

12-22 North



An Internet of Things lab, testbed, and proving ground

Taking Back Control:

Building Resiliency through HVAC controls and the Industrial Internet of Things

AJ Rossman



**VIRTUAL
CONFERENCE**
FEBRUARY 2-4, 2021

12-22 North

Proworking - Stay Safe and Connected

Learn more: www.12-22North.com



An Internet of Things Lab, Testbed, and Proving Ground



Learn more: www.IoTConduit.com

“For a commercial building owner, ‘building resilience’ can be defined as the ability to protect, maintain, or restore the functionality of, value of, and income generated by a building after a damaging event or circumstance within a prescribed time frame”

Development of a Tool for Assessing Commercial Building Resilience (2017)

What does that mean for Commercial Buildings in 2021 ?

- Renting space in a COVID-19 environment
- Improving air quality without breaking the bank
- Responding to extreme weather events

Challenge 1 - COVID-19

12-22 North



Challenge 1 - Loss of Tenants Due to Pandemic

12-22 North Pandemic Timeline

March 2020 - State of Vermont Executive Order shut down public spaces. Strict requirements put into place.

April 2020 - Health and Safety Plan implemented using WordPress. Started discussions with Infiense, StreamLogic and Healthy Kingdom on how to adapt their building models to re-open building faster.

May 2020 - Installed camera in side lot Food Alley for StreamLogic. Healthy Kingdom opens Smoothie stand in lot. Sensors ordered from InfiSense. StreamLogic deploys and calibrates HealthWatch at Food Alley.

June 2020 - InfiSense provisioned 10 Smart Room Sensors and deployment design. StreamLogic refines HealthWatch and shares initial statistics. Healthy Kingdom ponders how to integrate his IoT Technology vision

July - August 2020 - Integrate all technologies into 12-22 North web portal

September 2020 - Re-opening to new tenants

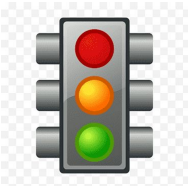
Coronavirus Safety Station Concept



IoT Sensor Clusters



Cameras



Visual Risk Alert Displays

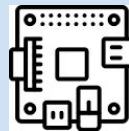
Large-format LED Display
[42-70+"]



IoT Gateway



Edge Computing



Technology Integrations

- Occupancy and space usage
- Abnormal Temperature Detection
- Indoor Air Quality
- Contact Tracing Database
- Social Distancing Metrics
- Cleaning supply inventory
- Educational Messaging
- Branding Opportunities

