

# Wireless Supervisory Controls for HVAC Energy Management

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F e d e r s p i e l   C o n t r o l s

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# Overview

- ◆ Wireless technology
- ◆ Wireless supervisory HVAC control
- ◆ Applications
  - ◆ CAV to VAV retrofits
  - ◆ Demand response
  - ◆ Data center cooling control

# Wireless technologies

## ◆ Wireless voice/data systems

- ◆ Cellular
- ◆ Pagers
- ◆ Modems



## ◆ Wireless LAN

- ◆ 802.11 (a,b,g)
- ◆ WiFi



## ◆ Wireless sensor networks

- ◆ 802.15.4
- ◆ Zigbee
- ◆ Motes



# Wireless sensor networks

## ◆ Industrial, Scientific, and Medical bands

- ◆ 902-928 MHz
- ◆ 2.4-2.4835 GHz

## ◆ Low power (1 mW typ)

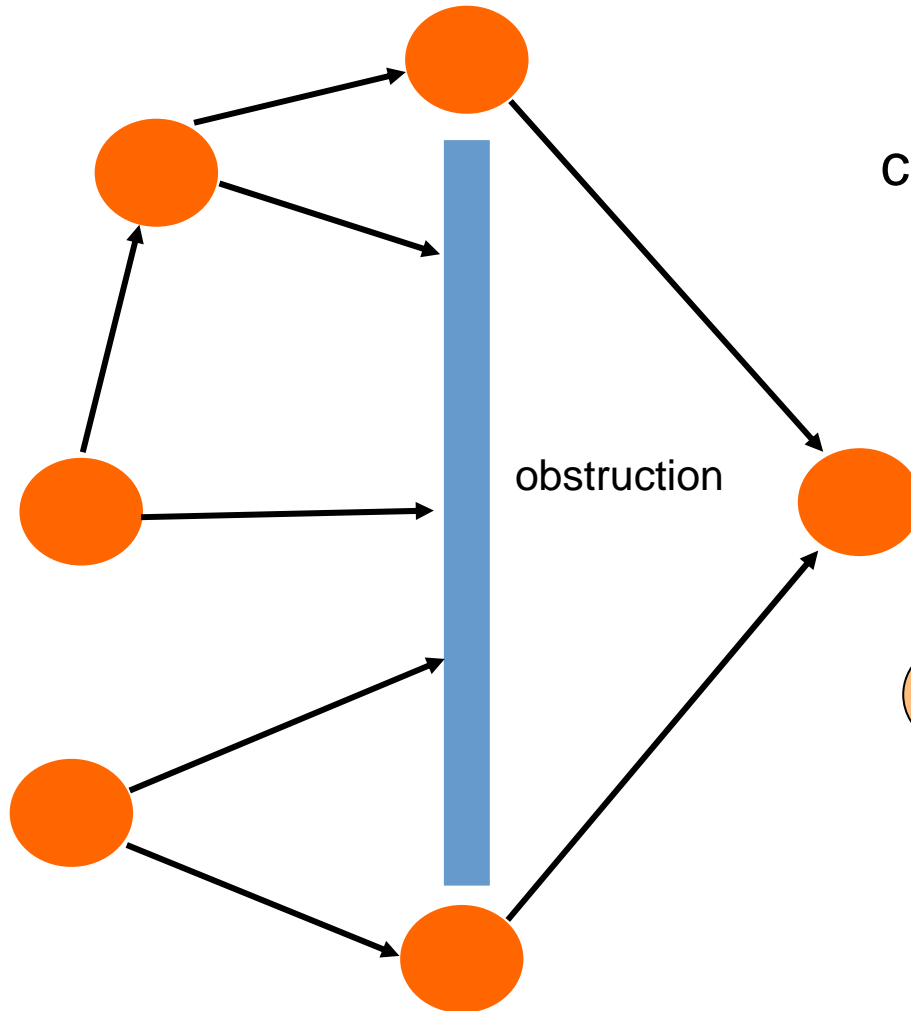
## ◆ Spread spectrum

- ◆ Frequency Hopping (FHSS)
- ◆ Direct Sequence (DSSS)

