

# BUILDING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS



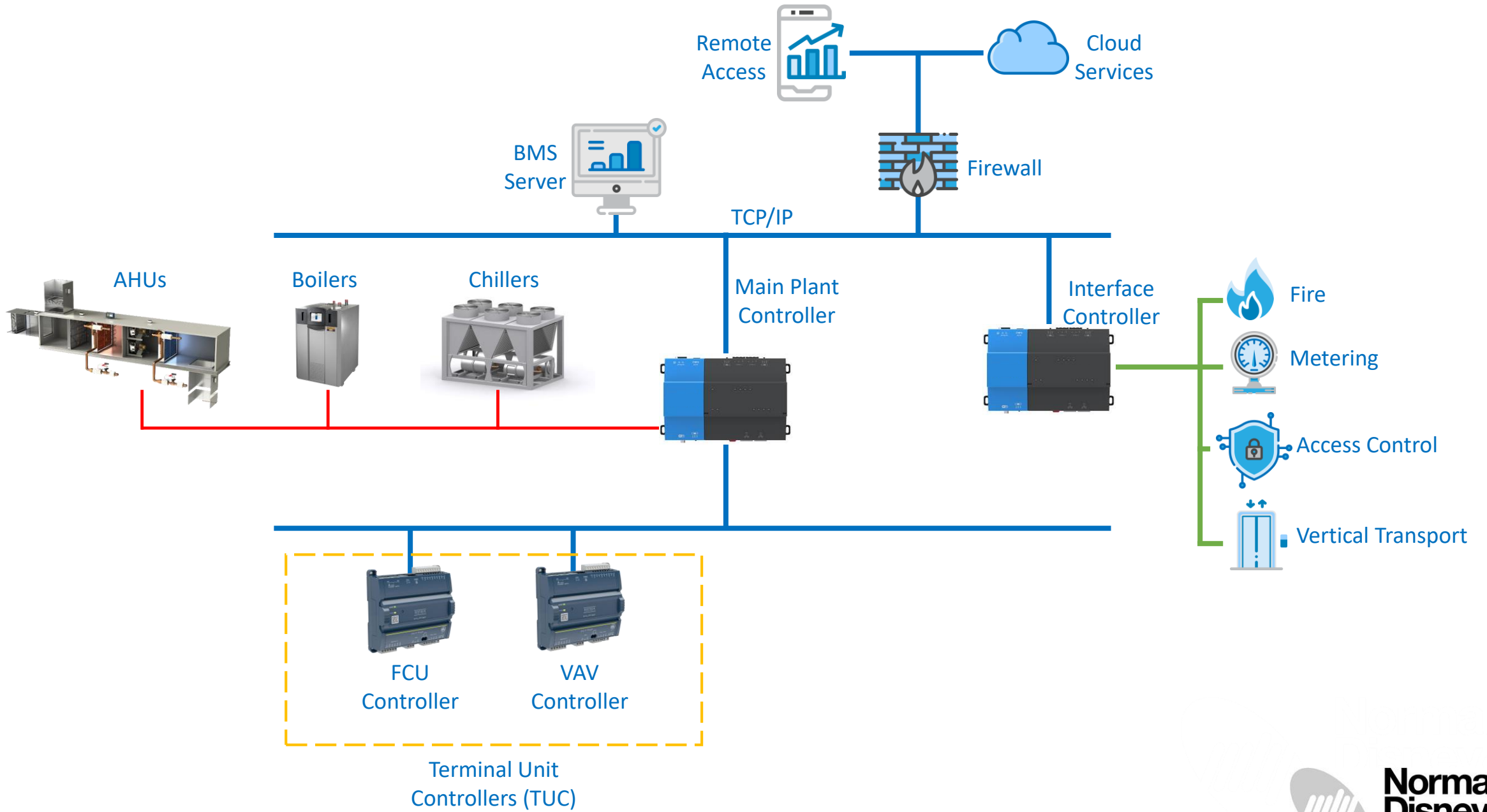
**CIBSE**



**Norman  
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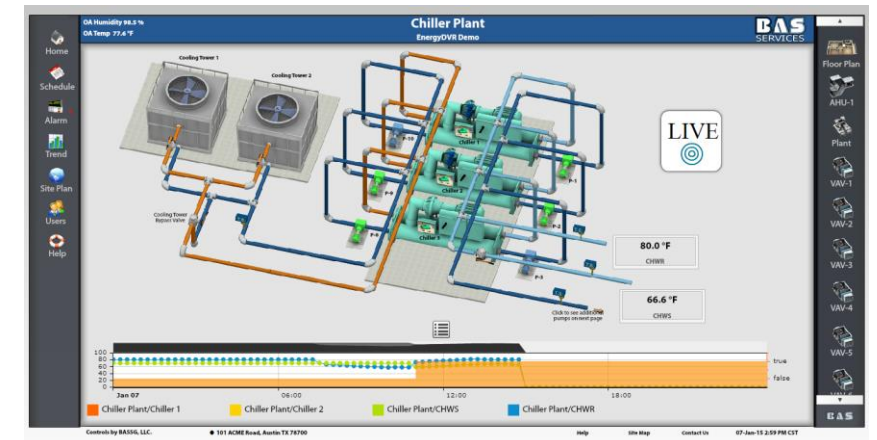