Coronavirus Safety Station Technologies



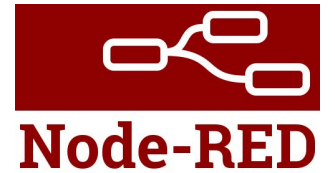
**IoT
Gateways**



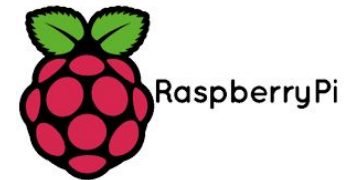
**Visual Risk
Alert Displays**



**Fresh Air
Controls**



**IoT Sensor
Clusters**



**Edge
Computing**



**Weather
Stations**



streamlogic

Camera AI



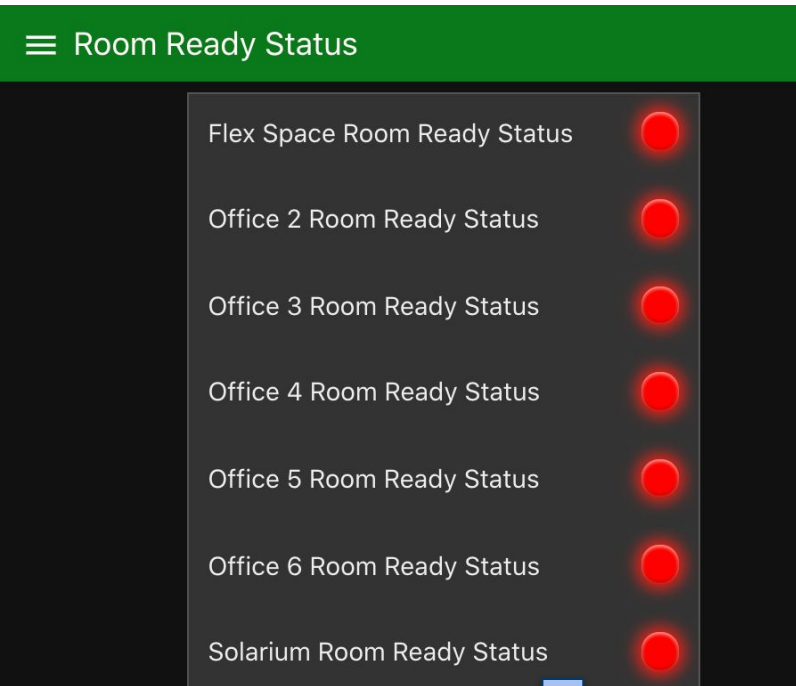
**Independent
Datalayer**



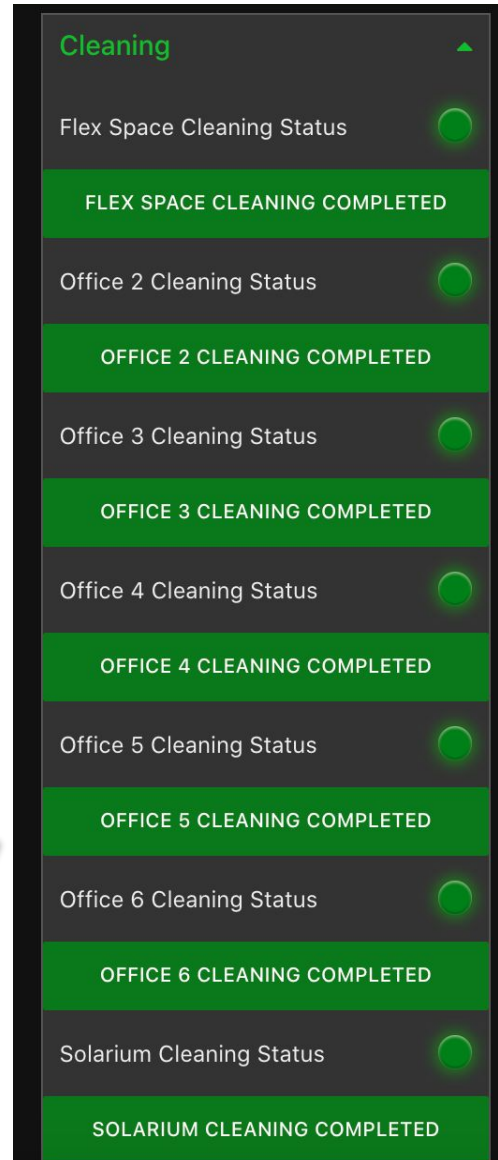
Coronavirus Safety Station Implementation



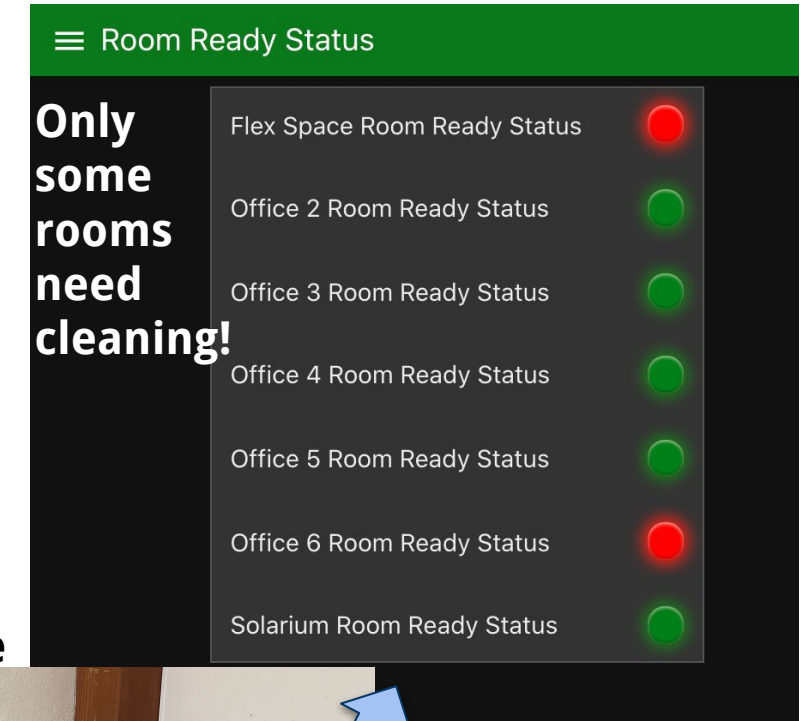
Coronavirus Safety Station Demo



All rooms cleaned



Offices are occupied



Challenge 2 - Air Quality

12-22 North



An Internet of Things lab, testbed, and proving ground

Challenge 2 - Indoor Air Quality



Step 1 - Hire a Professional for Focus

Building Evaluation Report Risks...