## ◆ Standards

- ◆ IEEE 802.15.4
- ◆ Zigbee

# Mesh networks

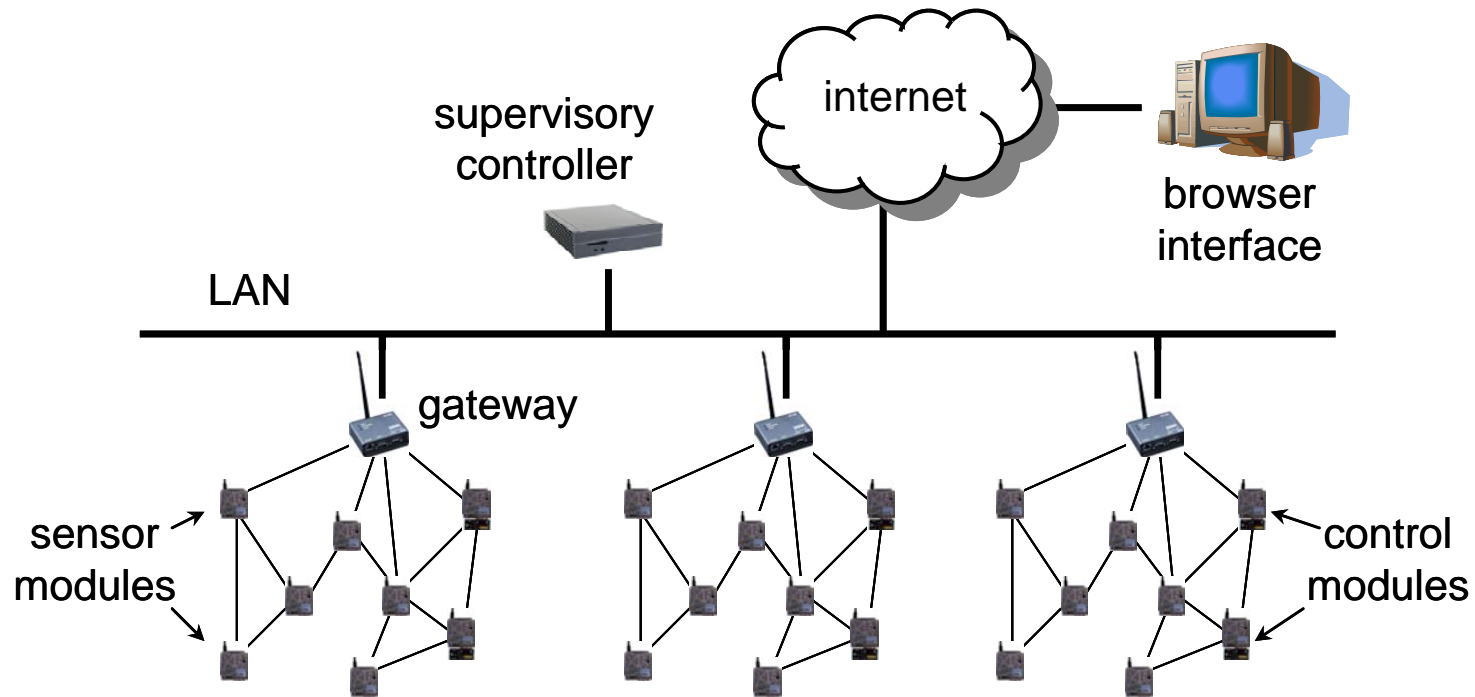


Point-to-point communications can be blocked

Mesh networks self-form and self-heal to route around obstructions

# Wireless supervisory control system

- ◆ Wireless mesh networking I/O modules
- ◆ Analog interfacing (no protocol drivers)
- ◆ Web-based
- ◆ Supervisory control (energy)