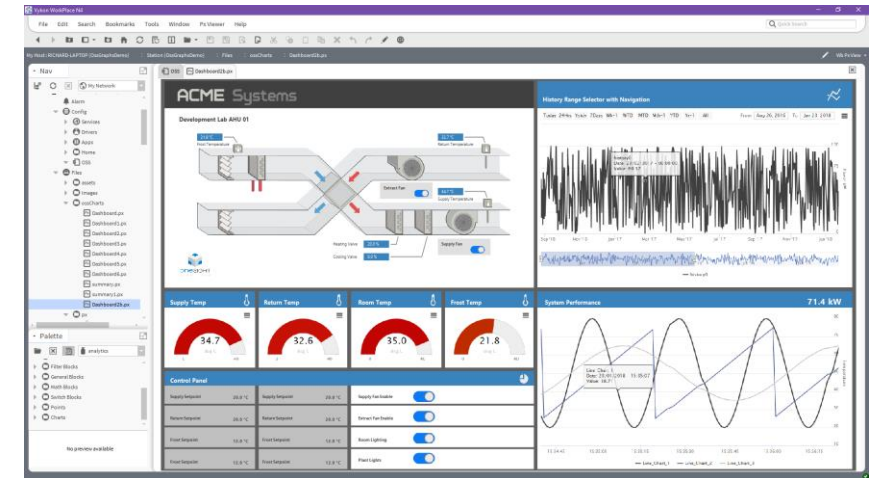
# AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. BMS – What is it?
3. System Overview and Components
4. Why is it Important to Consultants?
5. The Future of BMS



