How the Army Meter Data Management System (MDMS) Can Help on the Path to Net Zero

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“The Army has identified six net zero pilot installations in each of the energy, water, and waste categories and two integrated installations striving towards net zero by 2020. This is a significant step in addressing the Army’s sustainability and energy security challenges.

Striving for net zero is operationally necessary, financially prudent, and critical to our mission.”

Hon. Katherine Hammack, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Energy, and Environment)
19 April 2011
Net Zero Energy Defined

• **Net Zero Energy** - Defined as the amount of energy generated exceeding or equaling the amount of energy consumed over a period of time, usually one year.

• **Net Zero Energy Installation (NZEI)** - NZEI produces as much energy on-site or from nearby off-site renewable energy generation or through the use of on-site renewable fuels, as it consumes in its buildings, facilities, and fleet vehicles over the course of a year.
Net Zero Goal Sites - by 2020

**Net Zero Energy**
- Fort Detrick, MD
- Fort Hunter Liggett, CA
- Kwajalein Atoll, RMI
- Parks Reserves Forces TA, CA
- Sierra Army Depot, CA
- West Point, NY

**Net Zero Integrated Installation (Energy, Water, and Waste)**
- Fort Bliss, TX
- Fort Carson, CO
The Army Net Zero Hierarchy

http://army-energy.hqda.pentagon.mil/netzero/
The Army path to Net Zero Energy

1. Reduce consumption
2. Repurpose inefficient usage
3. Deploy renewable on site generation
“I am amazed at the progress Army installations have already made to reduce energy and water consumption as well as waste generation.

We will all monitor the journey these installations embark on to reach the final net zero goal.”

---Hon. Katherine Hammack, 19 April 2011---
The Army Meter Data Management System (MDMS)

- MDMS is an enterprise system to track the Army’s energy and water consumption worldwide
  - Tracks meter data from advanced meters in a central database
  - Automates meter data collection on a secure network
  - Makes energy information accessible via Army Engineering Knowledge Online (EKO) and MDMS Enterprise Portal through secured internet
- Provides Army installations the ability to track utility commodities consumption at the facility level
MDMS Overview

Local Metering Network: Head-End Server

NEC Operational Network: Gateway Server

MDMS DIACAP

MDMS Enterprise Meter Data Warehouse and Website Reporting System

Reports

MDMS Users
MDMS Background

• Three locations have active meter reporting- over 195 meters as of 1 May 2011
  – Fort Carson
  – Fort Stewart
  – US Military Academy (West Point, NY)

• Meets DoD cyber-security requirements
  – Received Authority to Operate from Army NETCOM effective 23 April 2010
  – Received Certificate of Networthiness from Army NETCOM on 26 July 2010

• Over 195 meters reporting at 3 sites (05/01/11)
Leverage MDMS at Existing Sites

- **Net Zero Energy**
  - West Point
  - MDMS DEPLOYED

- **Net Zero Integrated**
  - Fort Carson
  - MDMS DEPLOYED

- **Net Zero Integrated**
  - Fort Bliss
  - MDMS on 2011 Schedule
How MDMS supports Net Zero Goals

1. Measure existing consumption
   a. Must know present values to define Net Zero trajectory
   b. Must know where inefficient consumption exists to
      i. Reduce consumption through efficiency projects
      ii. Reduce consumption through renewable (non-generation) projects
      iii. Reduce consumption through combined heat and power projects
      iv. Reduce consumption peaks through time-of-use management
   v. Repurpose consumption
How MDMS supports Net Zero Goals (cont)

2. Validate Project reduction metrics and results (M&V)
3. Measure on site generation (PV, wind, CHP, others)
   a. Must measure net and gross energy production
   b. Must fully understand time and magnitude of total energy production
   c. Must fully understand time and magnitude of total energy consumption
   d. Must verify contractual production outputs for installed generation facilities
How MDMS supports Net Zero Goals (cont)

4. Measure Production/Consumption balance
   a. Only way to demonstrate position on glide path to Net Zero

5. Provide critical input values to current and future Smart Grid applications
Case Study

The MDMS collected meter data from a single building.

The data collected:

- 15-minute incremental electric (kWh) consumption data
- 672 discrete data elements (every 15 minutes for 7 days)
- One full week (Sunday to Saturday)
- August 1 through August 7, 2010
Initial Data from MDMS
Demand Analysis

Consistent levels of consumption, day and night

Daytime average of 50 kWh every 15 minutes ≈200kW
Nighttime average of 30 kWh every 15 minutes ≈120kW
Δ is ≈80kW
Clue: The Energy Delta

| 80 kW delta | 80 hours/wk | 52 weeks/year | 332,800 kWh per year | 61,595 SF | 5.40 kWh/SF/year |

5.4 kWh/SF/year is approximately half a typical lighting load, but typical if one third to half of the total SF is storage…
Energy Conservation Measures

Based on MDMS data and analysis, this facility is a potential candidate for:

• Daylight harvesting
• Lighting automation
• Nighttime setbacks of other building systems, particularly air handling units (AHUs)
Confirmation

During a site visit, we were able to confirm:

• The facility is not connected to the energy management system (neither heating or air conditioning systems are being set back at night);

• Lighting is manually controlled and is turned on at the beginning of the shift and off at the end of the shift; and

• The building is a single story, flat-roof building: ideal for solar and daylight harvesting.
# Solar and Daylight Harvesting (Typical Project)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kWh per year for lighting</th>
<th>Reduction Percentages for Various Light Harvesting Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Based on 332,800 kWh per year total for lighting</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual kWh Savings</td>
<td>66,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate Square Feet of Solar Panels offset*</td>
<td>1,481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Kyocera multi-crystalline 120w panels @ 12W/SF max and 90% grid tie conversion efficiency

## Solar Panel Calculation

120 watt panel

\[ \times 80 \text{ hours per week} \]

\[ \times 52 \text{ weeks} \]

\[ \text{Equals} \quad 499.2 \text{kWh per year gross} \]

\[ \times 0.90 \]

\[ 449.28 \text{kWh per year net} \]

\[ \text{Per} \quad 10 \text{SF per panel} \]

\[ \text{Potential Harvest} \quad 44.928 \text{kWh per year per SF} \]
Current MDMS Status

• Roll out operational system to 40+ large installations and 60+ Reserve sites
• Upgrade interoperability to allow for additional data point capture
• Integrate real property data
• Support tenant billing
• Establish help desk and training
• Upgrade reporting module to include more functionality and report flexibility
Summary

• Net Zero is a force multiplier and critical to our national security

• The Army’s Meter Data Management System will be a key enabler to supporting this important initiative

• MDMS is naturally leveraged to advance and achieve Net Zero goals:
  – Net Zero requires timely and accurate energy and water consumption and time-of-use data
  – MDMS is positioned to retrieve the information, apply it to achieve Net Zero goals, and provide an advanced observation platform.
Visualize Net Zero Balance
Army MDMS Contacts

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BACK-UP SLIDES
The Army path to Net Zero Energy

1. Initiate the project
2. Establish energy and greenhouse gas baselines
3. Reduce demand through human action
4. Perform an energy efficiency assessment
5. Perform a renewable energy and load reduction assessment
6. Perform a transportation assessment
7. Perform an electrical systems assessment
8. Make energy project recommendations