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# A study on static pressure reset and instability in variable air volume HVAC systems

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A study on static pressure reset and instability in variable air volume HVAC systems

By

Brian Housholder

A thesis submitted to the graduate faculty in partial fulfillment of the requirements for

the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Major: Mechanical Engineering

Program of Study Committee:  
Ron M. Nelson, Major Professor  
Gregory M. Maxwell  
Steven J. Hoff

Iowa State University

Ames, Iowa

2011

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## **ABSTRACT**

This project began with testing five different versions of supply duct static pressure reset strategies that fall into two general categories: Proportional plus Integral control loops, and Trim and Respond control strategies. The testing took place from July 2009 through January 2011 at the Energy Resource Station in Ankeny. During this time, these five experimental control strategies were modified and altered in order to achieve substantial energy savings without unwanted instability. In the end, only one strategy, tiered Trim and Respond, was able to perform as desired by saving energy without displaying unstable behavior or significantly impacting maintenance costs.

The final stage of this project saw the tiered Trim and Respond strategy implemented in the Hixson-Lied building on the Iowa State University campus. This field test resulted in no apparent unstable behavior and savings of 37% per week in fan energy savings alone.



## **CHAPTER1: INTRODUCTION**

### **Background**

For decades, people have been trying to reduce the operating costs of commercial buildings. One way to reduce operating costs is by reducing energy consumption. In commercial buildings, energy is used to heat and cool the building, run office equipment such as computer systems and printers, provide area lighting and hot water among others. Within the United States, commercial energy consumption accounts for approximately 19% of total U.S. energy consumption (U.S. DOE/EIA 2009) each year. Of the amount delivered to commercial buildings, over half (51%) is used to operate the HVAC system alone (U.S. DOE/EIA 2003). Reducing energy consumption within the HVAC system holds potential for significant reductions in operating costs in commercial buildings. One way of reducing energy consumption in HVAC systems is to improve the air distribution system control strategy to increase efficiency.

One common way to distribute air in an HVAC system is by use of a Variable Air Volume (VAV) fan. In a VAV system, the fan responds to zone load requirements by varying air volumetric flow rate. The volumetric flow rate is controlled by using a complex system of pressure sensors and damper positions. Typically, the fans in HVAC systems are chosen to cool a building under design conditions, such as the hottest day of the typical year. Under these conditions, the VAV system maintains a constant static pressure within the air supply duct that will keep the zone dampers near 90% open. When loads are less than the design maximum, the zone dampers close as less air volume is required to cool the zone. When this happens, the VAV fan reduces its speed in order to reduce the volumetric flow rate of air

while still maintaining the fixed supply static pressure. This process reduces energy consumption in low demand conditions, but is still inefficient.

One way to save even more energy in VAV systems is to employ a strategy referred to as static pressure reset or air fan pressure reset. Under this process, as the zone load decreases and the zone dampers begin to close, the duct static pressure set point is reduced in order to maintain damper positions mostly open. Ideally, this strategy keeps maximum damper positions around 98-99% open at all times. This would ensure that the minimum fan pressure rise is used and every zone's demand is met by providing the required amount of airflow to cool the zone.

Unfortunately, employing energy saving strategies on commercial HVAC systems can be very difficult. There are many problems that can discourage the implementation of strategies such as static pressure reset. Some problems are the presence of unstable behaviors such as oscillation, the complexity of implementing some strategies, the abundance of transient effects present in complex HVAC systems, and the time consuming analysis required to select reliable performance parameters. With such difficulties present, energy saving control strategies are often overlooked in existing buildings. To combat this problem, the goal of this project is to investigate static pressure reset strategies and then to find operating parameters that both save energy and eliminate or minimize instability.

## **Literature Review**

### **Fan Energy Savings**

Fan energy can make up a significant portion of the energy used in commercial HVAC systems. The amount of power consumed by a fan is proportional to the product of

flow rate and pressure rise, both of which vary with fan speed. Fan power is proportional to the cube of fan speed. By reducing fan speed, energy can be saved in several ways. Not only does the slower fan speed reduce fan energy consumption, but it also leads to additional savings in other ways. Examples of these fringe benefits are reduced duct leakage due to lowered static pressure, reduced thermal load from cooling a smaller quantity of air, and a lesser heating effect from the fan's operation (Liu et. al, 2010). Of course these benefits are maximized when duct static pressure is reset when the system needs less cooling. Studies indicate that resetting static pressure can result in 30% to 50% fan energy savings (Taylor 2005).

Methods for saving fan energy can be as simple or as complicated as the operator desires. Simply scheduling fans to a reduced fixed static pressure during unoccupied times can save fan energy. Others choose to use advanced genetic algorithms to make HVAC systems operate more smoothly (Wang 2008). Others still incorporate many strategies together in an attempt to optimize performance while reducing energy consumption to the greatest extent possible (Murphy 2008).

### **Control Strategies**

There are many different strategies to minimize HVAC energy consumption. These strategies can be as simple as scheduling events such as a decrease in duct static pressure or adjusting the heating and cooling temperature set points during unoccupied hours. Complex strategies can also be used that employ tools such as genetic algorithms to solve for ideal operating parameters and set points. The challenge inherent in implementing energy saving strategies is coming up with a strategy that is relatively simple to employ and requires minimal setup to operate effectively. Promising strategies for reducing duct static

pressure are the Proportional plus Integral (PI) control strategy and the Trim and Respond (TR) strategy. Among the literature, these two types of strategies emerged as the more prominent cost effective and relatively simple strategies.

PI control is a type of control that takes an error value and uses it to compute an output signal that can be used to increase or decrease the controlled variable. These control methods are a simpler set of a more complex control method known as PID or Proportional – Integral – Derivative. These control methods and their subsets have been used to control a wide range of equipment. As they pertain to HVAC, PID and PI controls are in place on many subsystems of a complex HVAC system. Fan speed, damper position, and flow rate demand are all often controlled by PI or PID controllers. In the past few decades, with the advent of Direct Digital Control (DDC) equipment, these control methods have begun to be implemented in pressure reset strategies.

Englander and Norford (1992) simulated the impact of modified PI and heuristic algorithms. The modified PI algorithm was written in such a way that it always increased the static pressure set point. To complement this, they included a positive decay term in the algorithm that gradually decreased static pressure. On its own, the PI algorithm used responds to increase duct pressure until the VAV boxes are at the desired damper position, but then is unable to decrease static pressure as it is written. With the addition of the decay term, the modified PI algorithm can then slowly reduce the static pressure until there is an unsatisfied zone, at which point the PI portion of the strategy again becomes dominant and begins the process again. One distinct advantage of this system is that it is continually trying to find the lowest possible static pressure. Also, this approach allows for different increase and decrease rates which might help to improve stability. However, this method may lead to some small “hunting” effect which is characterized by repeatedly increasing and decreasing the static pressure instead of finding an optimal set point.

The heuristic algorithm takes a look at the error and the change in error for all of the independent inputs (in this case the primary flow error from each VAV box) and then makes a decision to increase or decrease duct pressure slightly or to hold it as it is. This method is essentially a type of TR strategy. Like the other strategy employed, this one also possesses the ability to allow different rates when increasing or decreasing the duct static pressure. In the case of either control strategy, Englander and Norford stress that the use of a dead band may improve stability.

After implementing both of these strategies in simulation, Englander and Norford found that both strategies were acceptable for use. They both achieved relatively small steady-state flow rate error while allowing the damper positions to come to full-open (indicating minimum static pressure) within an hour. These factors mean that both strategies are able to save fan energy while satisfying occupant comfort requirements.

Despite the success of these two strategies, both exhibited some negative behaviors. The heuristic algorithm was not able to decrease duct pressure as rapidly as the modified PI algorithm. The heuristic algorithm also displayed a great deal of “hunting” behavior. The authors speculate that this could be dealt with by finding better control parameters. However, the authors note that finding the ideal control parameters is likely to be a time consuming task and simulation will probably be an extremely useful tool for finding them, particularly in the case of the modified PI algorithm, which is much more difficult to tune.

Wang and Burnett (1998) found that they were able to achieve relatively stable control in simulation by incorporating a dead band along with independent, separate PI controls for either increasing or decreasing the static pressure while using the VAV box damper positions as the error input. They also note that it was relatively easy to tune the PI

loops with a few iterations, but acknowledge that these iterations were accomplished with simulation.

One major difference in the implementation of this version of PI control (other than the use of separate PI loops) is the use of damper position error instead of flow rate error in order to drive the reset process. This technique was combined with allowing a certain number of VAV box dampers to reach full-open before forcing the reset process into action. This strategy has the potential to save even more energy, but may result in starving the zones with the ignored VAV box dampers.

The use of separate PI loops for controlling the increase or decrease of the supply static pressure is certainly able to provide different rates for increasing and decreasing the static pressure, which will ultimately make the strategy more flexible. This method may also be able to better deal with any transient effects that behave differently when increasing static pressure than when decreasing it.

Tung and Deng (1997) found a way to combine both the PI strategy and the trim and respond method. By using a dead band, they were able to apply a PI controller to the fan control in order to reduce static pressure based upon flow rate error. One unique thing they did was to create two sums, one for the requested air flow over all VAV boxes and one for the actual air flow through all VAV boxes, and then took the difference of these two sums and used it for the error signal. If this error signal was within the dead band for too long, the static pressure was trimmed in order to find a lower static pressure. Once the flow rate exceeds the error dead band again, the PI controller adjusts the static pressure accordingly, which starts the process over again.

