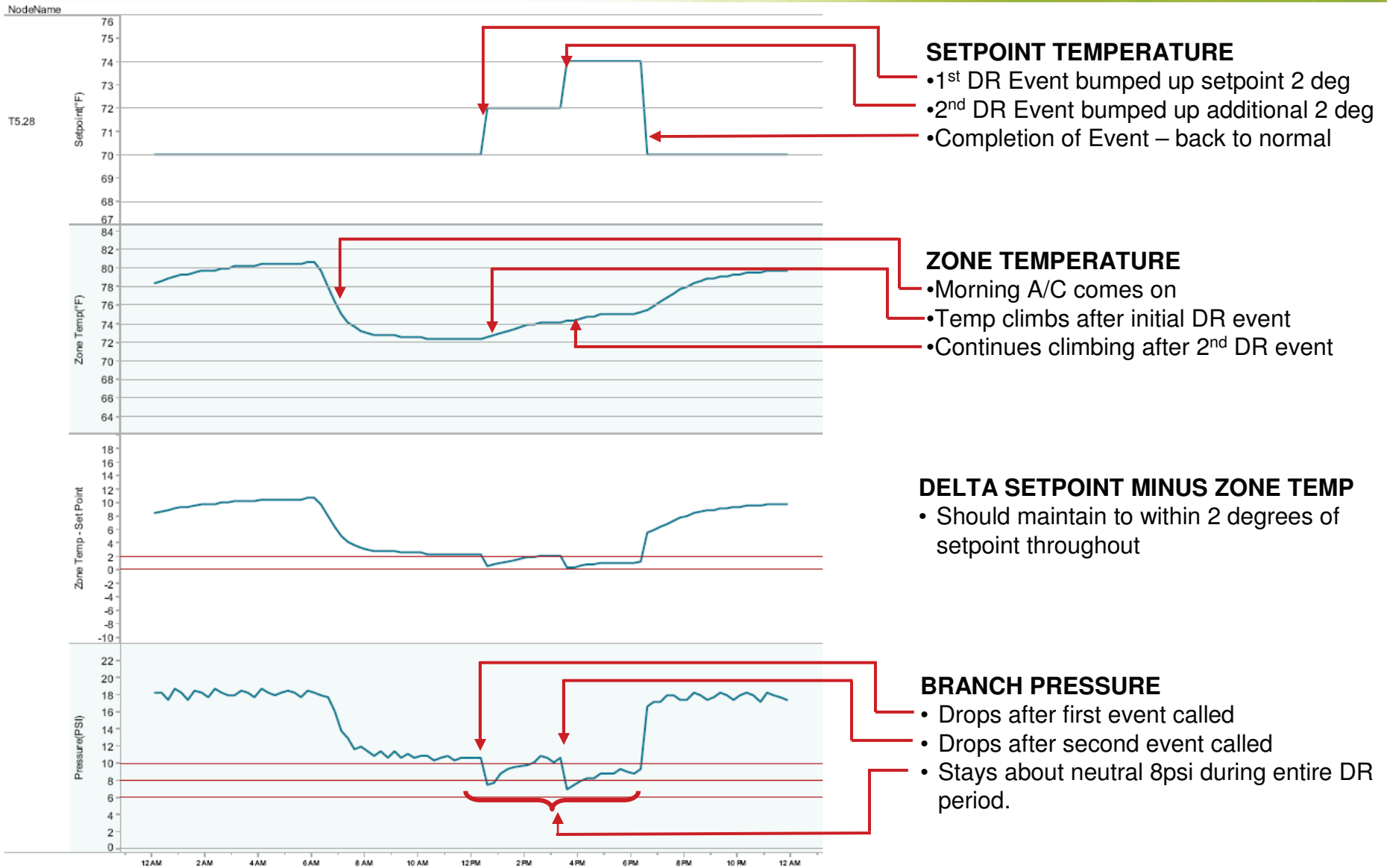