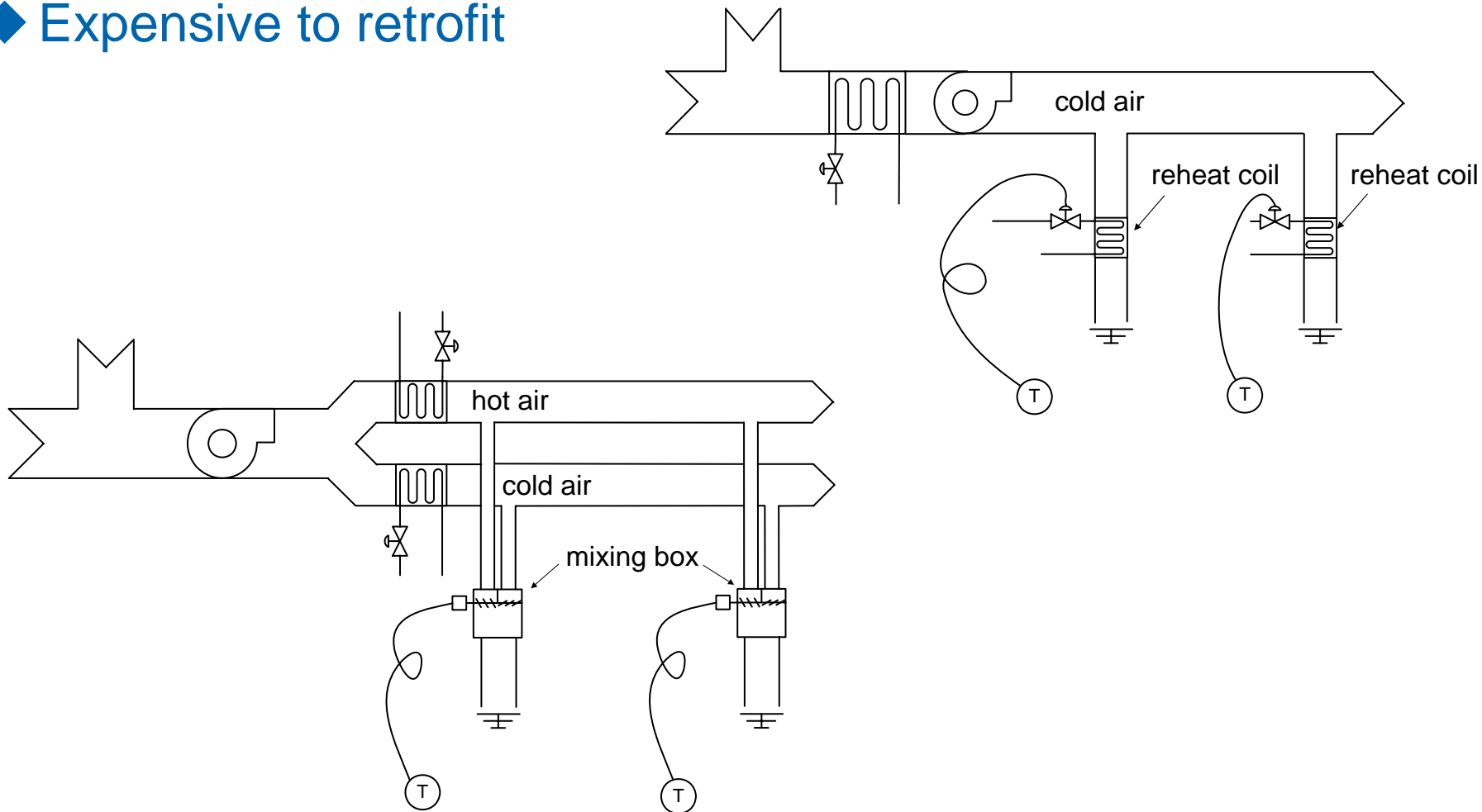
# Energy management applications

- ◆ CAV to VAV retrofits
- ◆ Demand response
- ◆ Data center cooling control



# Constant volume HVAC

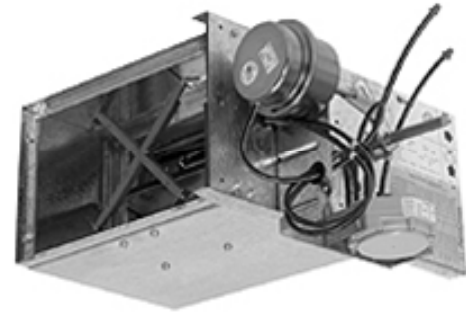
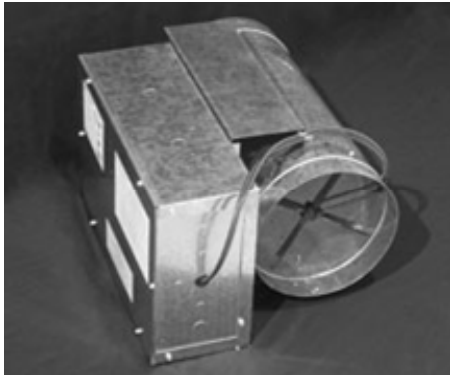
- ◆ Notoriously inefficient
- ◆ Expensive to retrofit





# Conventional retrofit

## ◆ Terminal retrofits



## ◆ VAV diffusers



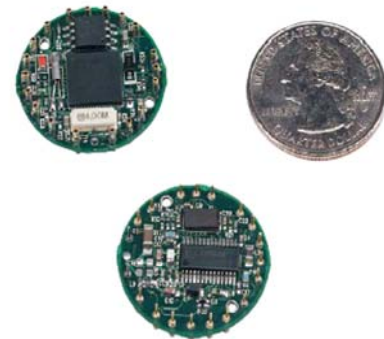
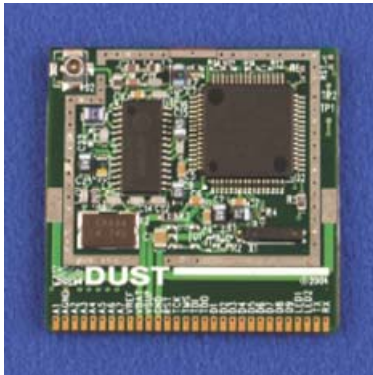
# Other issues with conventional retrofits

- ◆ Occupants must move
- ◆ Asbestos abatement may be required



# DART/FACS method

- ◆ Wireless sensors to measure discharge air temperatures
- ◆ Regulate highest or lowest with fan speed (need VFD)
- ◆ No mechanical retrofits
- ◆ No need to get above the ceiling
- ◆ Called Discharge Air Regulation Technique (DART)