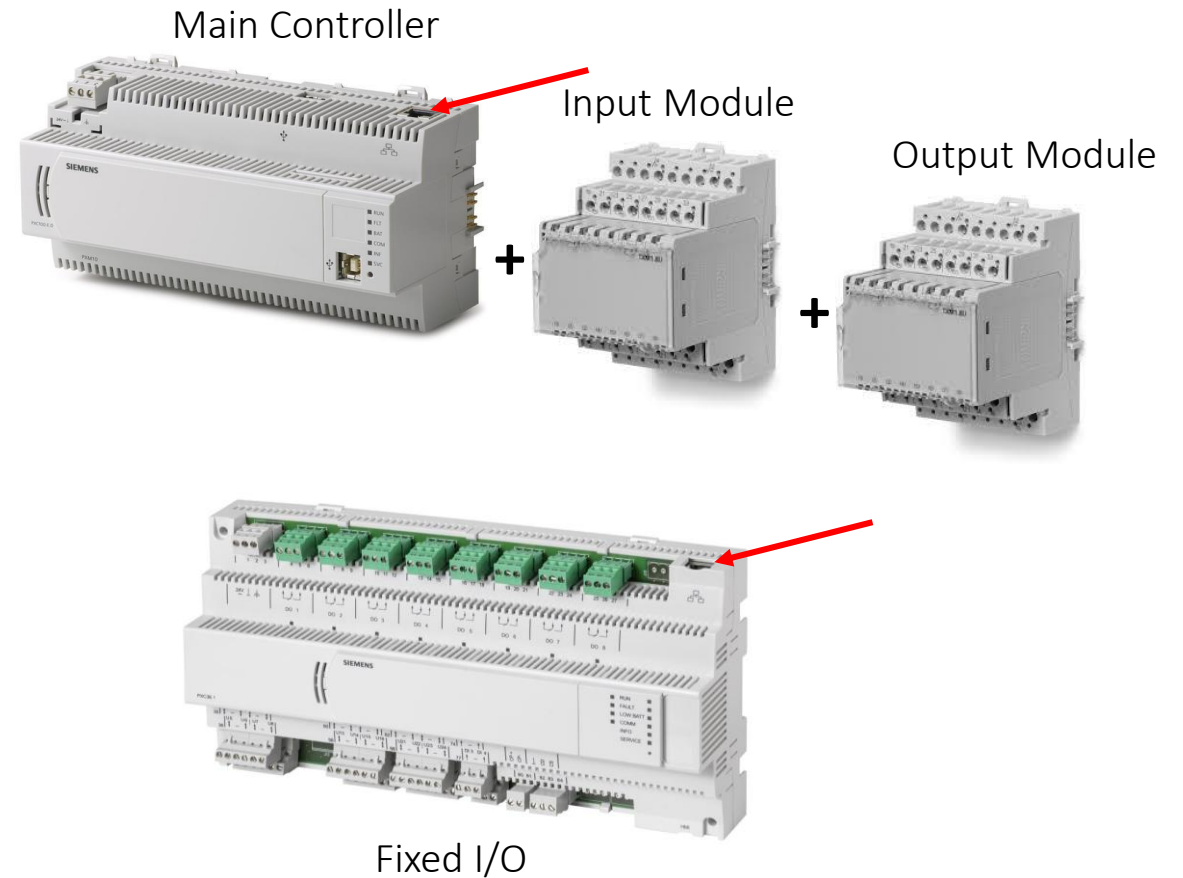
# BMS Server

- Also referred to as the BMS Head End
- A Graphical User Interface (GUI) for monitoring and control of the BMS
- Displays live data from the field devices
- Allows user to adjust setpoints/schedules
- Can produce trends of historical data
- Displays alarms
- Licensed software so important to verify restrictions when reviewing tenders



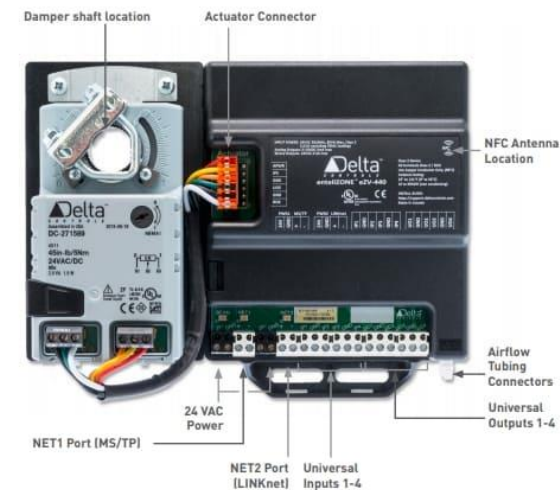
# Main Plant Controllers

- Often referred to as a Network Controller
- Can be modular or fixed Input/Output (I/O)
- Ethernet connectivity to BMS Network
- Software programmable
- Data can be shared between controllers