Although PI reset has been thoroughly researched, it's not without limitation. For example, finding the error for the input requires knowledge of some indicator of airflow requirement for each zone. If the system does not report damper positions or flow rates to

the central console, this type of control is impossible to implement. One way to implement static pressure reset in these cases is to employ a trim and respond control strategy instead. In fact, this is the true advantage of trim and respond: it can be implemented in almost any VAV system. It can be implemented even if the only zone level knowledge of flow demand is the presence of binary low flow alarms or damper full-open end switches (Taylor, 2007). The versatility of trim and respond methods make them an ideal option for systems with limited information available.

The goal of employing any static pressure reset strategy is to reduce energy consumption. When reset strategies are implemented, energy is saved by reducing fan speed but also by reducing wasted energy through system air leakage and thermal energy used to cool air flow that is not needed (Liu et. al, 2010). Unfortunately, attempting to utilize these methods can often come at the expense of unstable behavior, which can increase maintenance costs by causing unnecessary wear to equipment. Though this instability is mentioned in the literature (Englander and Norford, 1992; Taylor, 2007), little is mentioned about what actually causes it or how to effectively deal with it.

## **Research Objectives**

There are two distinct phases of this research project. The first is the testing phase, which took place in a laboratory-like setting where building control could be studied in great detail. During this phase, the objective was to identify energy saving control strategies and to attempt to map out stable operating parameters. The root causes of any observed instability were identified, if possible. The results of this phase are presented in Chapter 3 of this Thesis.

For phase two, the results from phase one of this project were then used to implement the best control strategy in a VAV equipped building on the Iowa State University campus. The best strategy was adapted to run in this building and then was observed to determine energy savings and to identify any additional instability in a new environment. The results of this phase are presented in Chapter 4 of this Thesis.

The contents of this thesis are arranged into 5 chapters and several appendices. Chapter 1 contains the introduction, which consists of the background information and literature review. Chapter 2 includes a description of the ERS testing facility as well as details of the tests themselves. Chapter 3 then discusses the results of the ERS testing and sets up a successful strategy for field testing. Chapter 4 contains information about the field test site and modifications required to implement a control strategy there. The results of the field test are also discussed in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 includes a summary of work as well as limitations and a discussion on future work.



## **CHAPTER 2: TEST PROCEDURE**

Testing was accomplished in a series of five tests. In each new test series, something was altered in order to observe its effect on system performance. These alterations included different artificial loading profiles, the introduction of new control algorithms, and the changing of various parameters within these control algorithms. Throughout the testing process, these alterations were made in order to discover which parameters had the greatest effect on system performance and stability as well as to identify regions in which these parameters resulted in stable operation. Before discussing these tests in detail, a description of the test facility will be given.

### **Test Facility**

Testing was performed at the Energy Resource Station (ERS) located at the Des Moines Area Community College (DMACC) campus in Ankeny, Iowa. This facility was built in 1995 by the Iowa Energy Center (IEC) for the purposes of demonstrating energy efficient technologies, training, testing, and the dissemination of information about energy efficient design and operation of buildings. This building is unique in that it offers two identical HVAC systems that can be tested side-by-side for comparison of energy efficient equipment and control strategies. A detailed description of the ERS can be obtained from documents published by the ERS (2010) or by Price and Smith (2000). The next few sections contain an overview of the pertinent information in these documents.

## **Building Construction**

The ERS is located at 41.71 degrees North latitude and 93.61 degrees West longitude with elevation of 937.0 feet above sea level. The facility is oriented to true astronomical (not magnetic) North and has a building height of 15 feet with a total surface area of 9,208 ft<sup>2</sup>. The structure consists of slab-on-grade flooring and primarily precast concrete and steel frame construction.

The ERS facility can be divided into three distinct areas: general service area, test rooms A, and test rooms B. The general service area consists of a mechanical room including storage and service rooms, east and west classrooms, east and west vestibules, offices, a break area, a reception area, computer center, a display room, a media center, and restrooms. The two test room sets are virtually identical with the same construction specifications and consist of an interior room and three exterior rooms each. The exterior rooms are located in pairs along the East, South, and West walls. As such, these rooms are called East A/B, West A/B, South A/B, and Interior A/B throughout this report. See Figure 2.1 (below) for the building layout.

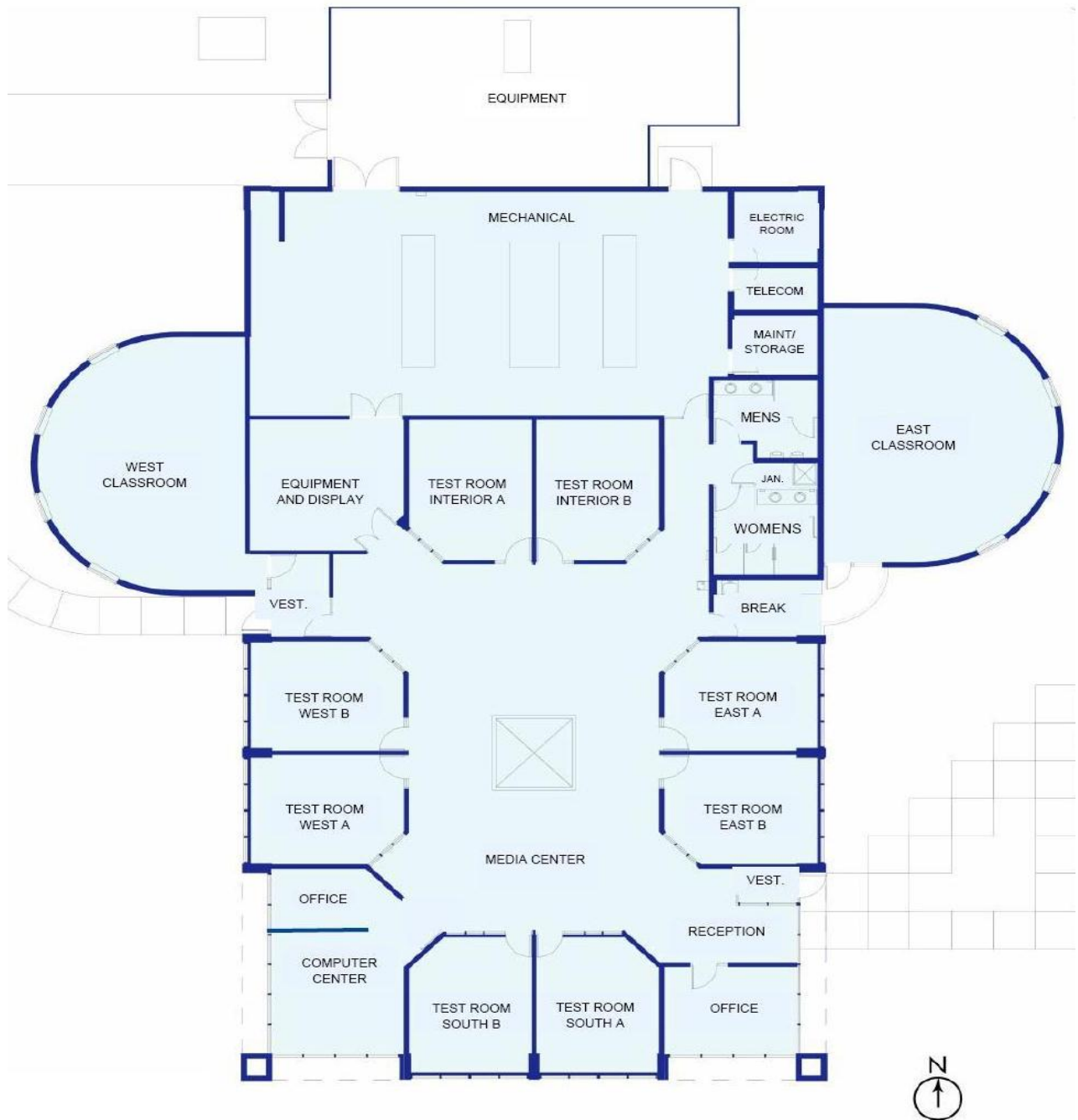


Figure 0.1: ERS floor plan, taken from ERS (2010)

The general service area is served by a single independent air handling unit (AHU-1) while the two sets of test rooms are served by two additional air handling units. These air handling units are named AHUA and AHUB and serve the A test rooms and B test rooms respectively. The HVAC systems will be discussed more extensively later in this report.

### **Floor Construction**

The floor consists of slab-on-grade construction. It is made up of a 4 inch thick layer of concrete on top of a 4 inch thick layer of sand. The entire interior space is carpeted with the exception of the mechanical room, which remains bare concrete.

### **Test Room Wall Construction**

The exterior test rooms have exterior walls that can be divided into three distinct sections: upper wall, lower wall, and window. The lower wall is 3 feet tall and consists of three sections that are the two sides and a center section. The center section consists of 5/8 inch gypsum board, 1 1/2 inch rigid insulation, and a 4 inch precast concrete panel. A fan coil unit is installed in the center section of the B test rooms while this space is left open for future fan coil unit installation in the A test rooms. See Figure 2.2 for a detailed construction drawing of the center section of the exterior wall in a typical test room. The side sections are made up of 5/8 inch gypsum board, 6 inches of air space, 3 5/8 inch metal studs 16 inches on center with batt insulation, 1 inch rigid insulation, and a 4 inch precast concrete panel. The upper wall is identical in all exterior test rooms and consists of 5/8 inch gypsum board, 3 5/8 inch metal studs with batt insulation, 3/4 inch air space, 1 inch rigid insulation, and a 6 inch thick precast concrete panel.