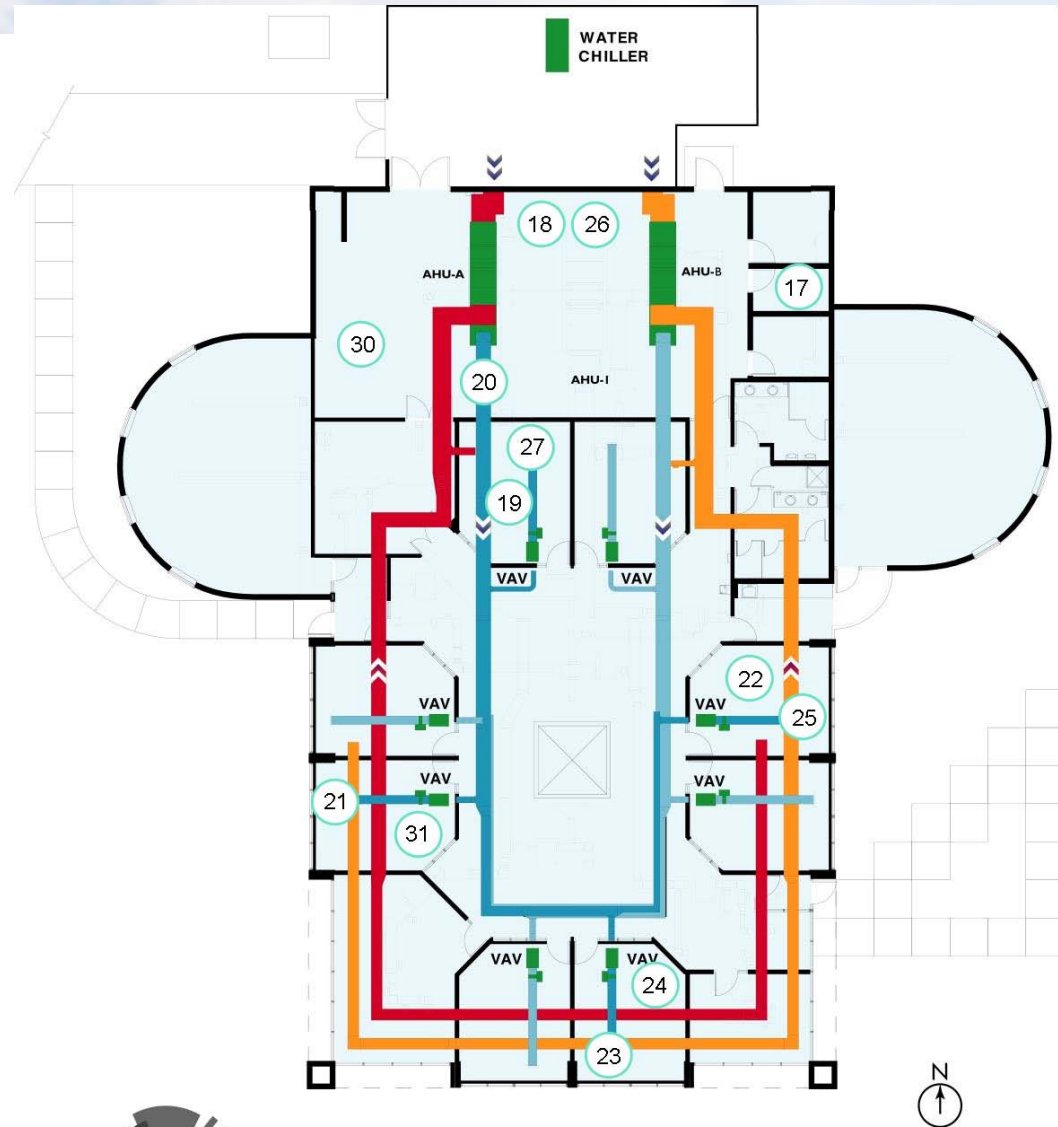
# DART demonstration

- ◆ Iowa Energy Center's Energy Resource Station (ERS)
- ◆ PIER funded
- ◆ John House
- ◆ Martha Brook



# Side by side comparison

- ◆ Identical AHUs
- ◆ Two tests
- ◆ Submetered loads
  - ◆ Boilers
  - ◆ Chillers
  - ◆ Fans
  - ◆ Pumps
- ◆ ~800 sensor points
- ◆ Calibrated regularly

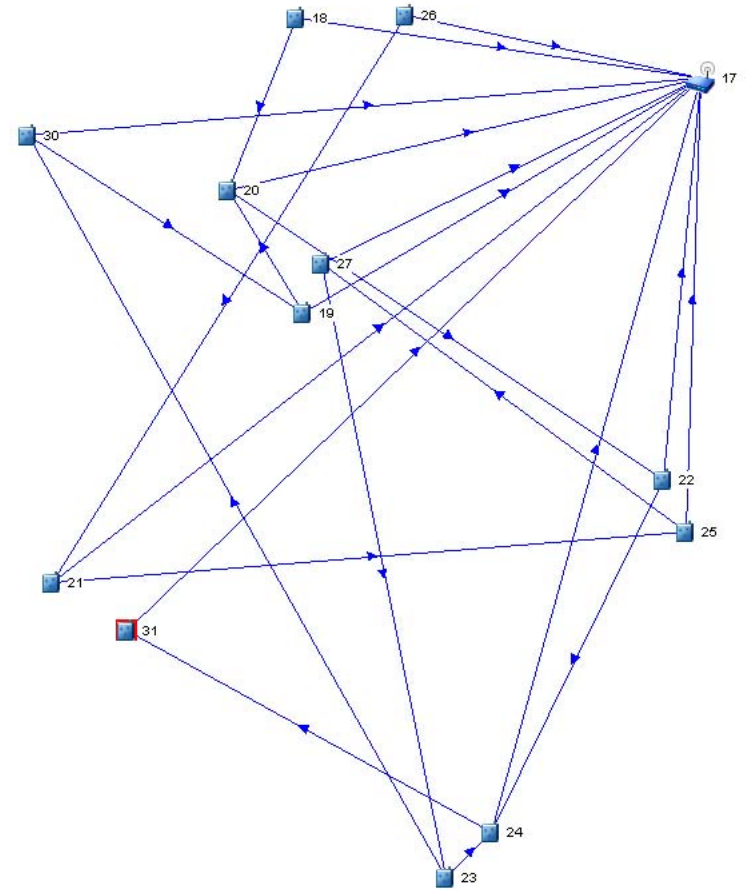
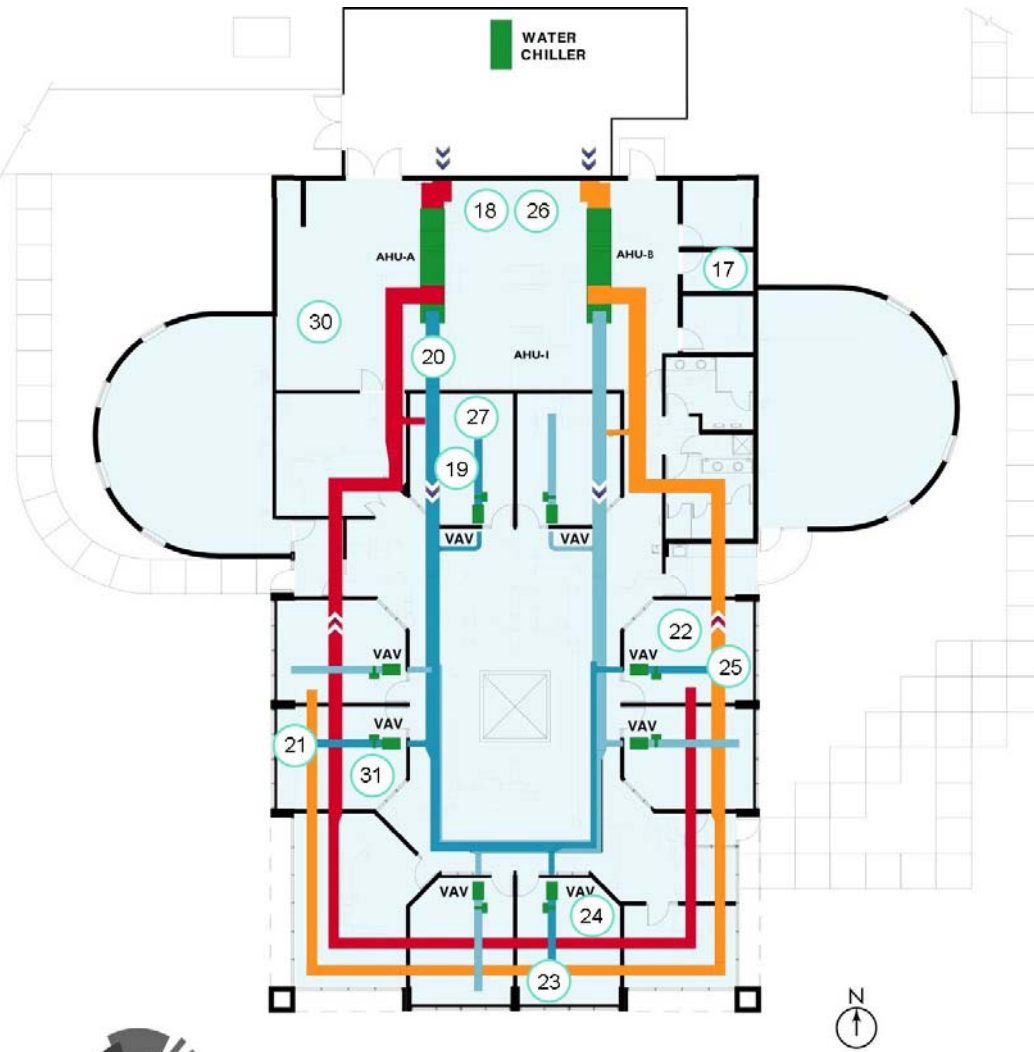