# Terminal Unit Controllers

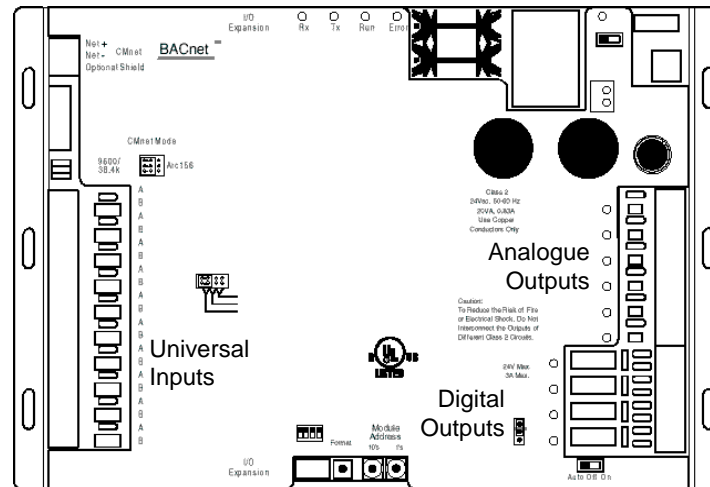
- Used for single plant operations such as:
  - Fan Coil units
  - Variable Air Volume boxes
  - Constant Air Volume boxes
  - Chilled Beams
- Limited flexibility as intended for single application
- Communicate over TCP/IP or RS485 network
- Can have integrated damper motors and pressure sensor for VAVs
- Mounted locally in the field with the plant controlled



# Inputs and Outputs

## Inputs

- AI – Analog Input
  - Passive Resistance (Temp)
  - 0-10V (Temp/Hum/DP/Vel)
  - 4-20mA (Gas Det/Vel)
- DI – Digital Input (Volt Free)
  - Fan/Damper/Pump status
  - Pressure/Flow switch
  - Fire/Lift/Door status



## Outputs

- AO – Analog Output
  - 0-10V (VSD Speed/Valve/Damper)
- DO – Digital Output
  - VFC outputs (Fan/Pump enable)
  - Relay/Triac (Dampers/Valves/Heaters)

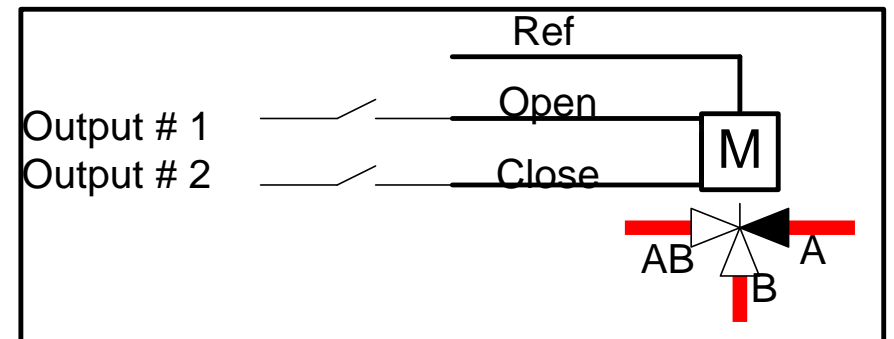
# Inputs and Outputs

## Relay vs. Triac

- Triacs have no moving parts
- Relays are electromechanical will 'Click' when energised
- Triacs have a long life cycle
- Relays have a finite number of operations
- Triacs are useful for Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)

