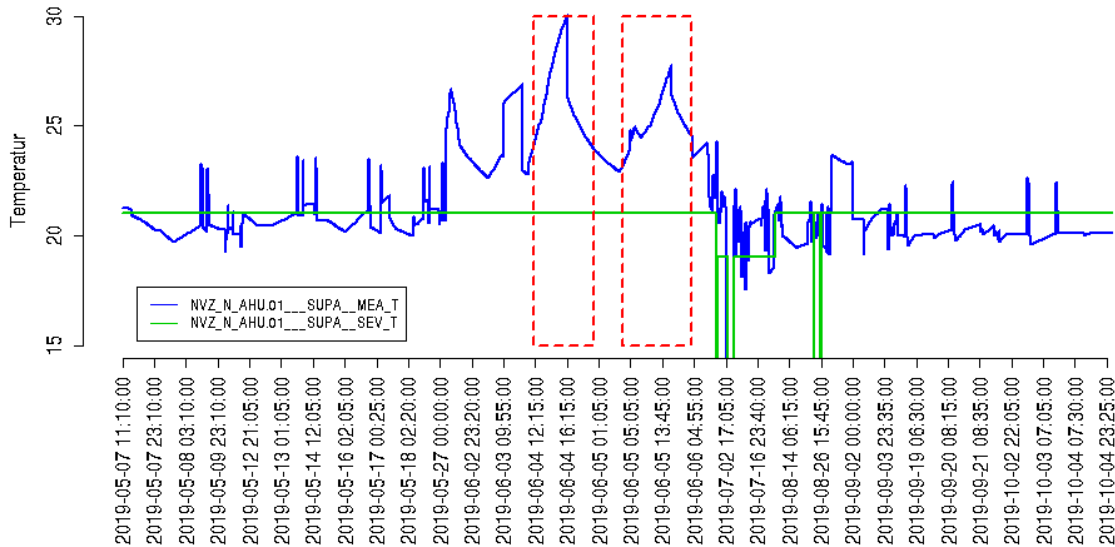


- Benefits:
 - Initially only error-free training data necessary
 - Expert knowledge can be integrated
 - Error detection improves during use
 - Required feedback decreases



Fault Detection and Diagnostics

Example Rathaus im Stühlinger - Freiburg

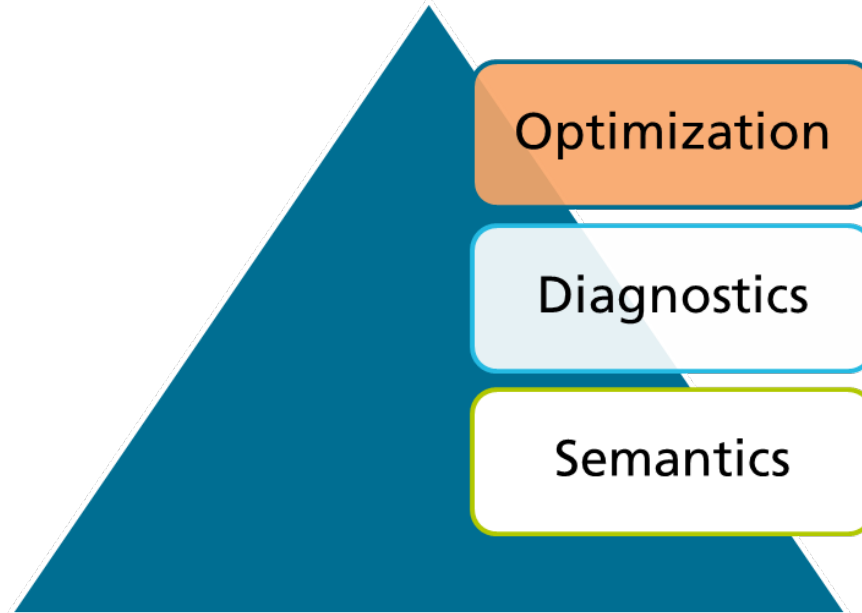
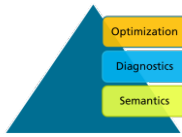