# Installation

- ◆ 12 motes
- ◆ 1 manager
- ◆ Installed in < 2 hrs



# ... facilitated by mesh networking



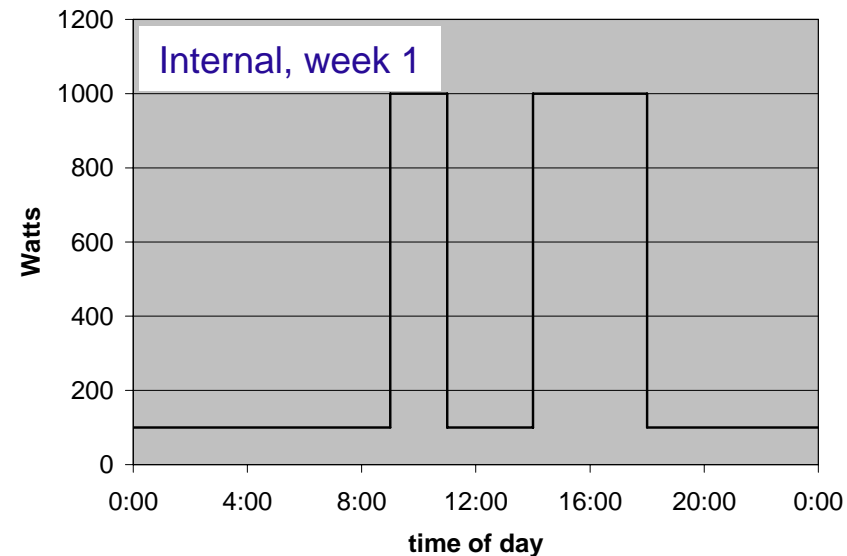
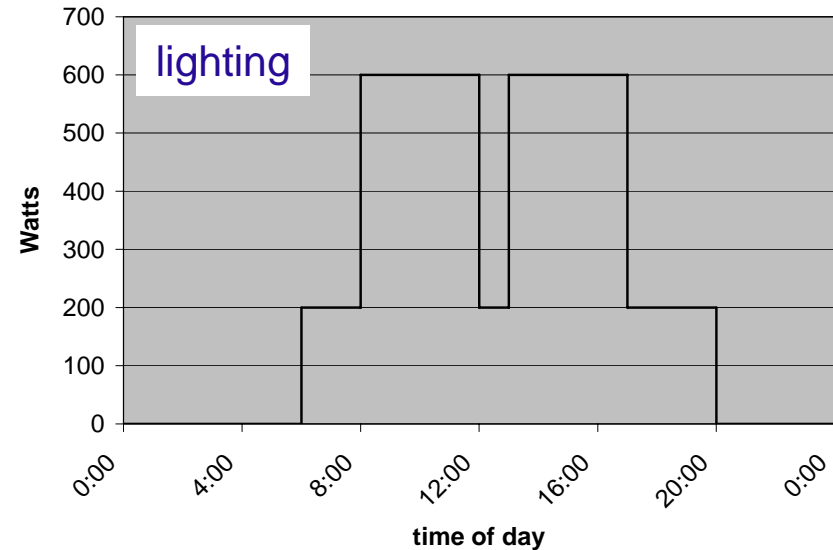
# Test conditions