## 0-100% Actuator Operation with DO

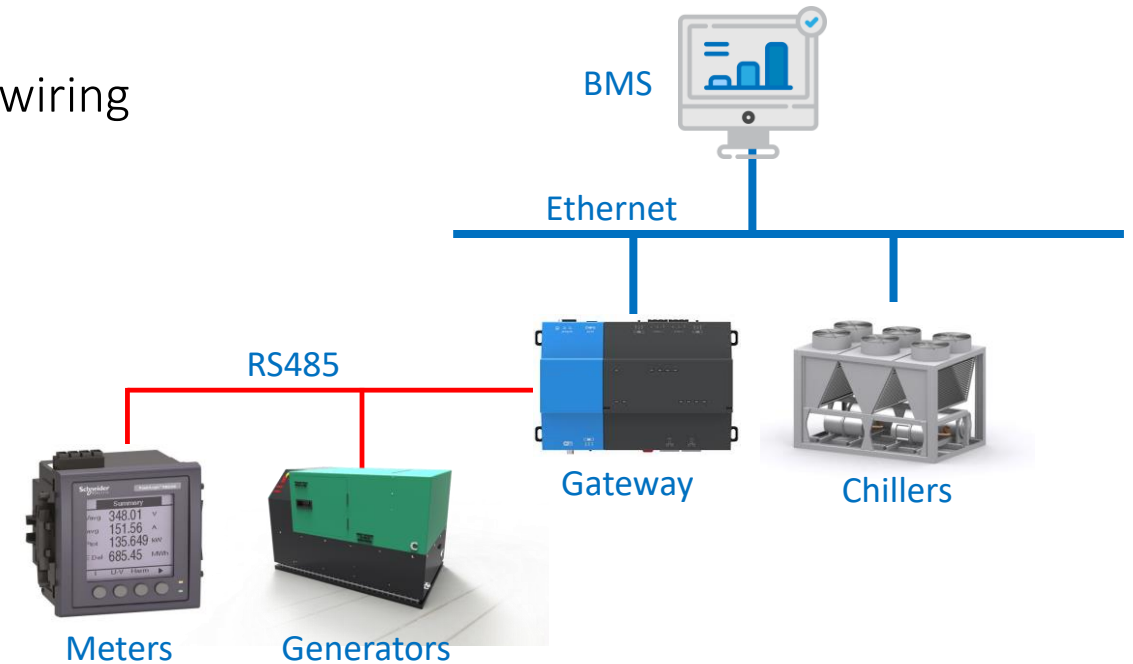
- Two output channels used to drive
- Actuator drive time known
- Will re-stroke occasionally for calibration





# High Level Interface (HLI)

- Allows monitoring and control of third party devices
- Uses a communications open protocol instead of hard wiring
- Typical applications:
  - Chillers
  - Boilers
  - Generators
  - Terminal Unit Controllers
  - Energy and Utility Meters
  - Split unit interfaces
- Transmits data over ethernet or communications fieldbus



# Communications Protocols

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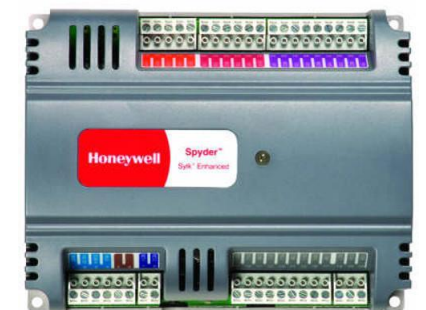
- Protocols are effectively communications languages
- They also require a transport medium e.g. ethernet
- Historically manufacturers used proprietary protocols
- Now mostly open protocols