The exterior windows measure roughly 5 feet high and 14.8 feet wide. They have 2 inch wide aluminum frames with 2 inch wide mullions and no exterior shading devices are used. The windows consist of double glazed 1/4 inch clear insulating glass with 1/2 inch air space between. These windows can be interchanged for windows with lower emissivity if needed. Thermal properties for the fenestration are shown in Table 2.1 below.

**Table 0.1: Fenestration thermal properties, recreated from ERS (2010)**

Description	Type	Color	Overall U-Value Summer Btu/h* $\text{ft}^2$ * $^{\circ}\text{F}$	Overall U-Value Winter Btu/h* $\text{ft}^2$ * $^{\circ}\text{F}$	Visible Transmittance	Shading Coefficient
Base Clear Windows	Annealed Insulated	Clear	0.55	0.48	81%	0.85
Alternate Standard Performance (Light Tint) Windows	Annealed Insulated	Light Tint	0.35	0.33	73%	0.76
Alternate Standard Performance (Dark Tint) Windows	Annealed Insulated	Dark Tint	0.33	0.31	23%	0.26

The test rooms have interior walls that extend to the roof of the building to ensure that the test rooms are isolated from one another. The interior walls consist of 3 5/8 inch metal studs sandwiched between 5/8 inch gypsum board for all interior walls except the following: The East walls of test rooms interior B and South A, and the West walls of test rooms interior A and South B. These excepted walls consist of 6 inch metal studs sandwiched between 5/8 inch gypsum board. The walls separating the test rooms from the media center contain a window that measures 7 feet high and 6 feet wide. The window consists of single glazed 1/4 inch clear insulating glass and has an aluminum frame with thermal breaks. In addition, each test room has a standard hollow-core metal door.

### **Roof Construction**

The ERS has a flat roof that is constructed of an 8 inch thick pre-cast and pre-stressed cored-concrete slab, vapor barrier, 4 inch polyisocyanurate insulation, roof insulation tapering from nine inches thick at the center of the building to 4 inches thick near the perimeter, single-ply membrane, and river rock ballast. There is also a 100 square foot skylight that is centered above the media center.

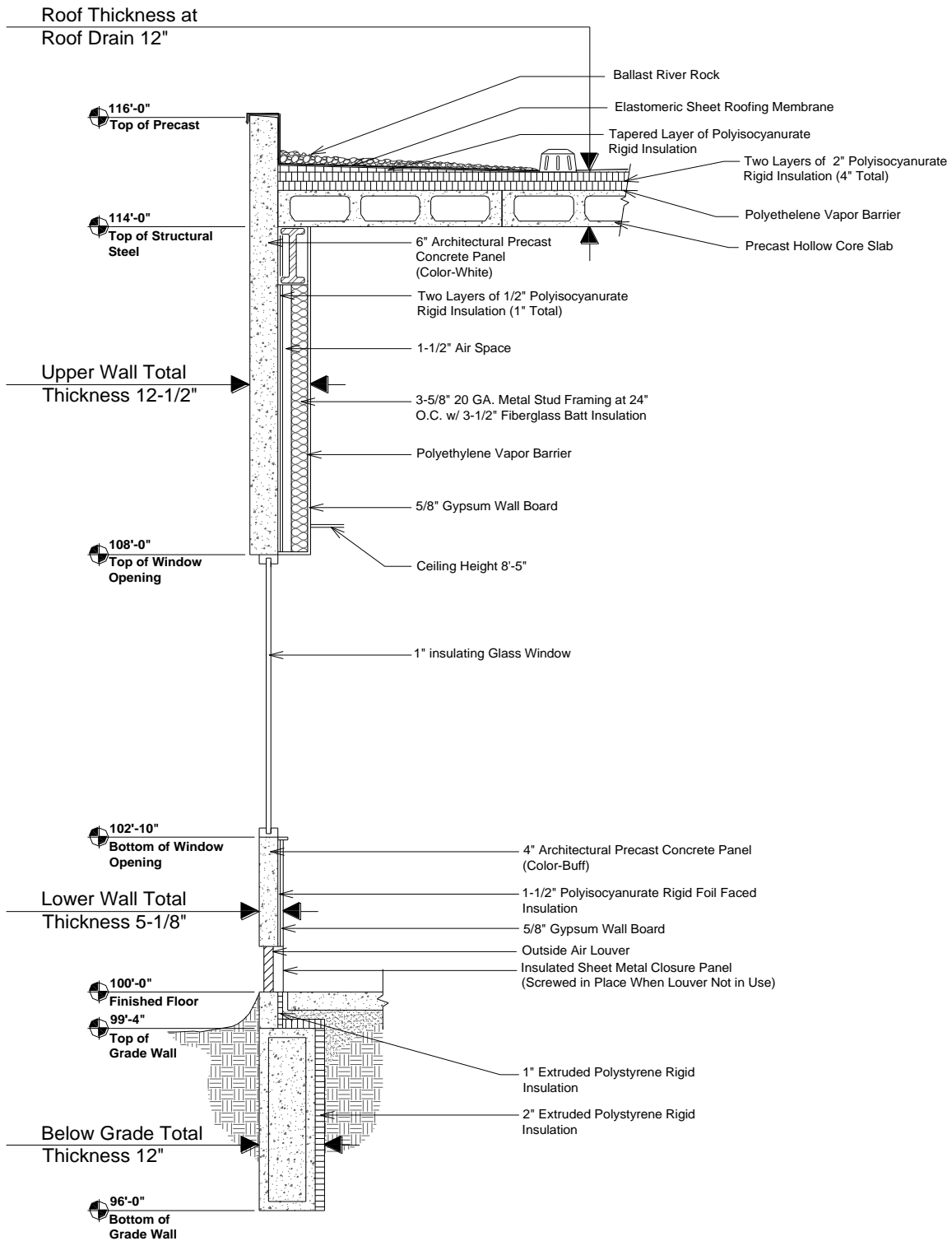


Figure 0.2 Exterior wall center section cross-section, image taken from ERS (2010)

### **Internal Loading and Weather Station**

The ERS has the ability to apply a variety of artificial thermal loads to each test room that include baseboard heating, a fan coil unit, ceiling lighting, and occupant loads. These artificial thermal loads can be scheduled to come on and off as needed for testing. The baseboard heaters can be operated in any of three modes providing up to 1800 watts of sensible load. The fan coil units can be operated in heating, cooling, or ventilation mode. It is also possible to control the fan speed in a variety of ways as the situation requires. The specific amount of heating or cooling load applied to the room from the FCU will vary with heating and cooling water and air flow rates. The lighting at the ERS can be used as a load source to simulate a variety of loading patterns. There are six light fixtures in each test room which can be operated in one of four different modes and provide up to 90 watts of load per fixture. Lastly, the ERS can simulate a variety of occupant loads including people and equipment. People can be simulated by using androids. These are sheet metal cylinders that have the capability of creating a thermal load or producing CO<sub>2</sub> for one or two people at an office work activity level. A computer can also be activated to simulate office equipment loads.

The false loading capabilities enable testing of a wide variety of loads and loading schedules. All false loads are computer controlled and can be switched on or off according to their capabilities in nearly any order or on nearly any schedule. Tables 2.2 and 2.3 Below show information about the false loads utilized in the experiments. For a comprehensive list of available false loads see ERS, 2010.



**Table 0.2: Light and baseboard heater mode and power output, recreated from ERS (2010)**

Lighting				Baseboard Heater			
Mode	Stage		Total Power (W)	Mode	Stage		Total Power (W)
	1 (180 W)	2 (360 W)			1 (900 W)	2 (900 W)	
1	Off	Off	0	1	Off	Off	0
2	On	Off	180	2	On	Off	900
3	Off	On	360	3	On	On	1800
4	On	On	520				

**Table 0.3: Occupancy simulator mode and power level, recreated from ERS (2010)**

Simulator	Mode	Capacity	Total
People	On	250 BTU/hr Sensible 200 BTU/hr Latent	450BTU ~132 W
	Off	0 BTU/hr	0 W
Equipment	On	42 Watts Computer 46 Watts Monitor	88 W
	Off	4 Watts Computer <1 Watt Monitor	<5 W

The ERS is also equipped with a weather station that is capable of acquiring a large amount of data regarding the natural environmental loads present. The ambient conditions and weather data that can be recorded include:

- Outdoor air dry-bulb temperature
- Relative humidity
- Wind speed
- Wind direction
- Barometric pressure
- Total normal incident solar flux
- Long wave radiation

The addition of the weather station along with the recorded false loads allows the formation of a complete picture of the natural and artificial loads present in each of the test rooms.

## **HVAC Systems**

In general, the HVAC system at the ERS consists of a central heating plant, a central cooling plant and three different air handling units (AHU's). The central heating plant provides heated water for the entire HVAC system while the central cooling plant has the ability to use either locally produced chilled water from one of the three air cooled chiller units or to accept chilled water supplied by the DMACC campus' chilled water service. The

primary air handling unit, AHU-1, is used to supply the general service areas of the ERS and is also the largest due to the larger thermal load requirements. The two additional AHU's are called AHUA and AHUB and are used to service test rooms A and B respectively. A schematic of the HVAC layout for AHUA and AHUB is shown in Figure 2.3 (below).