## ◆ Week 1

- ◆ 2.2 W/sf lighting (max)
- ◆ 3.7 W/sf internal (max)
- ◆ Blinds horizontal
- ◆ 2.4 CFM/sf perimeter
- ◆ 1.1 CFM/sf interior
- ◆ 40% min fan speed
- ◆ 24/7 operation

## ◆ Week 2

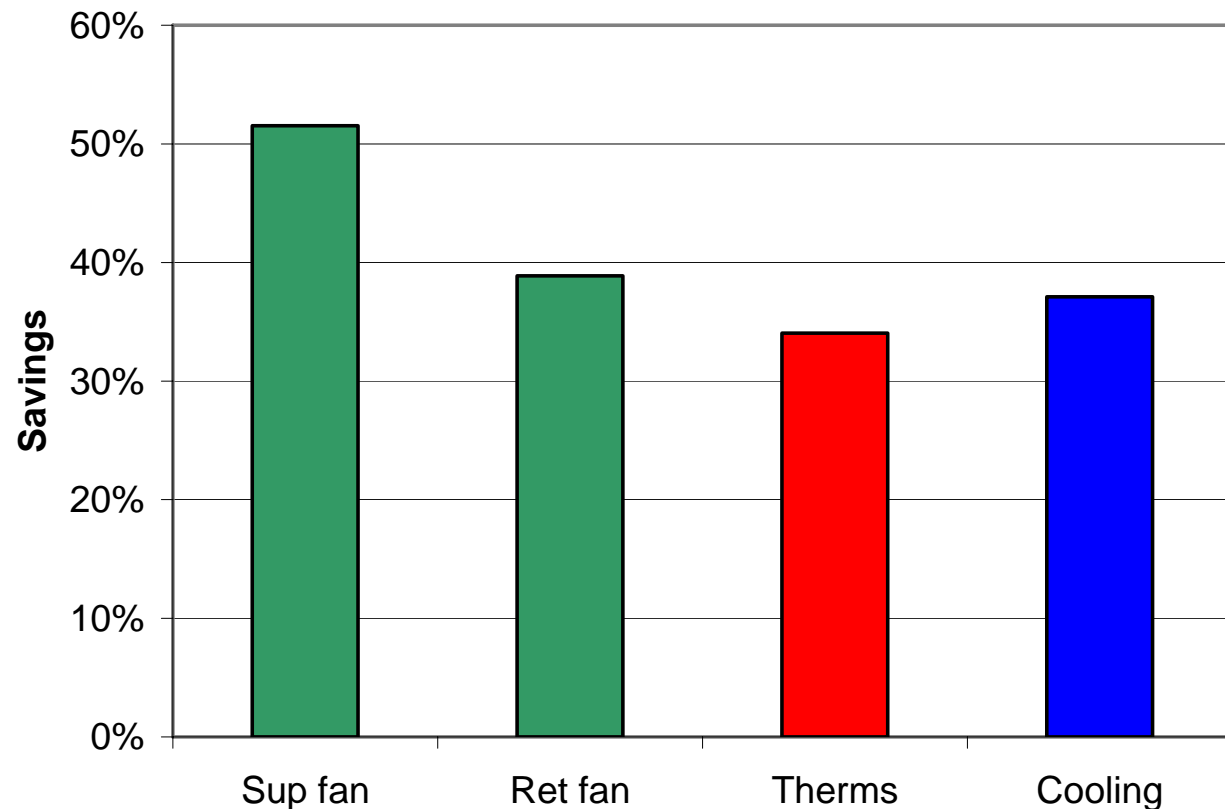
- ◆ 1.1 W/sf internal (max)
- ◆ Proportional zone control to emulate pneumatics





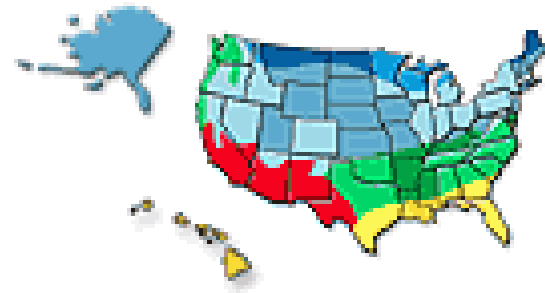
# Measured energy savings

- ◆ 3.7 kWh/sf/yr  
(6am – 6pm)
- ◆ 0.34 therms/sf/yr  
(6am – 6pm)
- ◆ Higher savings than conventional retrofits



# CAV to VAV savings opportunity

- ◆ 3.5 billion square feet of constant volume HVAC
- ◆ 13 billion kWh/yr and 1.2 billion therms/yr saved
- ◆ \$2.5 billion/yr saved
- ◆ Large buildings
- ◆ College campus buildings, public buildings, office buildings constructed before 1985