- Open protocols are published to allow different manufacturers to communicate using the same language



# Common Open Protocols

## BACnet

- Developed by ASHRAE
- Most common open protocol for BMS
- Can be IP (ethernet) or MS/TP (RS485)
- Devices on the network can be auto-discovered
- If traffic is managed correctly, networks can be large
- Common Applications:
  - BMS Controllers
  - Chiller Interface
  - Split System Interfaces



# Common Open Protocols

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## Modbus

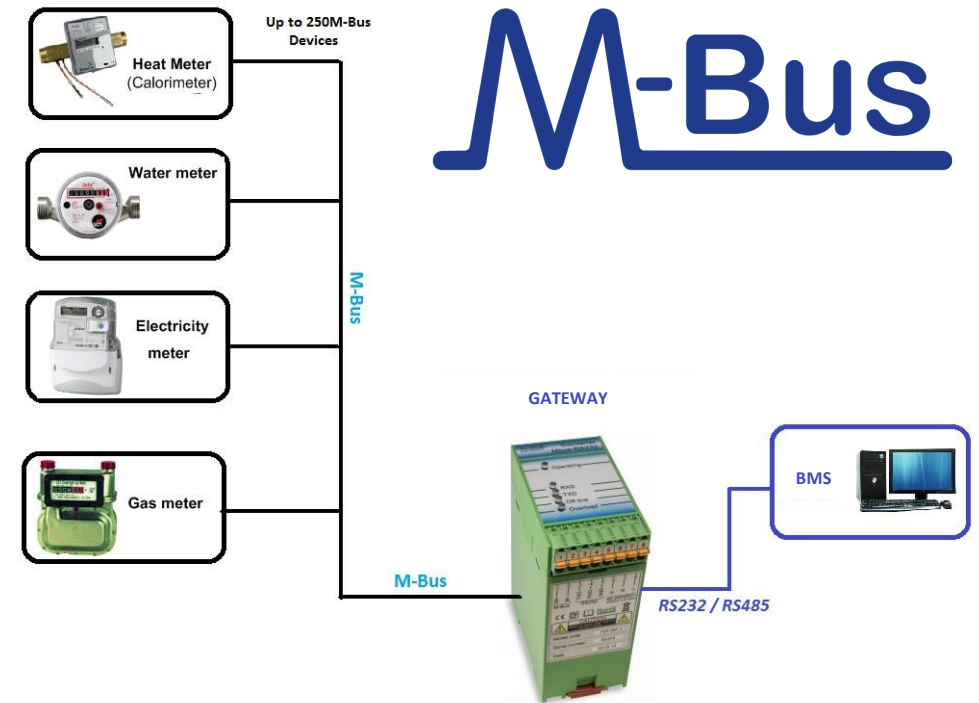
- Can be TCP/IP (ethernet) or serial (RS232 or RS485)
- Maximum of 32 Devices per trunk
- No auto-discovery so point addresses must be known
- All device communication parameters need to match
- Not as 'plug and play' as BACnet devices
- Common applications:
  - Electricity metering
  - Variable speed drive control/monitoring
  - Fire & Security interfaces