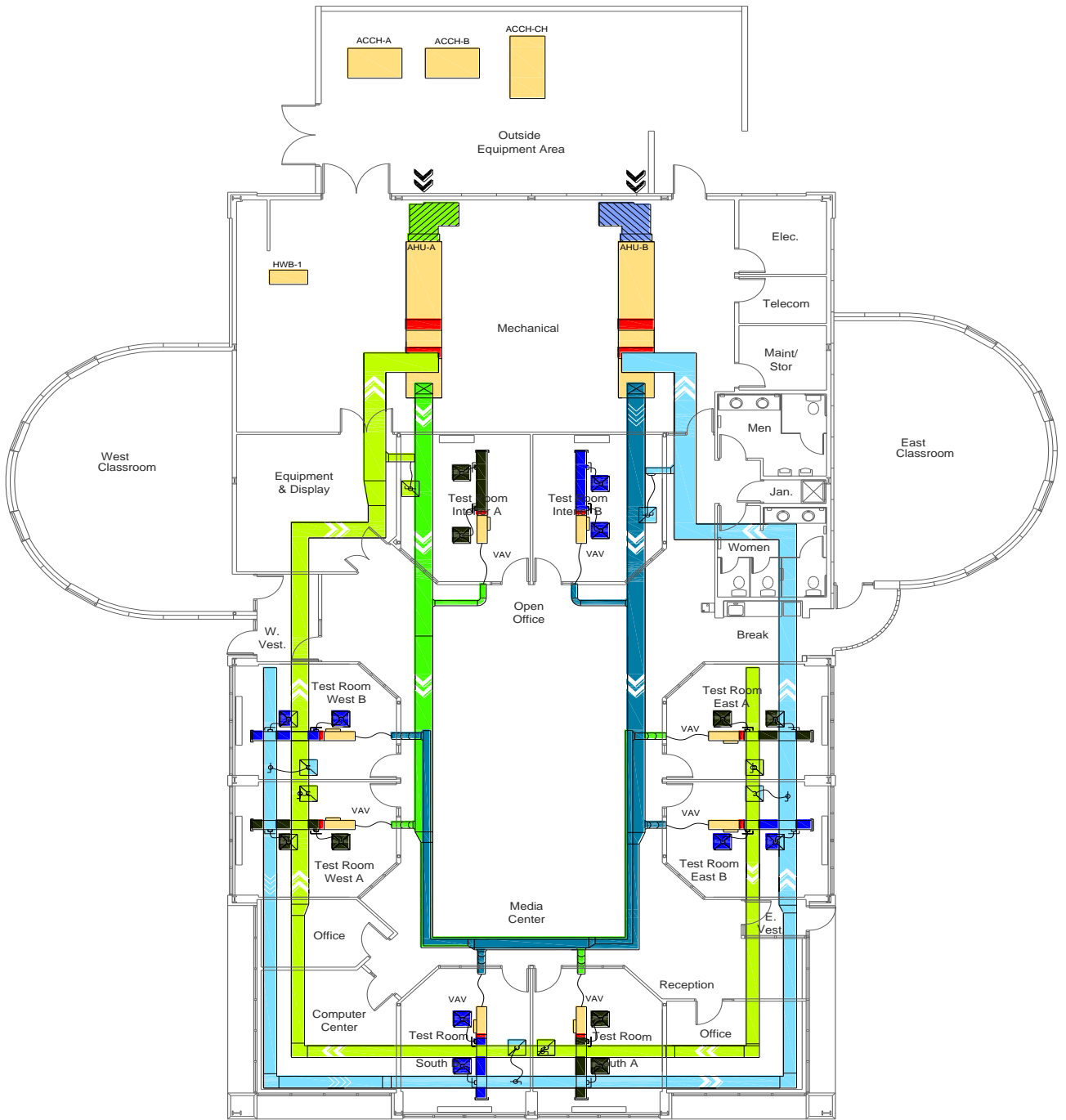


Figure 0.3: HVAC mechanical plan for AHUA and AHUB, image taken from ERS (2010)

### Test Room Air Handling Units

The test room AHU's are identical in model and scale and nearly identical in layout. Each AHU supplies four pressure independent VAV boxes, one in each of the serviced test rooms. See Figure 2.4 for mechanical equipment location. Each VAV box supplies two air diffusers in a given test room. Each test room also contains a return air grill. The VAV boxes for each test room are identical in model number but differ in that the interior test room VAV boxes are smaller in size. The VAV boxes are also unique in that they contain both hot water coils and electric reheat coils for a dual reheat capability. See Table 2.4 and 2.5 for the AHU and VAV design specifications.

**Table 0.4: Test room AHU design specifications, recreated from ERS (2010)**

Design Item	AHUA and AHUB
Configuration	Horizontal Draw Through
Total Design Supply Air Flow	3200 CFM
Preheat Coil - Outside Air	Heating Water 69 MBH 1 Row - 4.5 sq. ft. Face Area
Cooling Coil	Chilled Water 135 MBH 6 Row - 6.0 sq. ft. Face Area
Heating Coil	Heating Water 208 MBH 2 Row - 6.0 sq. ft. Face Area
Supply Air Fan	Centrifugal, Vertical Up Discharge 3.20 in. WG - Total Static Pressure
Return Air Fan	Centrifugal, Horizontal Discharge 1.25 in. WG - Total Static Pressure

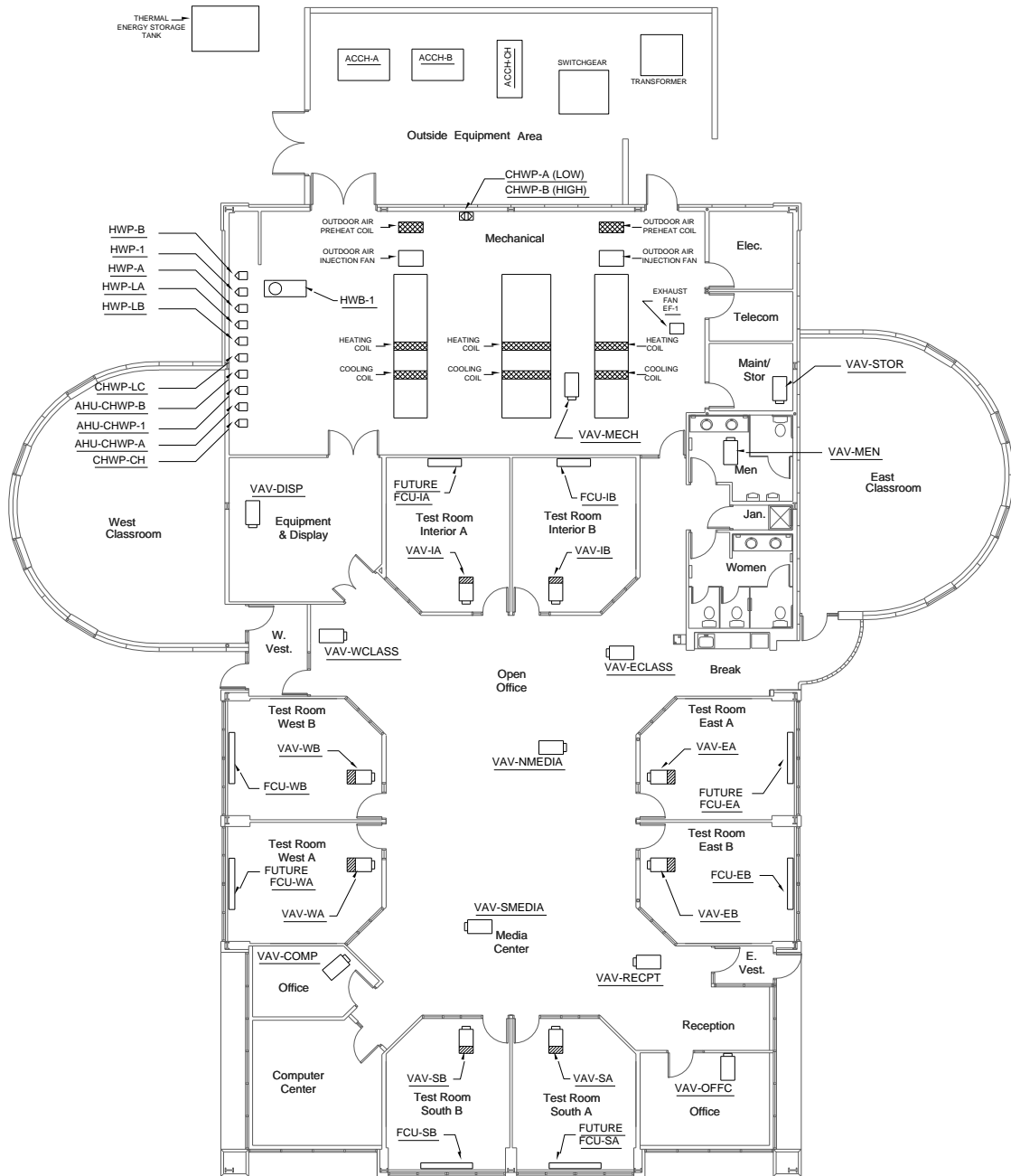


Figure 0.4: Mechanical equipment location, image taken from ERS (2010)

Table 0.5: VAV box design specifications, recreated from ERS (2010)

Design Item	Exterior Test Rooms	Interior Test Rooms
Type	Single Duct, Pressure Independent	Single Duct, Pressure Independent
Size	9 Inches	7 Inches
Min/Max Airflow	200 CFM / 1000 CFM	80 CFM / 400 CFM
Hydronic Coil Flow Rate	3.0 GPM	2.0 GPM
Electric Coil Capacity	2.0 kW	5.0 kW
Electric Coil # of Stages / kW per Stage	2 Stages / 1.0 kW per Stage	3 Stages / 1.67 kW per Stage

## Test Conditions

Each control strategy was tested under a variety of conditions. Tests were completed during various times of the year and under varying load conditions. Since the ERS provides the capability for testing different strategies side-by-side, one test strategy was often compared to another or to a fixed pressure strategy at the same time. During many of the tests, the strategies being compared were allowed to run for a period of time on one AHU and then were swapped so the effects of any system bias could be determined. For example, strategy 1 would be allowed to run on AHUA for three days during which time strategy 2 would run on AHUB. After the three days were completed, the strategies would switch so that strategy 1 was now on AHUB and strategy 2 was on AHUA.