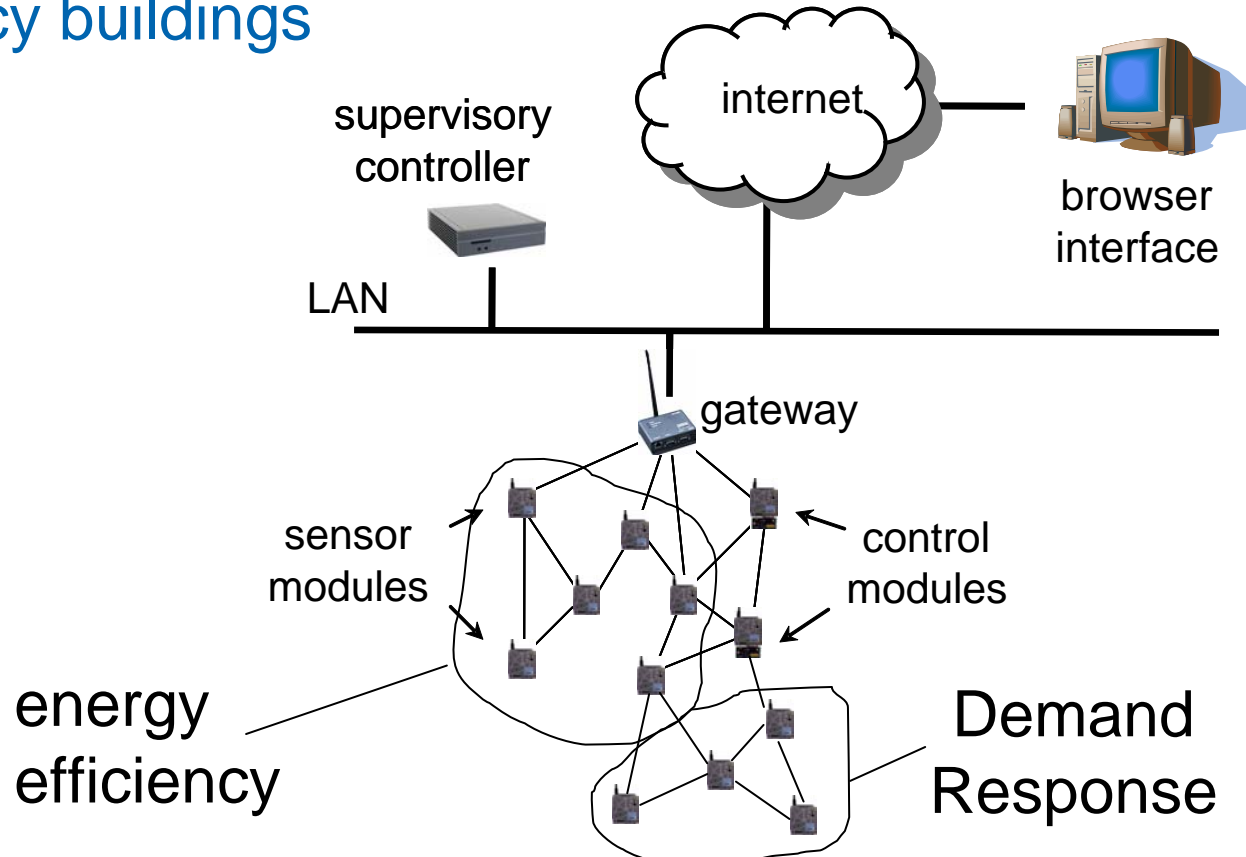
# Energy management applications

- ◆ CAV to VAV retrofits
- ◆ Demand response
- ◆ Data center cooling control



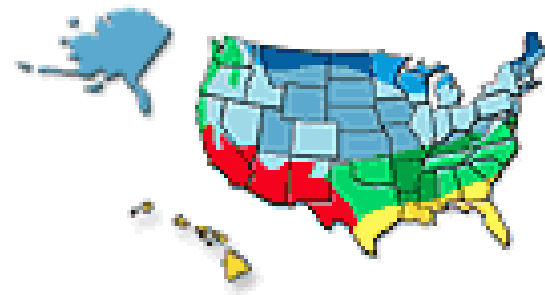
# Wireless DR

- ◆ Add-on to an EE system
- ◆ Low incremental cost
- ◆ DR in legacy buildings



# DR market today

- ◆ Market not well-defined yet
- ◆ Dynamic utility rates in many states
- ◆ Aggregators contract with ISOs/utilities and end users