# Common Open Protocols

## M-Bus

- Used almost exclusively for water and gas meters
- Far superior to pulse counting for metering
- Devices can be loop powered and battery backed up
- Addressing is best carried out before installation
- Also exist as wireless devices using radio frequencies



# Common Open Protocols

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## DALI

- Used for lighting applications
- Can be luminaires or drivers (switches/sensors)
- Maximum of 64 addresses per gateway
- Can be easily grouped and configured into scenes
- Can be re-grouped if space use changes
- DALI2 now allows further data to be read from devices



# Common Open Protocols

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## KNX

- Mainly for lighting applications
- KNX native switches/sensors/blind motors
- Can also be used for small scale HVAC applications
- Can be integrated with BMS using gateways



# Why is it Important for Consultants – Where do we fit in?

- We are the direct link to the **client**
- We are **responsible** for delivering an effective design
- We can **control** the design outcome
- BMS input early in design makes everyone's life **easier**
- The HVAC equipment can account for up to 80% of a buildings **energy** usage – important to manage this well

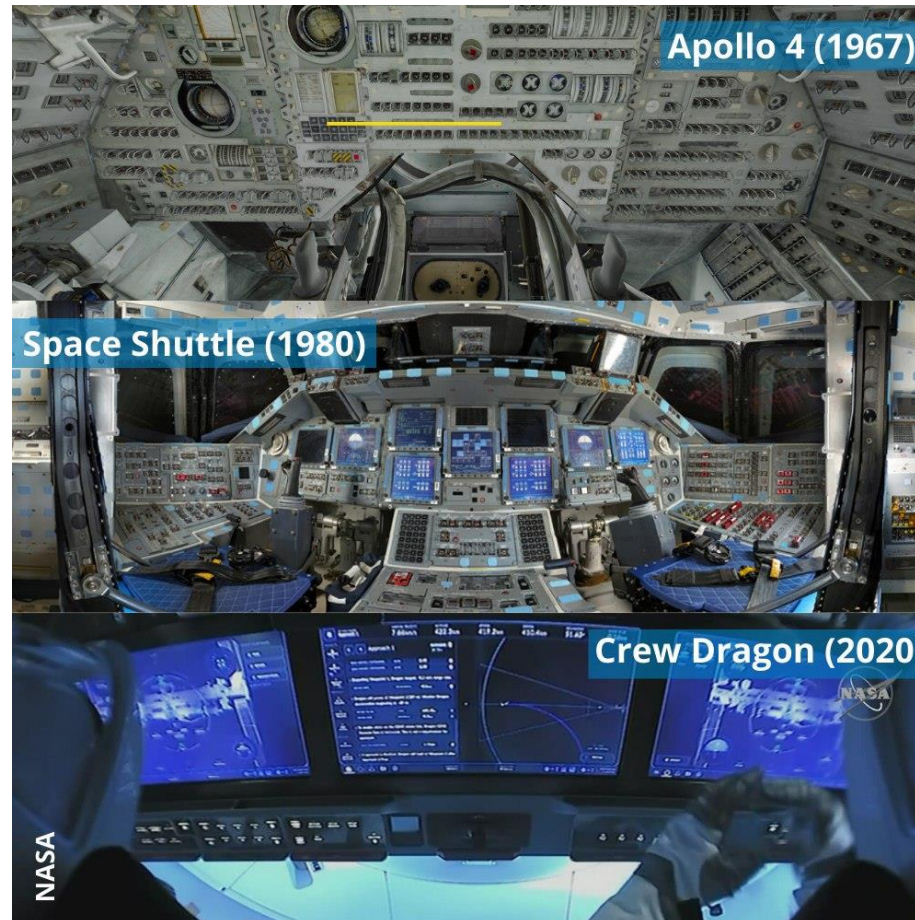




# Choosing a BMS Head End

## Is it Easy to Use?

- Scheduling
- Web Based
- Built in Algorithms – easy to implement
- Easy to Program, powerful
- Intuitive Graphics
- Trending, Alarming
- Robust flexible architecture
- Open Protocol
- Reporting



# Equipment Selection

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- Is there a HLI option for the main plant – is it beneficial?
- Have I ensured the equipment selected has the right inputs/outputs
- Have I specified that third party interfaces must be open protocol (and defined the protocol)
- Is there a need for local control?
- Are there point or licensing restrictions?

# Metering

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- NABERSNZ/Greenstar driving necessity for accurate metering
- Unfortunately metering is always left until last
- Meters need to be in accessible locations
- Calibration needs to be carried out as part of DLP/Building Tuning
- This all needs to be documented as part of O&M/Commissioning information
- Accurate and reliable metering enables effective energy management