Throughout testing, several different loading patterns were used. For the first two test series, the same load schedule was used for all test rooms. The initial test included two different loading schedules. The first loading schedule contained three distinct phases of loading. These phases were low load with low variability, high load with low variability, and a moderate load with high variability. The second loading schedule included only one phase

which was a high load with high variability. See figures 2.5 and 2.6 (below) for a chart of the planned loading schedule for the initial tests.

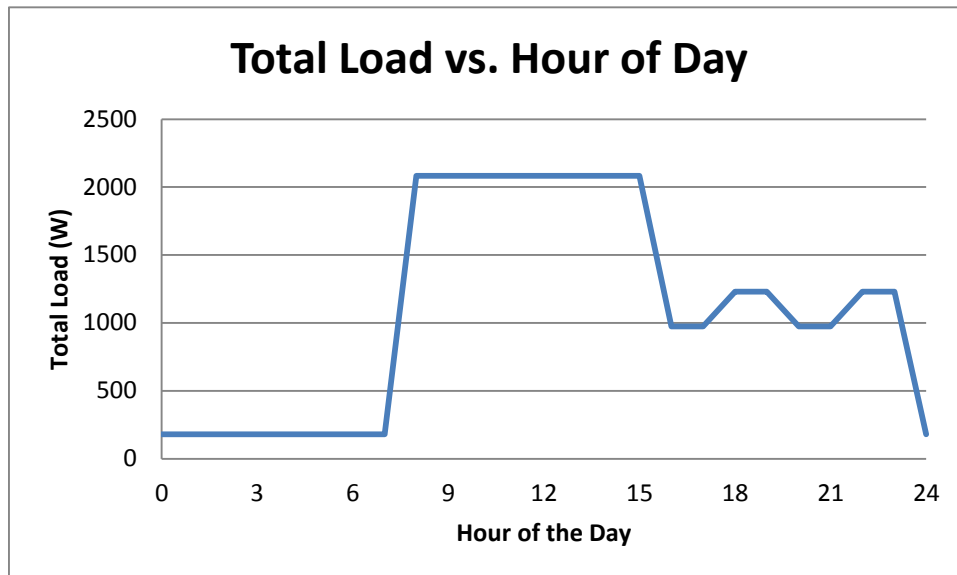


Figure 0.5: Initial loading schedule consisting of three phases

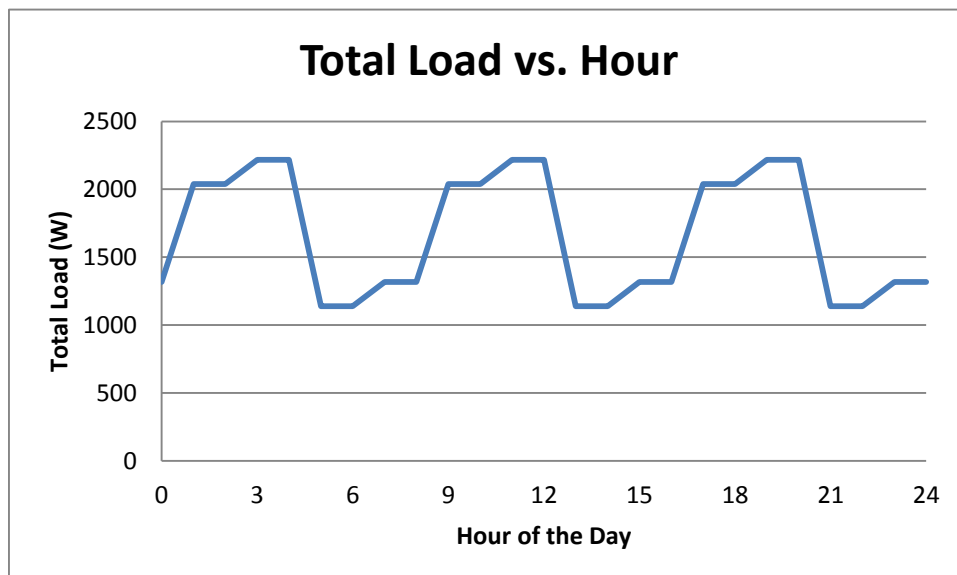


Figure 0.6: Initial loading schedule with high load and high variability



The second test series included a single load schedule that had the same three phases as the initial test, but in a different order (See Figure 2.7). By shifting the load schedule, it is more likely that the design conditions of the test rooms will not be exceeded by the combination of the artificial loads and the natural solar load. This load schedule was continually used for the exterior rooms for both the third and fourth test series. However, beginning in the third test series, the interior room load schedule was modified in order to avoid exceeding the design conditions of these rooms. See Figure 2.8 for the modified interior load schedule.

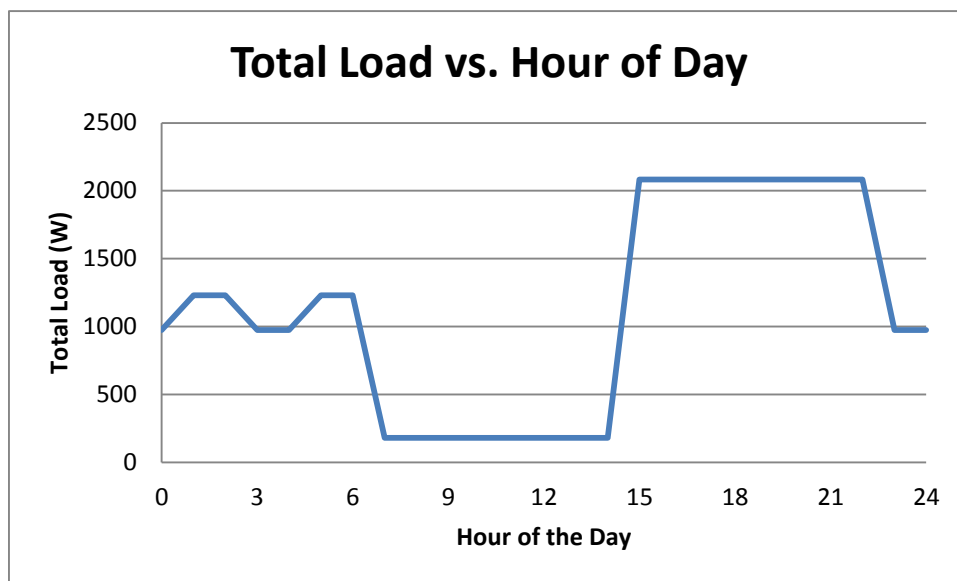


Figure 0.7: Modified three phase loading schedule

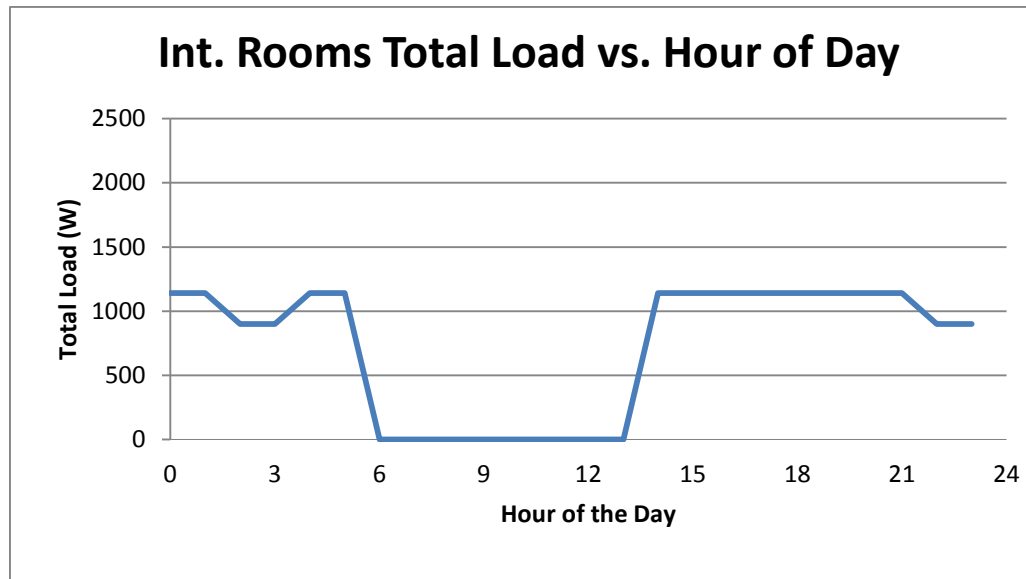


Figure 0.8: Modified internal room loading schedule

The fifth and final test included two different load schedules. The first load schedule was identical to those used in the third and fourth test (See Figures 2.7 and 2.8), while the second phase was changed to add additional variability. In the second phase, the large artificial load may cause the total room load to exceed design conditions and become an out of control zone. This was done in order to stress the control strategy to see how it would handle such a load. See Figure 2.9 and Figure 2.10 (below) for a chart of the planned external room and internal room loading schedule.