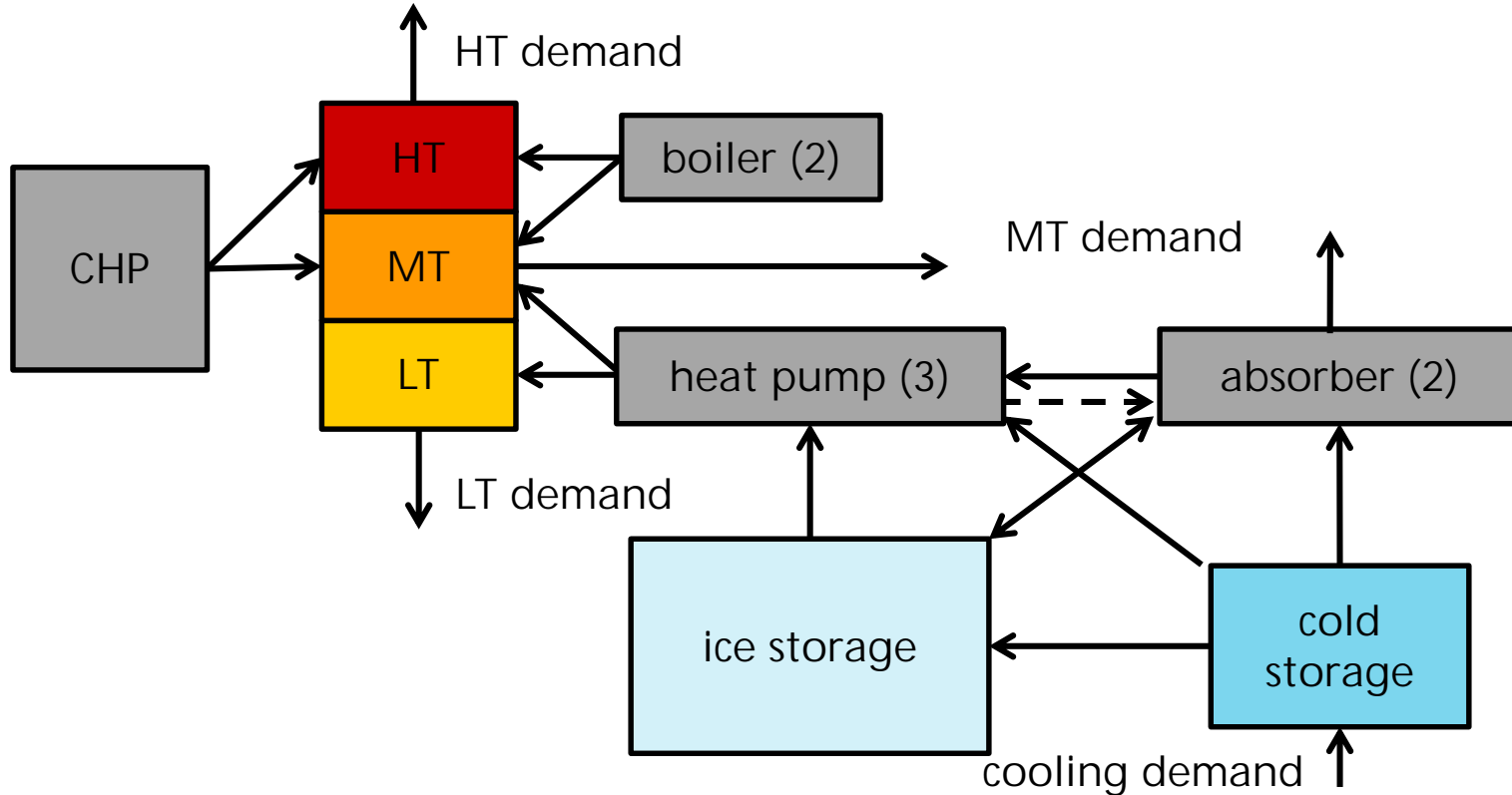
- Very precise detection of increased supply air temperatures in an AHU by learning from user feedback