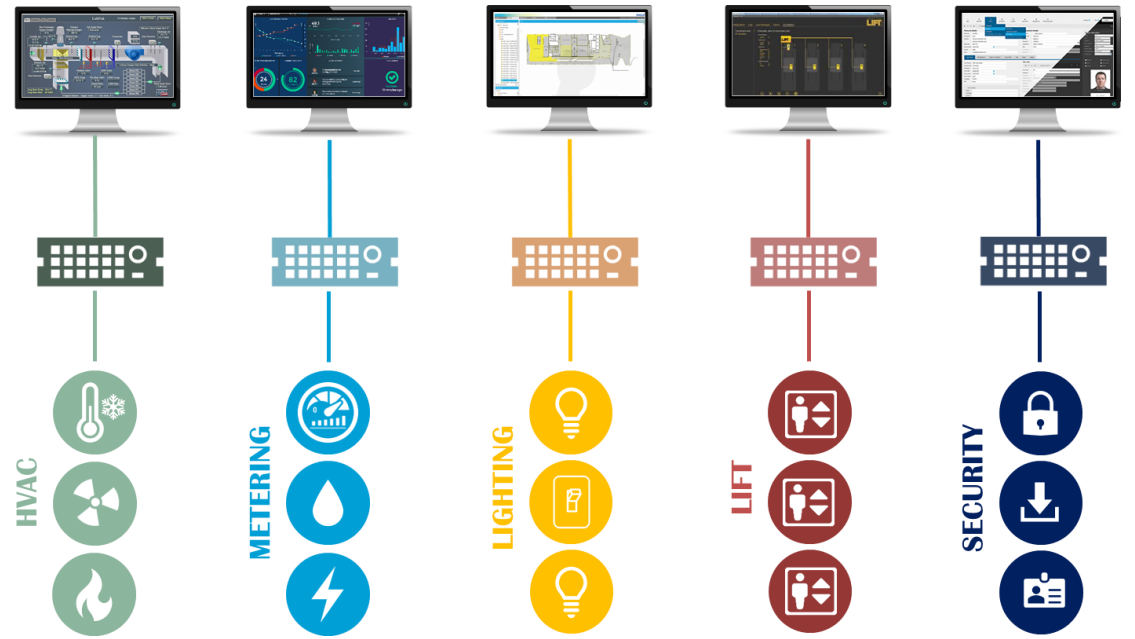
# The Future of BMS



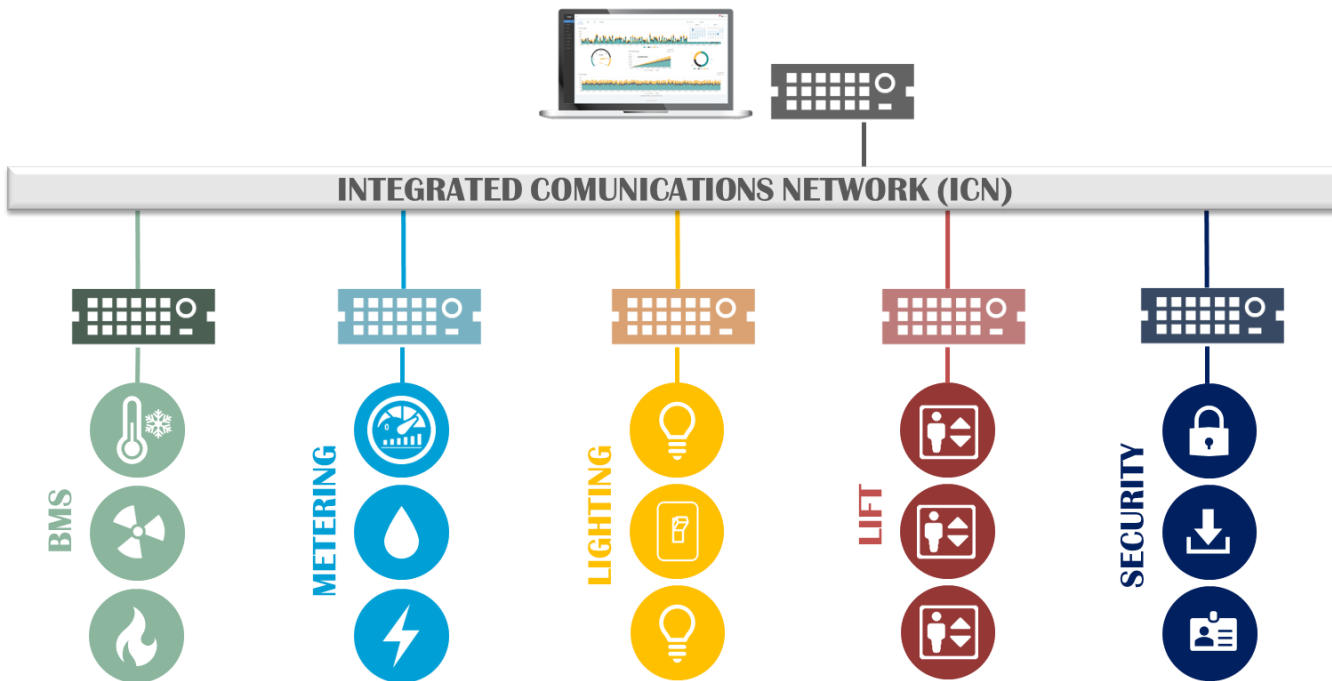
# VERTICAL APPROACH

- Systems were designed in isolation
- Different infrastructures, interface etc
- The system vendors were proprietary of the network and the data

IN THE PAST



# HORIZONTAL APPROACH



NOW

- ICN allows communication between different systems, but systems still need server and software from the vendor.
- The different systems are not talking the same protocol
- More secure against Cyber attack

## Presentation Layer



## Application Layer



## Data Layer



## Communications Layer



## Network Layer



## Process Layer

|                   |            |                   |            |               |                    |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Electrical Meters | HVAC       | Security          | RTLS       | Access Points | CCTV               |
| Water Meters      | Lifts      | Plant & Equipment | Hydraulics | Smart Devices | People Counters    |
| Gas Meters        | Generators | Sensors           | Electrical | BMS           | Emergency Lighting |
| Thermal Meters    | Movements  | Occupancy         | Lighting   | Fire          | Other...           |

# THANK YOU QUESTIONS?

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**CIBSE**

**Ciaran Kelly – Digital Market Sector Leader**



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