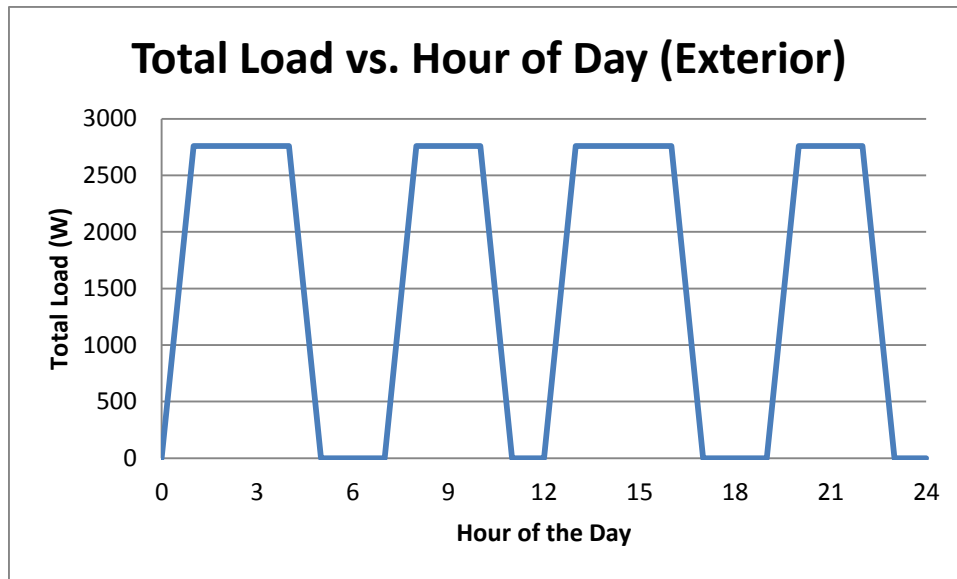


Figure 0.9: Exterior room loading schedule for the second stage of Test 5

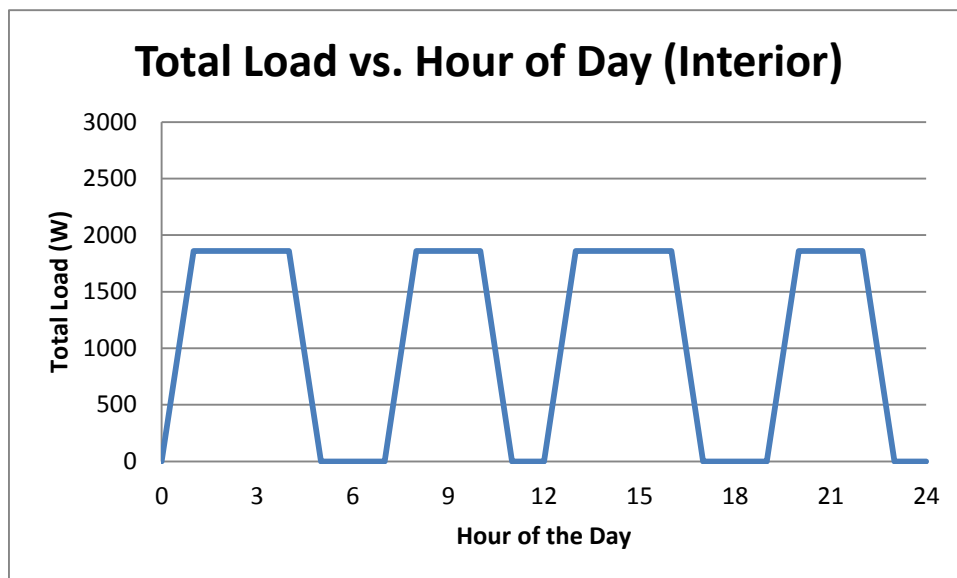


Figure 0.10: Interior room loading schedule for the second stage of Test 5

### Control Strategies to be Tested

Throughout the testing process, several variations of control strategies were implemented and observed. Arguably the most basic of these is the Proportional plus Integral (PI) controller. The PI controller consists of two terms, the proportional term and the integral term. For illustration purposes, a generic PI algorithm is shown below in Equation 2.1.

$$PI(t) = K_{prop}e(t) + K_{int} \int_0^t e(\tau)d\tau \quad (\text{Eq. 2.1})$$

In this equation, the first term is the proportional term and the second term is the integral term. The proportional term is found by calculating the present error,  $e$ , by taking the difference between the present set point and the present recorded value of a given control input and then multiplying this difference by a proportional gain factor,  $K_{prop}$ . In the case of static pressure reset based on damper position, this difference could be the difference between the recorded maximum damper position and the desired maximum damper position. The integral term requires keeping a running sum of all historical errors and then multiplying this sum by an integral gain factor,  $K_{int}$ . One potential problem of controlling with this method is that the integral term can become quite large before being multiplied by the gain factor. If this integral term becomes too large, it can cause additional overshoot and may lead to oscillating behavior. The chances of this overshoot and oscillation occurring are reduced if  $K_{prop}$  and  $K_{int}$  are properly set. Oscillation may also be minimized by using very small values for the gain constants, but this might also result in a very slow response.

PI control was used in two different reset strategies. The first was reset static pressure based upon maximum damper position and the second was reset fan speed based

upon maximum damper position. These two methods calculated error from the desired maximum damper position and the recorded maximum damper position. The difference between the two is that one resets the supply fan speed set point while the other resets the supply duct static pressure set point. It was thought at the time that since static pressure varies proportionally with fan speed, it may be easier to control fan speed than to control duct static pressure directly.

In addition to PI control, a Trim and Respond (TR) control strategy was also tested. In its simplest form, this control method looks at a value for damper position and decides if it is too high or too low. If the observed value is too high, the controller may reduce or trim the controlled static pressure set point. Likewise if the observed value is too low, the controller may increase the static pressure set point, which is called a response. This type of control is extremely flexible and can be implemented in a variety of ways. It also allows the user to set different trim and respond rates which may be advantageous in some cases.

This basic strategy was implemented in three distinct ways. The first was the most simplistic; in this case if the maximum damper position exceeded a certain value, the duct static pressure set point would increase slightly. Similarly, if the maximum damper position was below a certain value, the duct static pressure set point would decrease slightly. This type of implementation can be advantageous because it is extremely simple to program and set up. The second implementation used a system of requests to increase or decrease the pressure set point. This system worked by creating an increase pressure request for each damper that exceeded the desired set point. It is also capable of creating multiple requests for recorded values that differ greatly from the desired set point. These requests then act like a multiplying factor, effectively increasing the response rate for greater numbers of requests. The controller then trims the static pressure set point by a small amount if there

are no requests. In this way, the controller is always seeking to minimize static pressure while still supplying the necessary air flow to each zone.

The final implementation of the TR control strategy used a stepped response technique. In this technique, if the maximum damper position was within a specified range, the controller made no changes. If the damper position deviated from this range by a small amount, the controller created a small response in duct static pressure set point. If the deviation was large, the controller created a larger response in pressure set point. The steps were set up at small, moderate, and large deviations from the damper desired set point and created small, moderate, and large responses in duct pressure set point. This tiered response technique was used for both increasing and decreasing the pressure set point.

Throughout testing, the research team tested a variety of methods to attempt to stabilize system operation while saving fan energy. For each different type of strategy, different parameters were tested. For the PI control method, the test parameters were the desired maximum damper position, and the PI sum term. For the TR control method, the test parameters used were maximum damper position or maximum damper position range and trim rates. Although it is likely that additional parameters could have been tested and found to have an impact on stability and performance, this study is not an exhaustive one.

### **Rogue Zone Strategies**

A rogue zone can occur for a number of different reasons and can have a varied definition. For the purposes of this report, a rogue zone will be defined as a VAV box with a damper position that is driving the reset strategy a disproportionately large amount of the time. In addition, this damper position must be significantly greater than the majority of the other damper positions. For example, a zone may be controlling the reset strategy most of

the time with a damper position of around 95% open, but this may not be considered a rogue zone if many other zone VAV damper positions are greater than 85% open. However, if this damper is at 95% open a majority of the time while most of the other damper positions are around 40% open, this zone may be considered a rogue zone.

There are many possible ways of dealing with rogue zones. While it is possible to deal with rogue zones in an automated way, this may not be desirable. It is far more useful to simply view data over a period of time to identify the rogue zone and then make a decision about what course of action to take. Since there are many different reasons why rogue zones occur, such as thermostat settings or equipment malfunction, it will be of the most benefit to investigate any rogue zone as it occurs.

Within the context of the testing phase at the ERS, rogue zones can be identified by the research team and then investigated to determine the cause and any effects on system or strategy performance. In addition to this, it is possible to introduce such a large artificial load into some of the rooms that it creates a rogue zone. This is a useful tool for determining the system's reaction to a known rogue zone or to a load that exceeds design conditions. If any undesired rogue zones occur while testing, the research team can eliminate them from the strategy altogether by eliminating their damper positions from the input to the control algorithm or by fixing the damper position.