According to the OSHA Occupational Risk Pyramid classification for COVID-19 per OSHA publication 3990: Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19 [1], the exposure risk level for the current and likely prospective tenants at 12-22 North Street is “Lower Exposure Risk” for most IoT Conduit activities, or “Medium Exposure Risk” considering Laboratory B activities which include public-facing events.

Recommendations...

While the OSHA guidelines for Lower and Medium Risk spaces do not explicitly recommend ‘Engineering Controls’ beyond physical barriers such as Plexiglas,¹ the CDC website on COVID-19 Employer Information for Office Buildings [2] is clear about HVAC system recommendations based on ASHRAE guidance. These can be summarized as:

- Ensure adequate ventilation air volume
- Disable demand-control ventilation (DCV) which could reduce ventilation air volume
- Improve air filtration with portable HEPA filters and ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) units
- Ensure less clean air is properly exhausted

Action Items...

Since most of the administrative and basic hygiene controls are already in place at 12-22 Pro-Working, the HVAC system recommendations should be the primary focus for isolating occupants from COVID-19 hazards.² The existing 12-22 North Street HVAC systems include an air-cooled cold-climate heat pump for heating and cooling, and a gas-fired central air handler with ducted supply and return. The following action items are recommended:

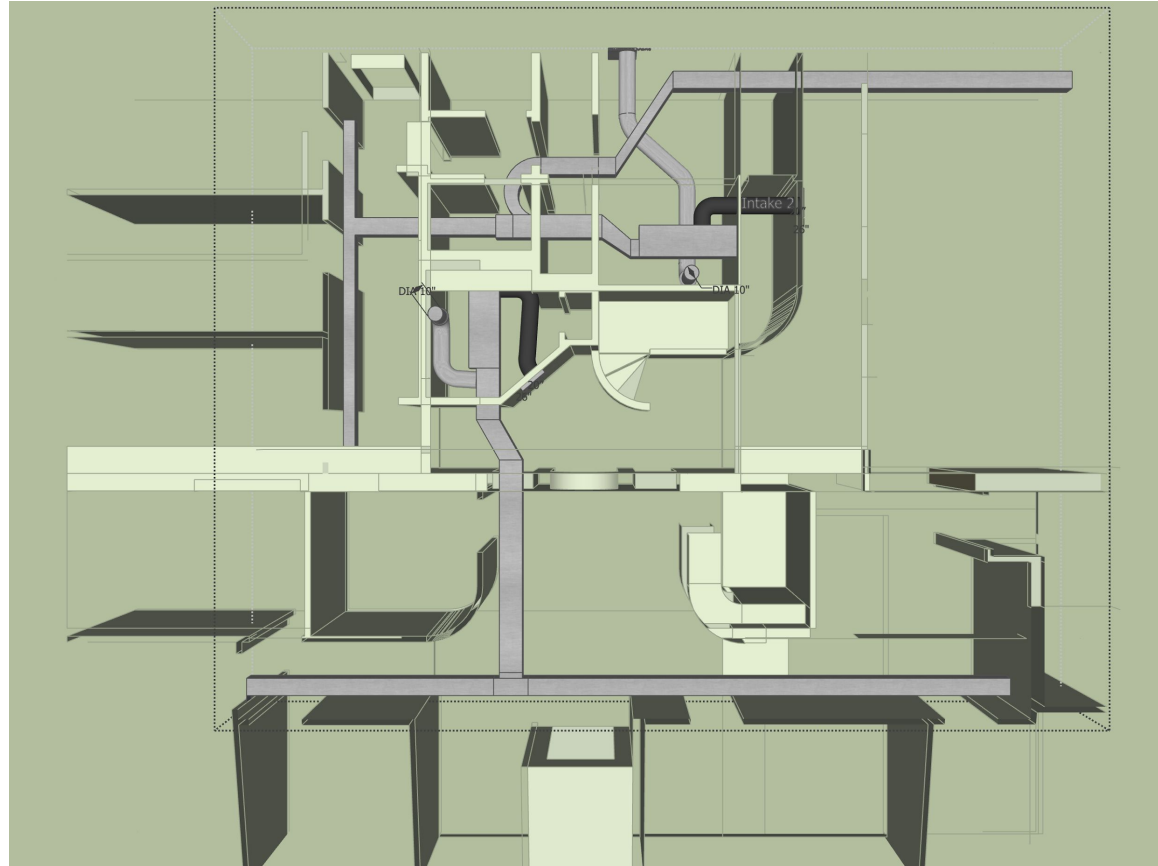
1. Improve ventilation in the building in consultation with an HVAC professional [2]. This includes:

...