# Energy management applications

- ◆ Constant volume to VAV
- ◆ Demand response
- ◆ Data center cooling control



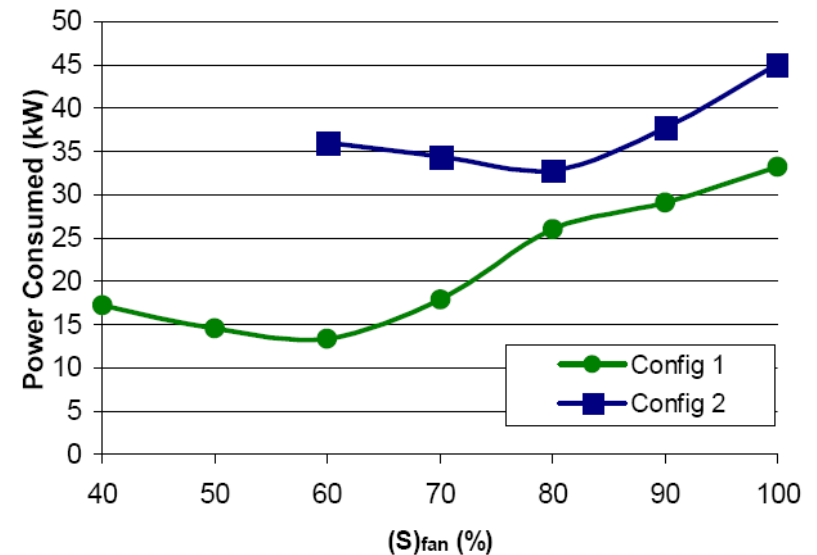
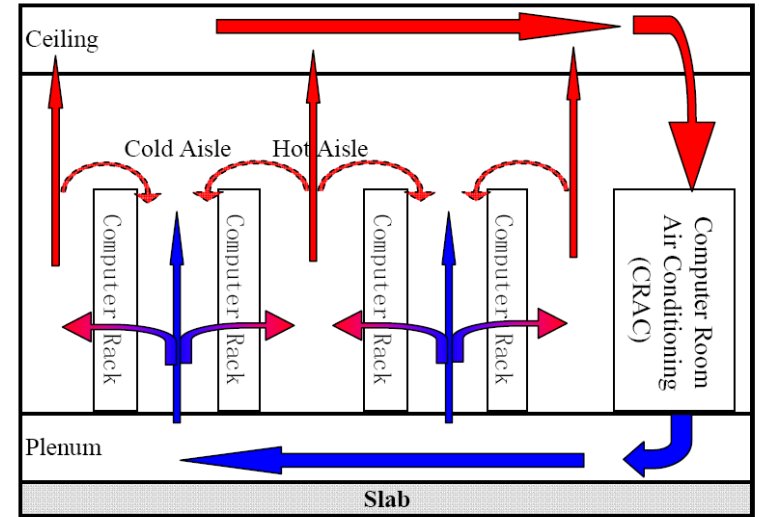
# Problems with data center cooling

- ◆ Server mfrs specify server inlet temps
- ◆ CRAC units measure return temp
- ◆ Setpoint is very low because there is no direct feedback
- ◆ One CRAC unit failure may not be detected by other CRAC units



# Solution

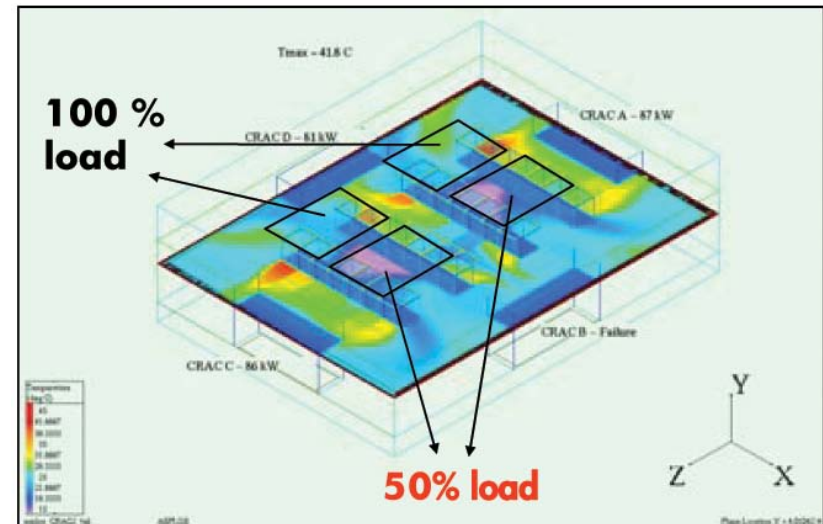
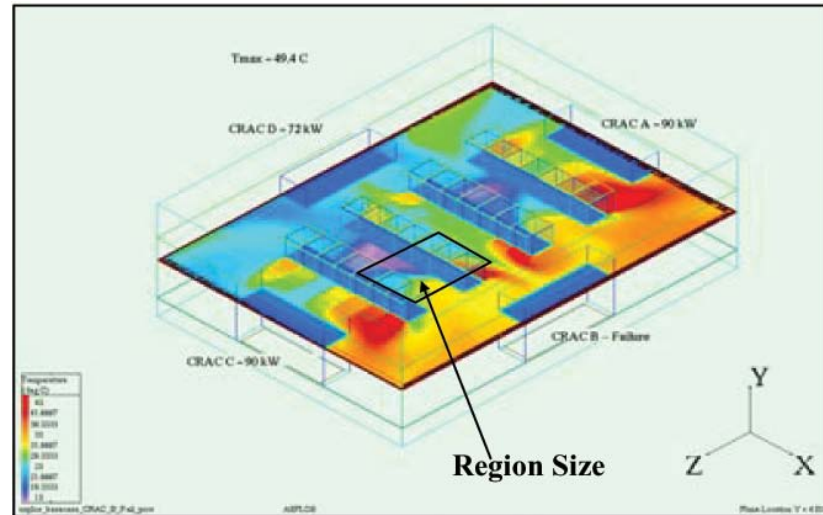
- ◆ Measure server inlet temps with wireless sensors
- ◆ Control highest temp
- ◆ “Measure” power consumption
- ◆ Optimize fan speed





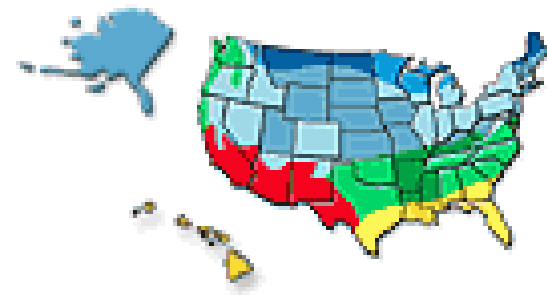
# Benefits

- ◆ Better energy performance
- ◆ Better thermal management



# Why-R-Less?

- ◆ Less time required for installation
- ◆ Less business interruption
- ◆ Less energy consumption



# Questions?

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