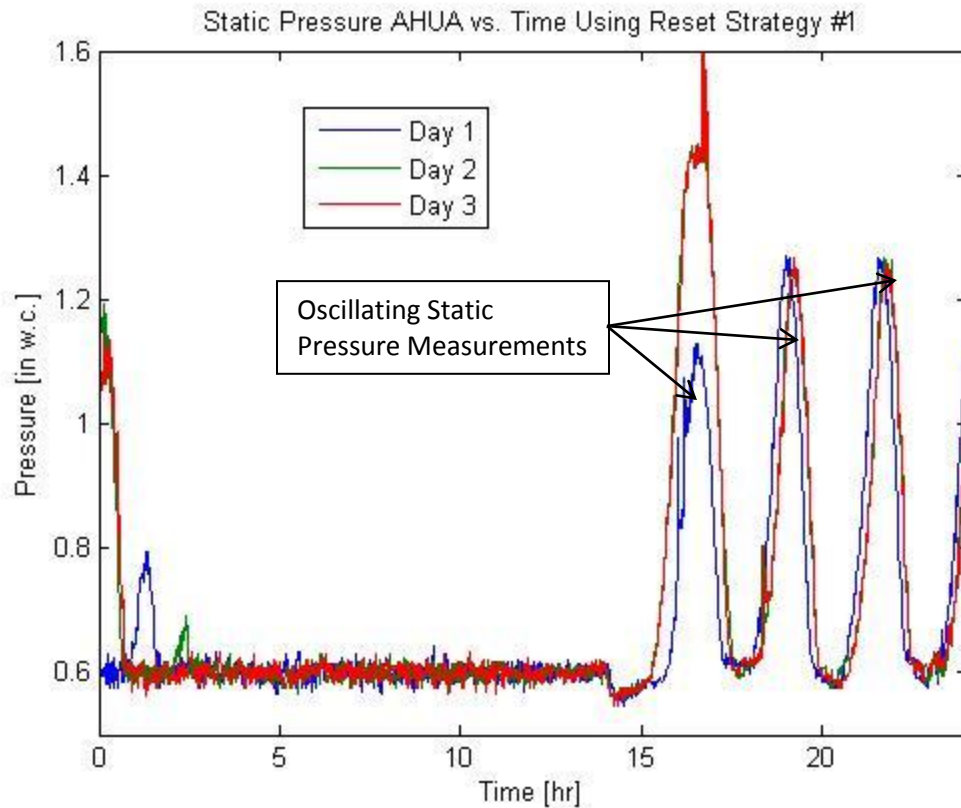
## **Performance Criteria**

Performance can be measured in a variety of ways; in this case the performance was measured with a mix of primary and secondary performance criteria. Primary performance criteria included fan energy used, presence of oscillation, and temperature

control. Secondary performance criteria included damper travel per hour, static pressure travel per hour, static pressure control, and flow rate control.

The primary criteria serve as the primary means of evaluating one control strategy against another. Since the control strategies are often run simultaneously, it is possible to compare them with a percentage difference. This is true in the case of fan energy used. The fan energy used is the summation of the fan energy in kWh used throughout the test cycle for both the supply fan and the return fan of the AHU's on which the test is conducted. This sum can then be compared between control strategies. Temperature is a primary consideration for occupant comfort as well as an indication of a control strategy's effectiveness. This parameter can be evaluated by finding the difference between the room temperature set point and the temperature as recorded in the room. The presence of oscillation is not something that can be easily confirmed mathematically, but must be qualitatively observed and documented. Oscillation in this case primarily refers to oscillation in the static pressure level or in damper positions. Since these two parameters are closely related, an oscillation in one should be represented by an oscillation in the other. Oscillation can be interpreted in a number of ways, see Figure 2.11 (below) for an example of what is considered oscillatory behavior in this experiment.





**Figure 0.11: An example of oscillation observed in this experiment**

The secondary criteria allow additional comparisons to be made between control strategies, but may not impact occupant comfort or energy usage. Damper travel per hour is a measure of the summation of the absolute value in damper position between each data point for each test divided by the number of test hours. This measurement is meant to give an idea of the level of wear-and-tear on the actuating mechanism on a damper. In this way it may be possible to make some inferences about additional maintenance costs. Static pressure travel per hour is measured and calculated in a similar way, but is meant to give an indication of potential oscillation or rapid changes in duct pressure. Static pressure control is a summation of the difference between the measured duct static pressure and the duct static pressure set point. This measurement is intended to provide a means of evaluating

the ability of a control strategy to adhere to the assigned set point. Flow rate control is similar to static pressure control in that it is the summation of the differences between flow rate set point and measured flow rate for each damper at each data point. This measurement is intended to show a control strategy's ability to provide adequate air flow to each test room.

### **Calculations**

Calculating the performance parameters is a straightforward task. As a reminder, these performance metrics are fan energy consumed, temperature control, presence of oscillation, static pressure control, static pressure travel per hour, damper travel per hour, and flow rate control. Details on how these parameters are calculated can be found in the next few passages.

Fan energy consumed is calculated from the fan power data available in the Metasys data. The data is collected on a one minute interval in the unit of Watts. This measurement is totaled over the course of a particular test and then converted from Watt-minutes to kWhr using standard conversions. The total kWh used by each AHU is then compared using a simple percentage difference with the experimental control value as the reference. The accuracy of the power measurements is +/- 0.2% of the reading plus an additional +/- 1.6 Watts for both the supply and return fan.

Temperature control is calculated based on the temperature data recorded from each room and a cooling set point of 72 °F. During each test, an arithmetic mean and variance is calculated for each test room as well as an aggregate mean and variance for all

test rooms served by each air handler. The two sets of aggregate values are compared by a simple difference. The accuracy of the temperature measurements is  $\pm 0.18$  °F.

Presence of oscillation is not a calculated data comparison. Instead, the duct static pressure data is plotted against the time of the test. Upon viewing the plot, a judgment is made on the presence of oscillation and then this oscillation is discussed if present.

Static pressure control is based upon the duct static pressure, as measured by the AHU, and the static pressure set point. The difference between these two values is then calculated before finding the arithmetic mean and variance for each AHU. These means should ideally be close to zero, and their difference is used to compare AHU performance. The accuracy of the pressure measurements is  $\pm 0.5\%$  of full span output.

Static pressure travel per hour and damper travel per hour are calculated in exactly the same way. In either case, the difference is taken between successive values on a single AHU. The absolute value of this difference is then totaled over the entire test and then divided by the number of test hours. This aggregate static pressure or damper travel per hour is then compared for each AHU with a simple difference. The AHU with the least travel per hour will be considered to perform better. The accuracy of the damper positions measurements is unknown, and the accuracy of the static pressure measurements can be found in the previous paragraph.

Flow rate control is found in much the same way that static pressure control is found. That is, the difference is taken between the VAV flow rate and the flow rate set point for each VAV box. The arithmetic mean and variance are then found for each room in the test as well as the aggregate value for each AHU. The aggregate values are then compared with a simple difference. The AHU with the smaller aggregate value will be considered as performing better. The accuracy for the VAV box flow rates is not available from the ERS.

## **Summary**

Testing at the ERS, with the abundance of data collection capabilities and calibrated equipment, provides the ability to study HVAC systems in a laboratory like setting. The two test HVAC units will have a variety of strategies tested on them under several different loading conditions. These test results can then be compared with the calculation of some simple performance parameters that reflect research goals.

## CHAPTER 3: ERS RESULTS

From July 2009 through January 2011, five series of tests were run at the ERS testing facility. During these tests, several different experimental control strategies were employed as outlined in Chapter 2. These strategies are:

Strategy 0: Fixed pressure strategy that may or may not be changed on a schedule.

Strategy 1: PI pressure reset based on maximum damper position.

Strategy 2: Trim and respond based on maximum damper position.

Strategy 3: PI fan speed reset based on maximum damper position.

Strategy 4: Trim and respond based on the number of pressure requests.

Strategy 5: Tiered trim and respond based on maximum damper position.

In analyzing the test data, a numbering convention was created. The numbering convention will take the form of “Test 2.3a.” This numerical test identifier uses the first numeral to the left of the decimal point to identify the test series. The first numeral to the right of the decimal place is used to identify the test strategy. Finally, the alphanumeric value at the end is used to indicate the particular test run within that series. In the example of “Test 2.3a,” this would mean that this is the first in a series of tests run during Test 2 that tested the performance of control strategy three.

Before proceeding with the analysis of the test data, it is important to clarify a few assumptions made in data interpretation. These assumptions are:

1. Some equipment operation was not able to be measured directly. However, there are on/off signals available for most of these equipment data points. For the purposes of

- analysis, it was assumed that if a device was turned on, that it was operating as expected unless otherwise proven.
2. The equipment operation, including power levels, outlined in Price and Smith (2000) and ERS (2010) is accurate and up to date.
  3. All of the power applied to any piece of equipment in the test room is transferred into the test room as a thermal load with the exception of data collection and control equipment which will be considered to have a negligible load impact.

### **Similarity Tests**

Throughout the course of testing, it was necessary to prove that the two AHU's operated similarly to one another before testing any experimental control strategies. Indeed, this was the main focus for Test 1. In addition to Test 1, a similarity test was applied at some point during each test series to verify continued similar operation. The word "similar" as used above, is simply meant to imply that the two systems operate closely enough to one another that any systemic effects from either AHU can be ignored. This definition is applied a bit differently for each performance criterion. The performance criteria are fan energy consumed, temperature control, presence of pressure oscillation, static pressure travel per hour, static pressure control, damper travel per hour, and flow rate control. These criteria appear in Table 3.1 below along with their respective similarity thresholds.