Report by Emily Cross, The Evaluators



Existing Infrastructure - No Outside Air

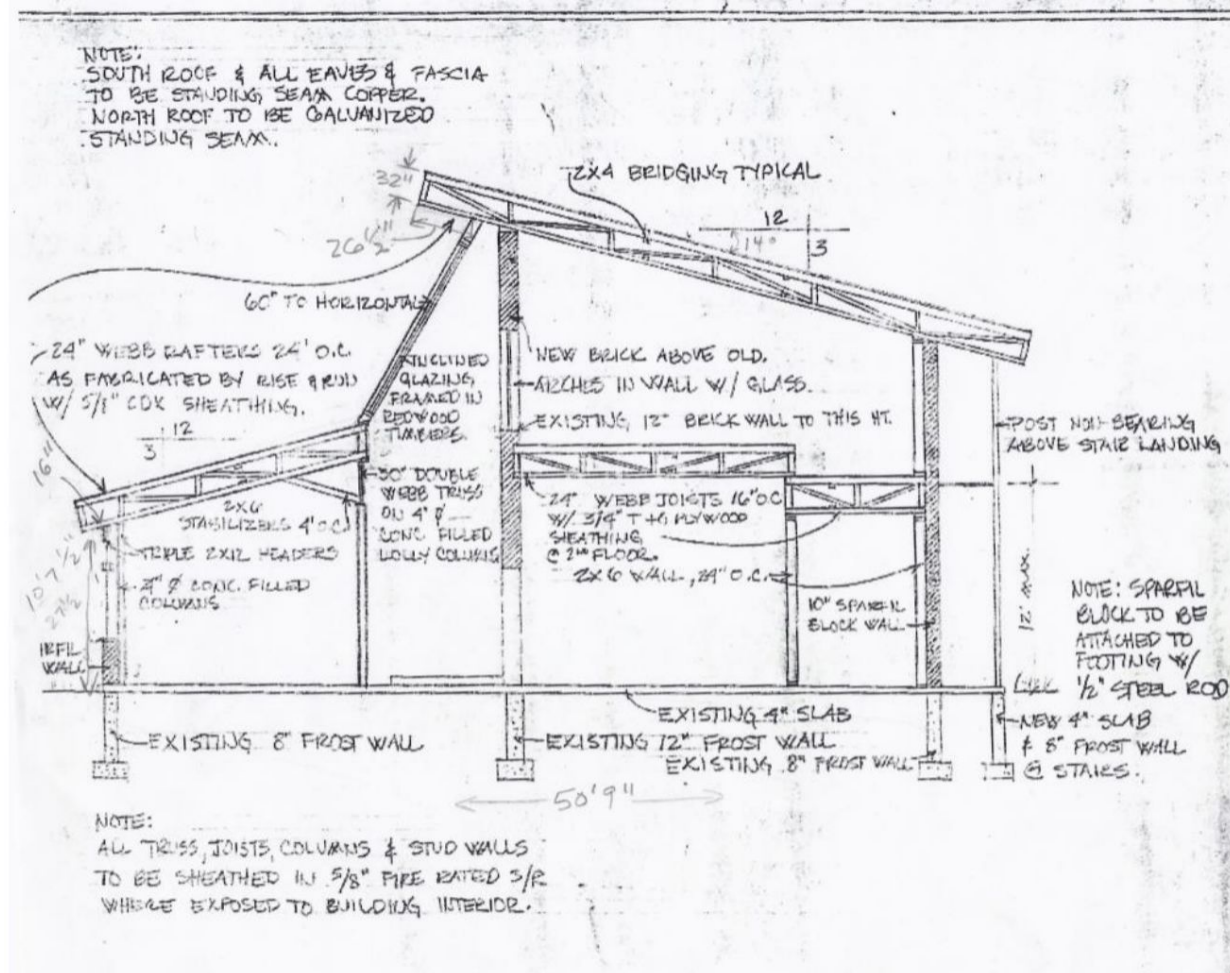


Step 2 - Make Changes and Adapt Controls



- Added schedule for fresh-air ventilation
- Integration in process to bring in real-time measurements using IoT

Step 3 - Measurement & Verification [TBD]



Step 4 - Report Building Safety Status to Tenants

— Ventilation Update

In order to comply with updated ventilation requirements for buildings, 12-22 North has been taking steps to **upgrade our ventilation systems** to allow for more fresh air intake and outflow of air. We have actively been monitoring and increasing our **indoor air quality** to ensure indoor protection from the virus.