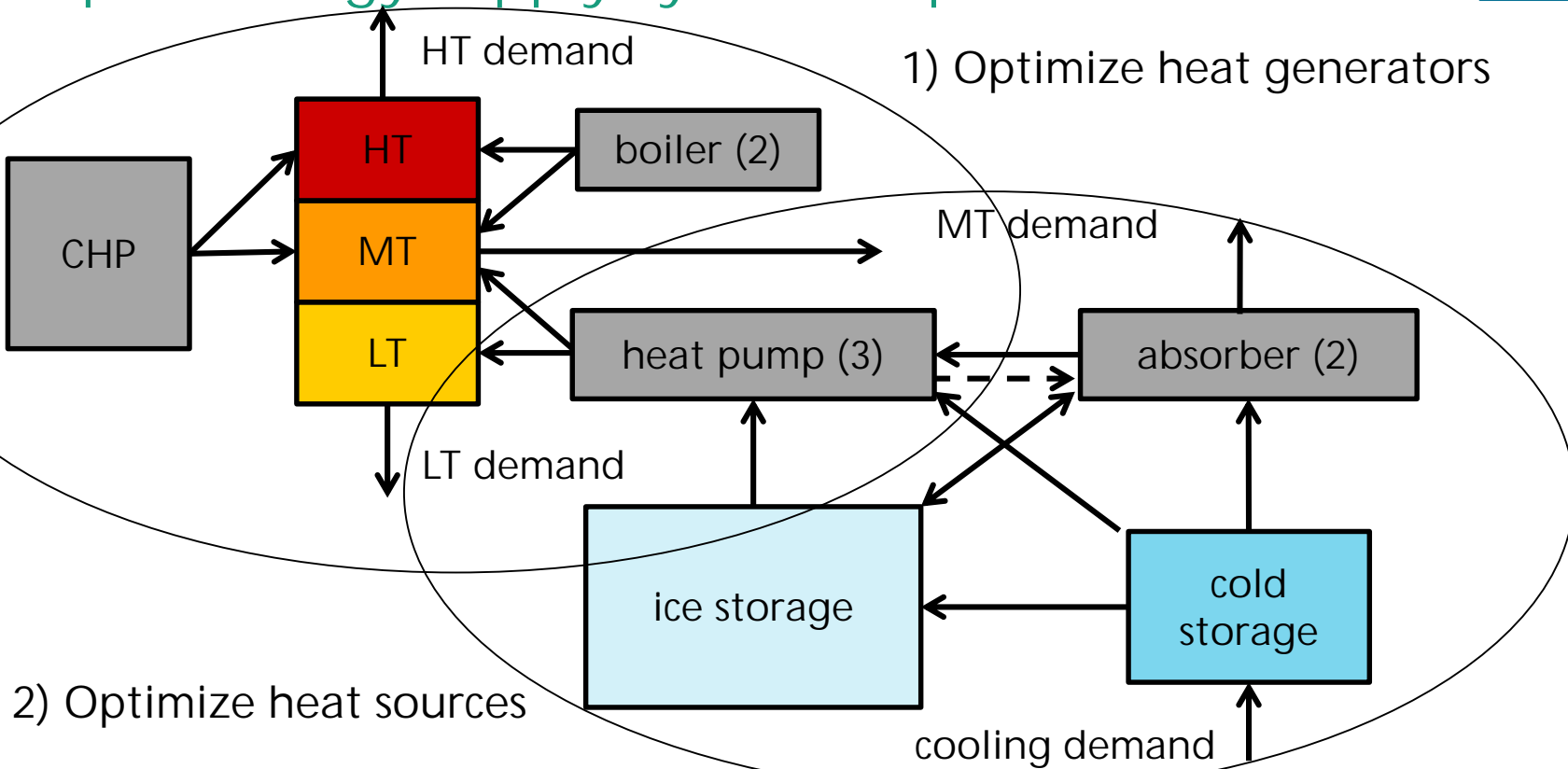
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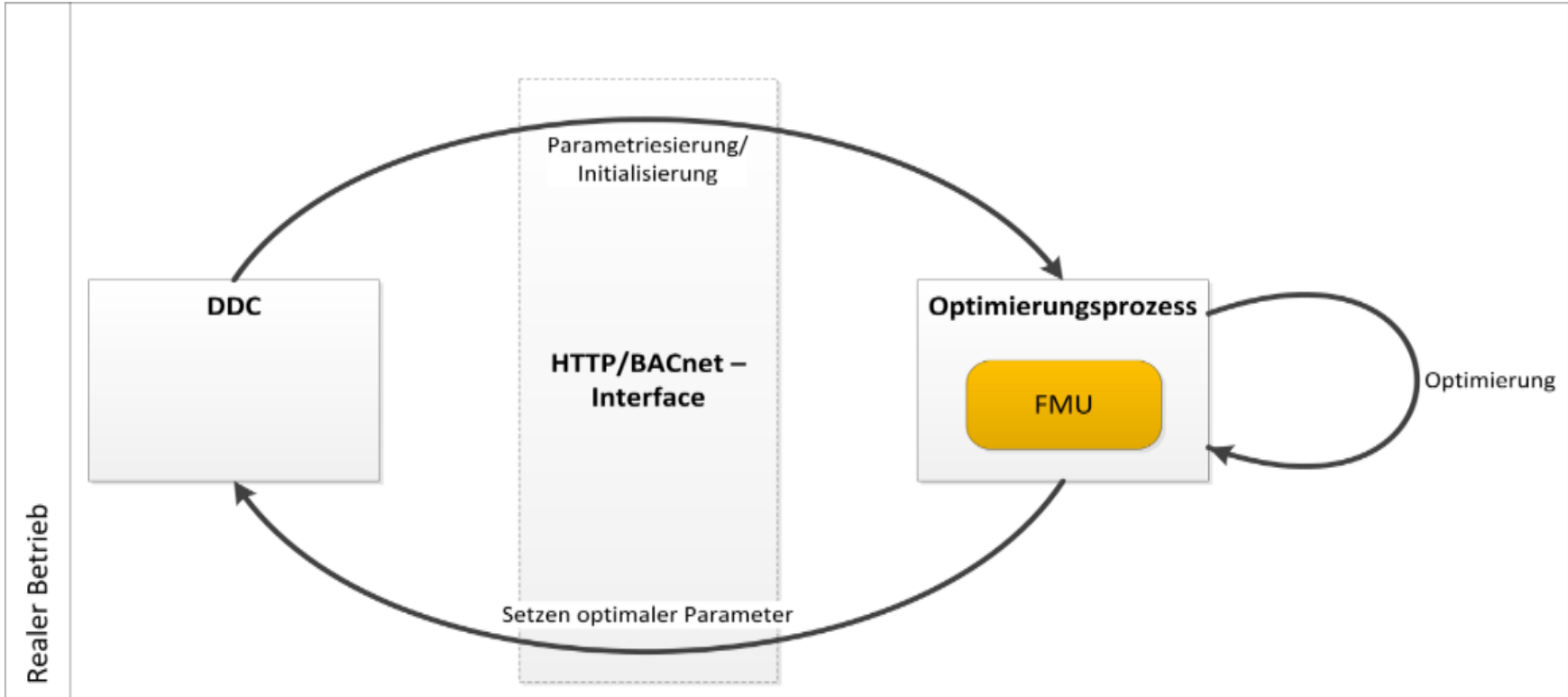
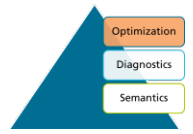
1) Optimize heat generators