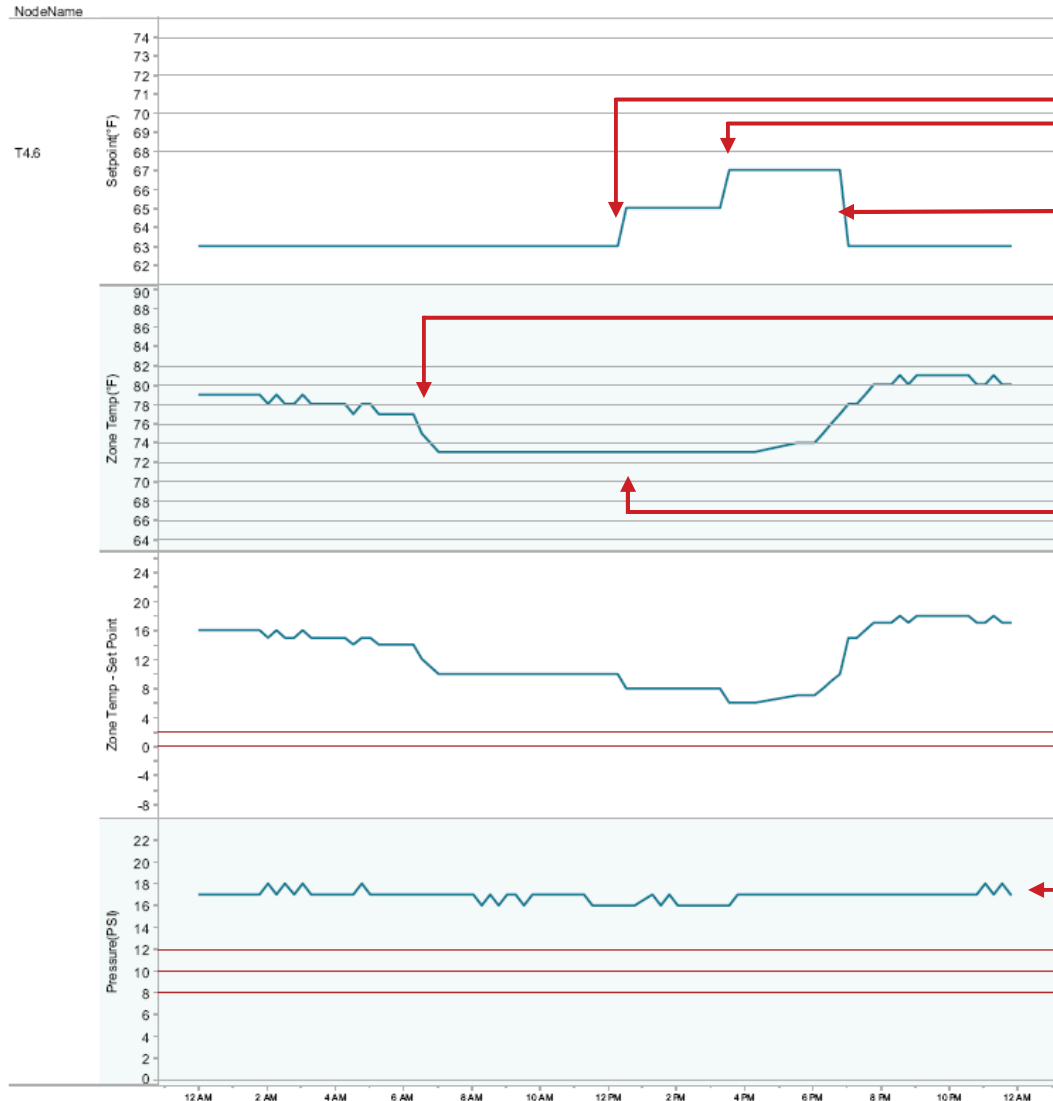