Challenge 3 - Extreme Weather

12-22 North

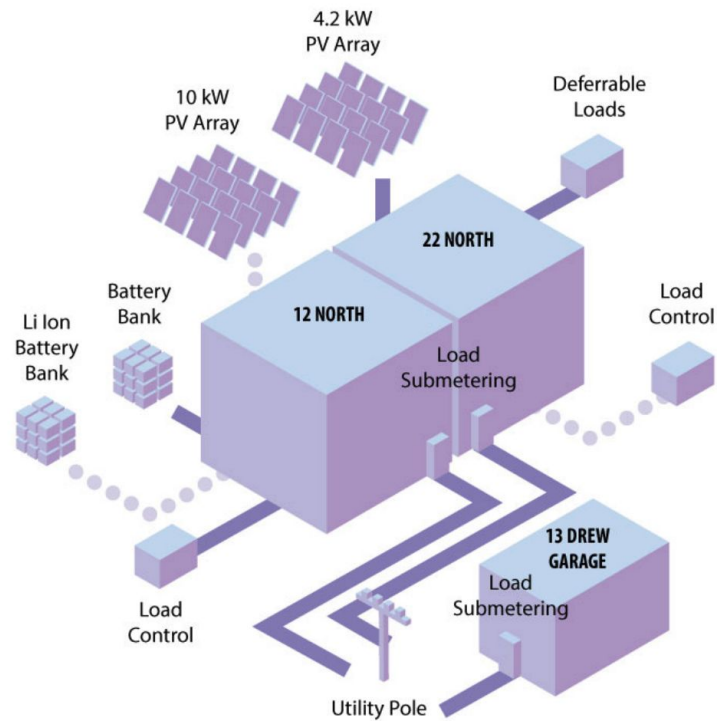


Challenge 3 - Mitigating Extreme Weather

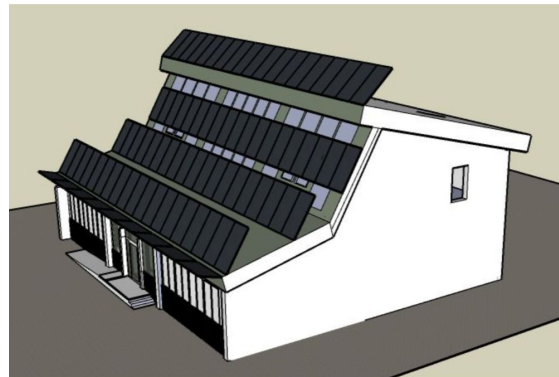


Challenge 3 - Microgrid Design

12-22 NORTH Microgrid Layout

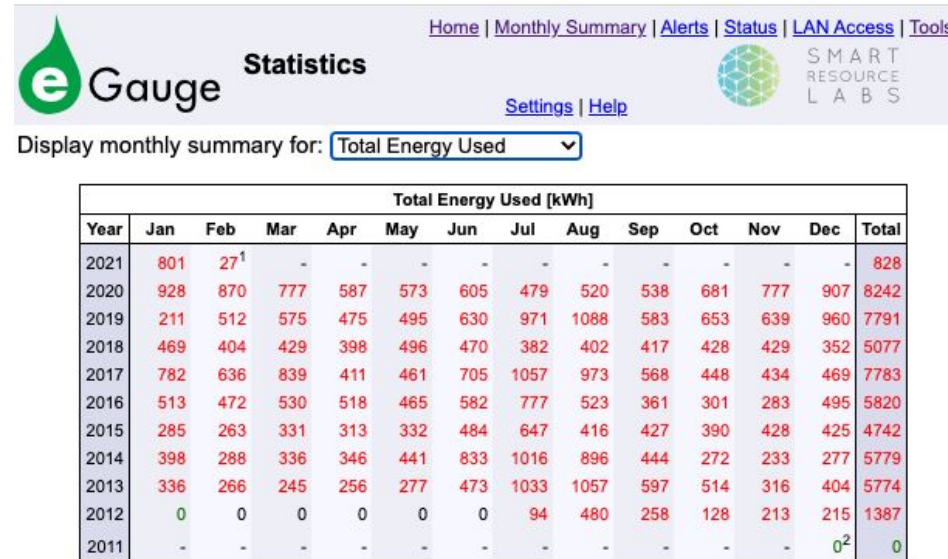