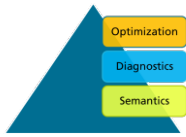
2) Optimize heat sources

Optimization

Complex energy supply system – methods



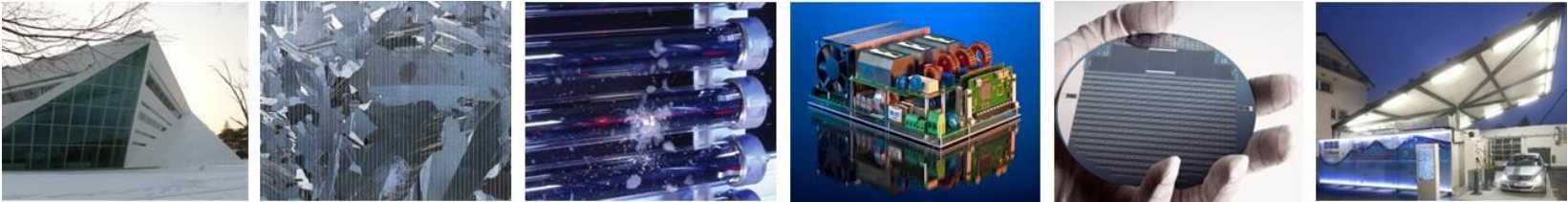
Digital methods for energy optimized buildings and districts



Conclusion and outlook

- Digital methods are key enabler for energy and cost efficiency in complex district and building energy systems
- Unified data models and semantics are essential to inter-operate complex systems
- Analytics methods and connectivity technologies are mature for implementation and test in field
- New business and incentives models need to be developed to enable scalable solutions with high replication potential

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!



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