# Zone Behavior – Proper Response (example)



# Zone Behavior – Insufficient Cooling (example)



## SETPOINT TEMPERATURE

- 1<sup>st</sup> DR Event bumped up setpoint 2 deg
- 2<sup>nd</sup> DR Event bumped up additional 2 deg
- Completion of Event – back to normal

## ZONE TEMPERATURE

- Morning A/C comes on
- A/C working, but never makes it to 63 deg setpoint. Stabilizes at 73 deg.

## DELTA SETPOINT MINUS ZONE TEMP

- Best able to achieve is about six degrees higher than setpoint.

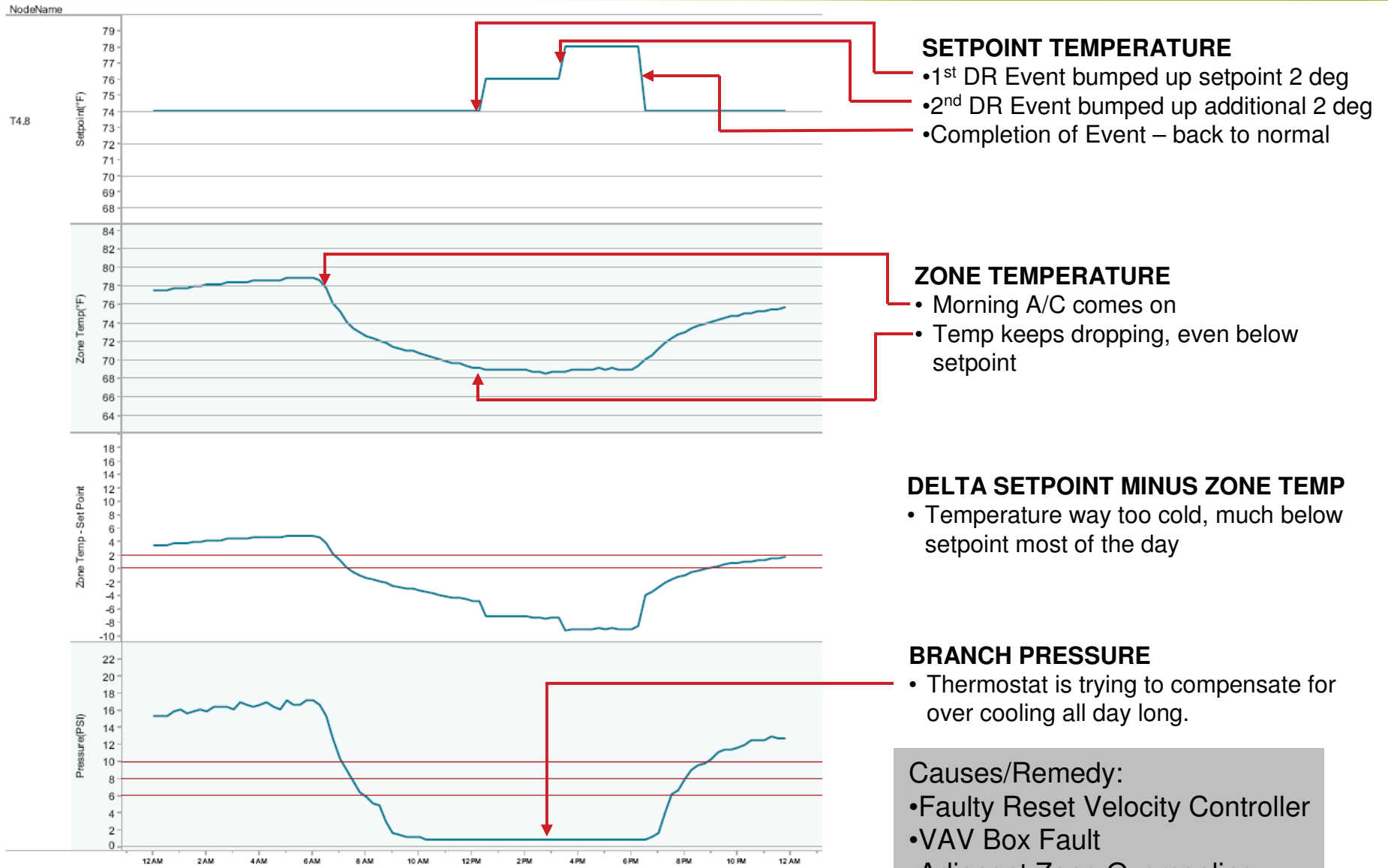
## BRANCH PRESSURE

- Always maxed out i.e. calling for maximum cooling.

Causes:

- Setpoint too low
- Faulty Reset Velocity Controller
- Mechanical Equipment Fault
- Undersized cooling capacity design

# Zone Behavior – Too Much Cooling (example)



**Causes/Remedy:**

- Faulty Reset Velocity Controller
- VAV Box Fault
- Adjacent Zone Overcooling

# Additional Energy Savings: Deadband Option

## What is it?

- When ambient temperature is within certain limits e.g. between 68F and 78F, *ALL HEATING AND COOLING IS DISABLED*.
- When ambient temperature is outside these limits, heating and cooling is *ENABLED* to maintain basic comfort.

## Why?

- Up to 60% energy savings potential, for occupants who can tolerate some range of temperature swing.
- Many universities and public institutions have mandated this type of temperature setpoint policy...the Deadband WPT enables and automatically enforces the policy.
- Benefits are INCREMENTAL to Night Setback, Occupancy Override, Demand Response and other energy management strategies available with the standard WPT (and also available on deadband WPT).