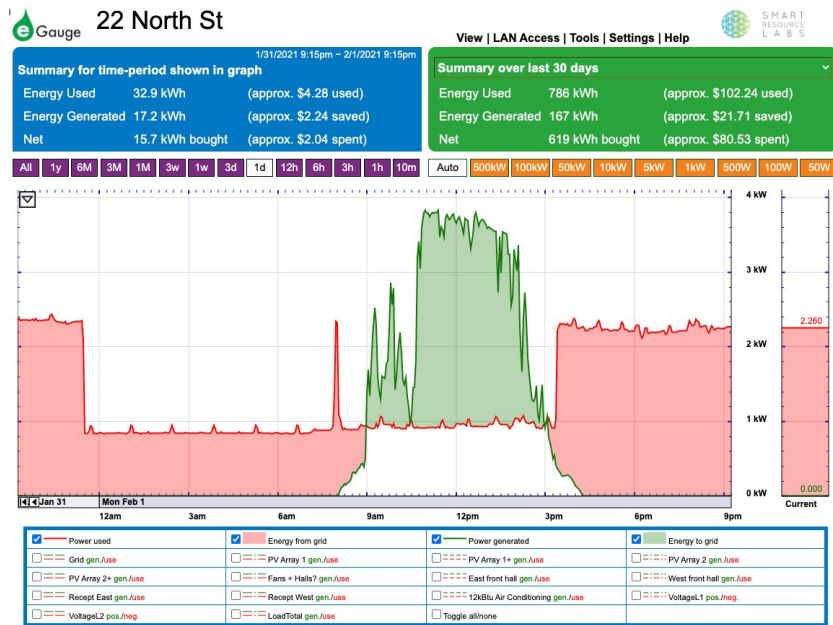


Legend



Challenge 3 - Microgrid Power Design

Step 1 - Submeter for Granular Load Profiling



Footnotes:

¹: Ending 09:16pm Feb 1, 2021.

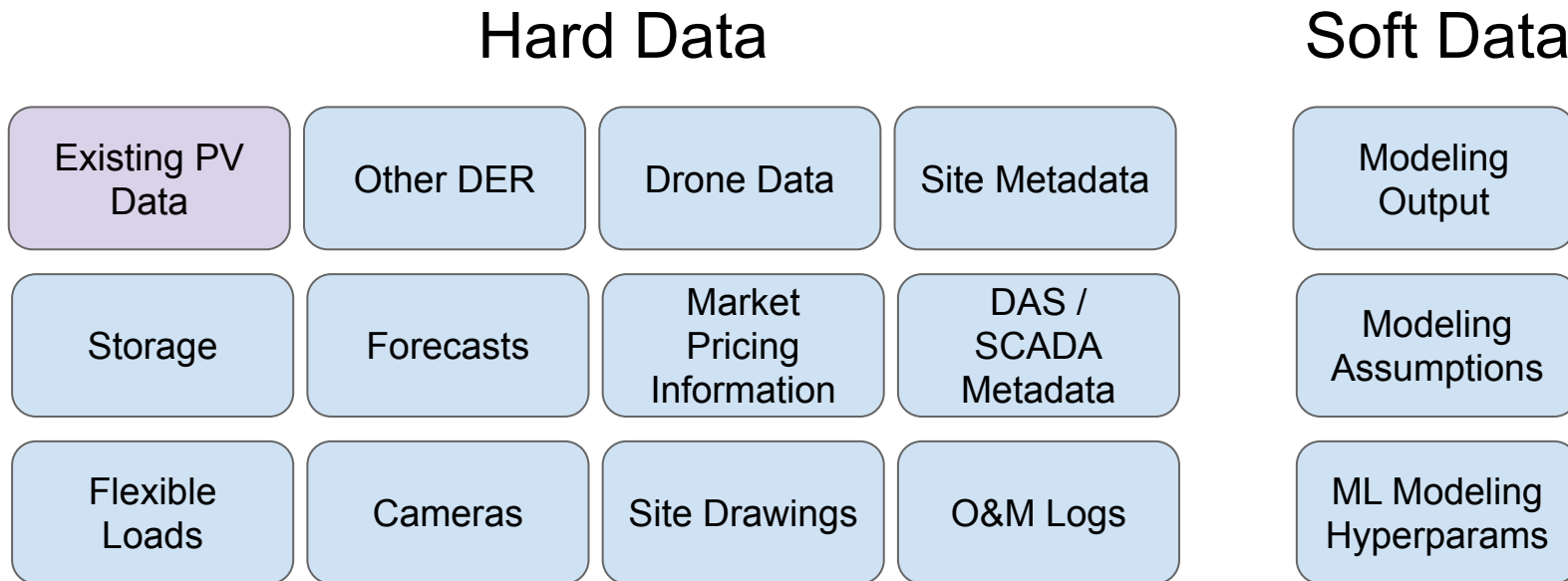
²: Starting 03:30pm Dec 4, 2011.

- Critical Loads
 - Heating system (controls, pumps)
 - IT Network
 - NOC Center
- Deferrable / Sheddable Loads
 - Water heater

Use an IIoT BMS to Verify Assumptions for Sizing Storage Capacity

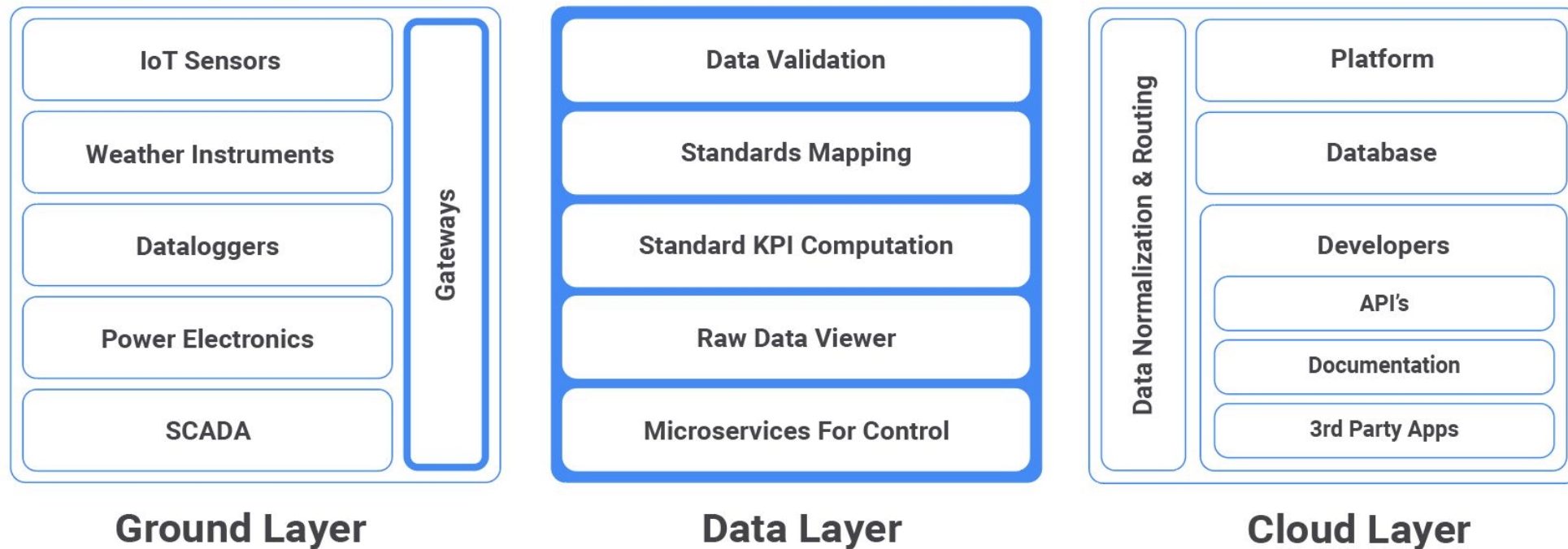
Challenge 3 - Microgrid Power Design

Step 2 - Integrate Independent DataLayer for System Interoperability



Challenge 3 - Microgrid Power Design

Step 2 - Integrate Independent DataLayer for System Interoperability




Challenge 3 - Microgrid Power Design

Step 2 - Integrate Independent DataLayer for System Interoperability

Device Commissioning

Metadata Management

Commissioning Document 

Device Information


Location	Cell Air Compressor Test / Drew St Garage	Device Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Cell eGauge tester 23111	Device ID	
Hostname	<input type="checkbox"/> CellTest	Serial Number	<input type="checkbox"/>	MAC Address	<input type="checkbox"/>
IP Address	<input type="checkbox"/> 192.168.1.88	Confirm Date & Time	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Voltages	eGauge	Measured
L1		
L2		
L3		

Channel	CT Label	Ω	eGauge Reading (A)	Amp-clamp Reading (A)	Power Factor	Notes
1	Ch.1 240 V Test Circuit -L1					
2	Ch.2 240 V Test Circuit -L2					
3	Ch.3 Air Compressor -L1					
4	Ch.4 Mains -L1					
5	Ch.5 Mains -L2					
6	Ch.6 Spotlight -L1					

Signature		Date	
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Edit Stream

Display Name POA Irradiance 

Source Name POA Irradiance (W/m²)

Unit W/m²

Metadata

1	SunSpec Name	E_Irradiance_Plane-of-Array_1	
2	Sensor Make and Model	Hukseflux LP02	
3	Last Calibrated	1/1/16	
4	Tilt (Degrees)	20	

[+ Add Metadata](#)

[SAVE](#)



SMART
RESOURCE
LABS



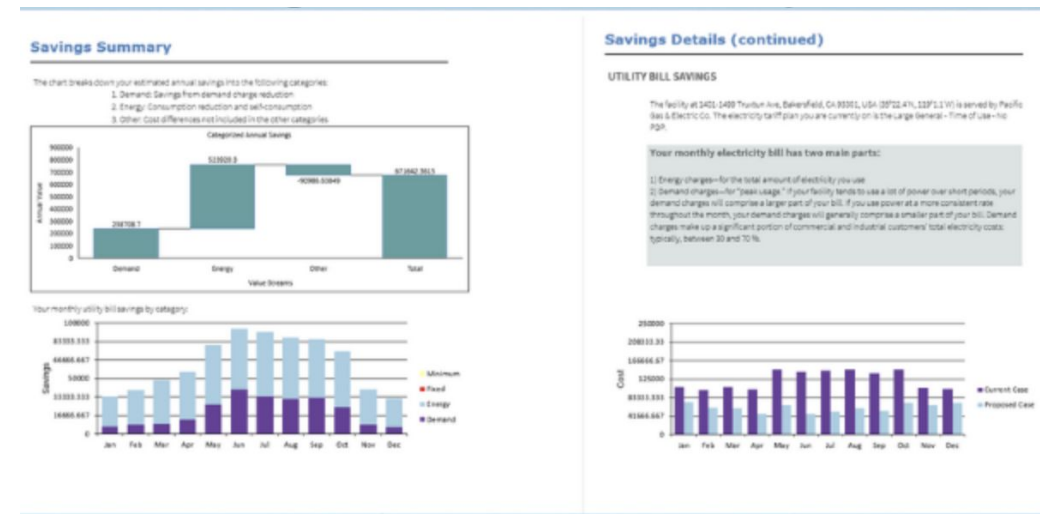
Challenge 3 - Microgrid Power Design

Step 3 - System Design and Simulation [FUTURE]

NREL SAM + ReOpt



UL HOMER



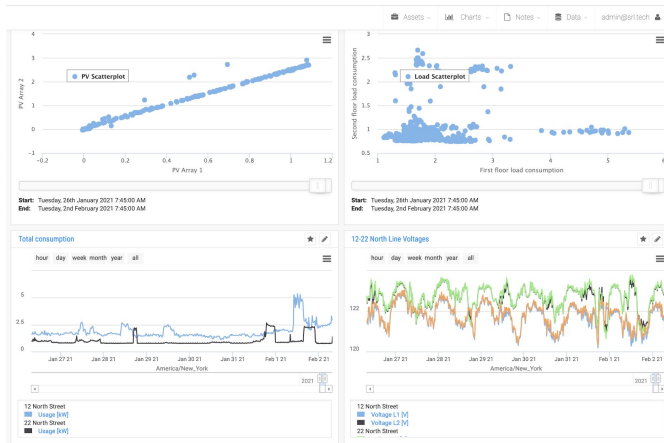
Use an IIoT BMS to Properly Size Storage Capacity



Challenge 3 - Microgrid Power Design

Step 4 - Optimize Operations [FUTURE]

streamViewer



MBCx



Control Optimization





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For more information please visit www.IoTConduit.com