**Table 0.1: Similarity thresholds used for data analysis**

Similarity Rules	
Criterion	Similarity Threshold
fan energy	± 5%
temperature control	± 0.3 °F
static pressure travel per hour	± 0.2" w.c.
static pressure control	± 0.2" w.c.
damper travel per hour	± 5%
flow rate control	± 50 cfm

The similarity rules shown above were chosen based upon the expected range scale of the performance criteria used. In the cases of temperature control, static pressure travel per hour, and static pressure control, the value was set at 5% of the maximum theoretical difference range. For the criteria of fan energy, damper travel per hour, and flow rate control the value was set at 2.5% of the maximum theoretical difference range (not to be confused with the +/- 5% shown in the table for fan energy and damper travel per hour which stand for % difference and % open, respectively). The reason for the tighter thresholds on these variables is that they play a more important role in the study. The fan energy used will be one of the primary deciding factors when it comes to choosing a reset strategy to implement in a real building. As for the damper travel and flow rate criteria, they are directly related to independent variables in the control strategy. As such, it is prudent to hold them to a more stringent standard.

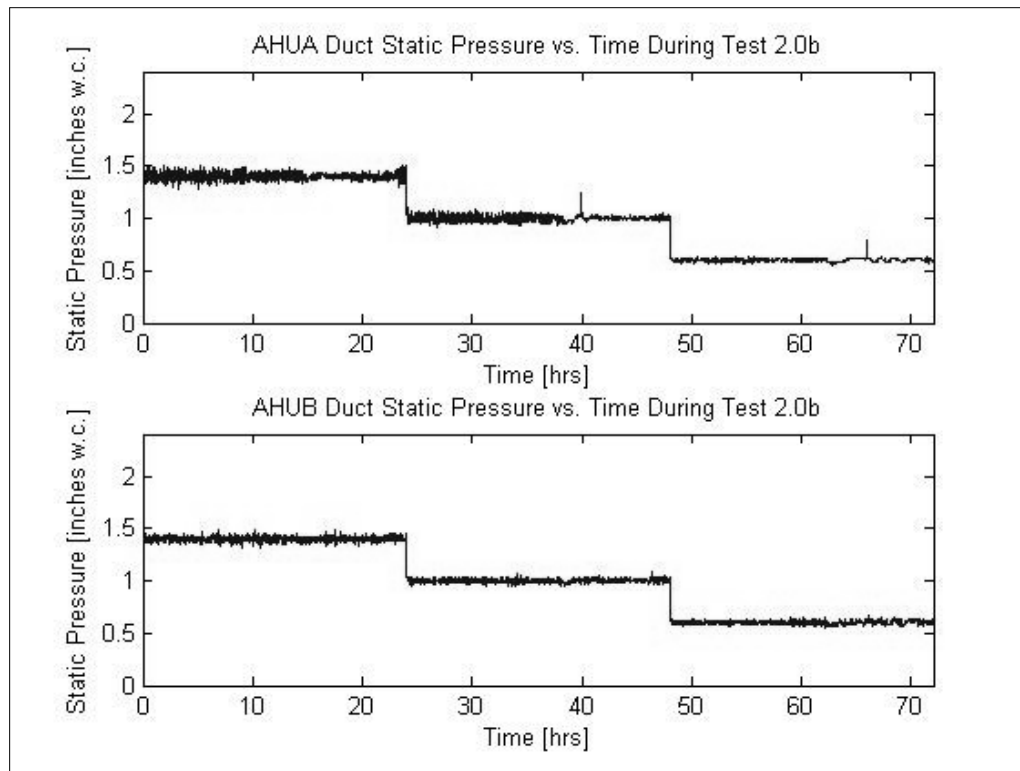
Applying these thresholds to the values calculated for each performance parameter yields the information shown in Table 3.2 (below). In most cases, the AHU's appear very

similar in operation to one another. The most common difference occurred in static pressure travel per hour. This may be due to the inherent difficulty in controlling static pressure exactly during the course of operation. When viewing the static pressure plots, there is a great deal of what appears to be “noise” in the measurements. This “noise” was not filtered out when calculating that static pressure travel criterion. Furthermore, there is a small difference in the amplitude of this phenomenon between AHU’s. See Figure 3.1 (below) for a plot of one of the tests that exhibits this behavior. It is likely that this frequent small difference between successive static pressure measurements contributes greatly to this difference in static pressure travel. However, the similarity tests by and large suggest that the AHU’s operate similarly enough to be considered the same for purposes of analysis. This can be stated because there are more cases of similarity than difference, even in the individual performance criterion categories.

**Table 0.2: Results from the initial similarity test**

Similarity Test Results Summary							
Parameter	Test Run						
	1.0	2.0a	2.0b	3.0a	3.0b	4.0	5.0
Fan Energy	2.52%	0.35%	-0.15%	-2.11%	-3.78%	-4.71%	0.08%
Temperature	0.17	0.11	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.14
Static Pressure							
Oscillation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Travel	0.01	0.22	0.28	0.24	0.19	0.02	0.09
Control	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01
Damper Travel	-3.58%	-2.77%	-2.70%	-7.46%	0.33%	-3.20%	1.45%
Flow Rate Control	-7.32	-2.02	-2.40	-0.70	-1.71	-23.01	0.88
- Values shown are differences between AHU means. - Shaded values indicate dissimilar behavior.							





**Figure 0.1** Duct static pressure over time in AHUA and AHUB using a scheduled fixed pressure strategy, note the difference in noise amplitude between the two plots

With similar operation verified to be a reasonable assumption, there is one additional condition which must be addressed before proceeding with the strategy analysis. The applied artificial load must be verified in order to conclude that the systems operate as expected and that similar loading is applied to each test strategy in a test series.

One problem in particular presented itself early on in the artificial load analysis. Due to the nature of the system, some loads may come on or turn off at different times in different rooms. The difference in time may only be a few minutes, but this can strongly impact the mean difference in calculated artificial load because of the size of some of the loads imposed. This resulted in several room pairs with a large mean difference in calculated artificial load even though there was little effective difference between the two.

For example, it will make little difference in the grand scheme of the test if one stage of baseboard heat comes on five minutes later than its counterpart. For this reason a qualitative approach was taken instead. The loads were plotted over the course of the test for each room pair. These plots were then compared for any apparent major differences.

At this point, another major problem also presented itself. Some of the data was corrupted and resulted in false calculation data. This occurred during the second test series in the South A room as well as throughout most of the tests in the West A room. In specific, the South A room has the second stage baseboard heat signal recorded as -999.99 (an error value) for several minutes at a time during the second test series. This value is also present in the Android 2 signal from the West A room. In both cases, this value should either be a 0 or a 1 to indicate an on or off signal. Since the error value was recorded, it must be assumed that the true artificial load is unknown in these rooms.

Further analysis of this data corruption yields another way to assume that the artificial loads applied are similar to one another for each room pair. In the case of the similarity test runs, it can be observed that with similar control strategies there is no significant difference between the other performance criteria measured for each room. For example, even though the artificial loads are unknown, temperature control, flow rate control, and fan energy consumed are very similar in all of the tests where the data was corrupted. This lends credence to the notion that the artificial loads can be assumed to be the same even though the corrupted data doesn't allow this conclusion explicitly. In addition, the corrupted data may not matter that much. In the case of the South A room, the error values are only present for a few minutes at a time while the Android 2 signal in the West A room is not a major contributor to the uncertain load at only 163 Watts. These facts, along with the AHU performance data, provide sufficient support for the artificial load similarity assumption. Table 3.3 (below) gives the results of the qualitative analysis of the artificial

loads. The “unknown” conclusion will remain in place for posterity even though from this point forward, the artificial loads applied in those instances will be assumed to be similar.

**Table 0.3: Results from the artificial load similarity test**

False Load Similarity Summary										
Room Pairs	Test Run									
	1.0									
East	similar									
Internal	similar									
South	similar									
West	similar									
	2.0a	2.0b	2.1a	2.1b	2.2a	2.2b	2.3a	2.3b		
East	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar		
Internal	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar		
South	unknown	unknown	similar	similar	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown		
West	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	unknown	unknown	unknown		
	3.0a	3.0b	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4				
East	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar				
Internal	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar				
South	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar				
West	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown				
	4.0	4.1a	4.1b	4.1c	4.2a	4.2b	4.3a	4.3b	4.5a	4.5b
East	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar
Internal	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar
South	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar
West	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
	5.0	5.5a	5.5b	5.5c	5.5d	5.5e	5.5f	5.5g		
East	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar		
Internal	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar		
South	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar	similar		
West	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown		

## Test Series 2

With similarity established with a reasonable certainty, the experimental control strategies can now be analyzed. A summary for Test 2 is shown in Table 3.4 below. More specific values and tables can be found in the appendix. For the sake of analysis, specific

number values will be discussed in conjunction with the results shown in Table 3.4 below. One important point in the analysis is that the similarity thresholds for the performance criteria were used here to establish whether or not a particular control strategy was clearly better in regard to a particular performance criterion. This was done for reasons of consistency. After using a series of thresholds to determine if the systems operate similarly, it would be contradictory to define a different set of thresholds to determine if the systems operate differently.

For the series 2 tests, the following strategies were evaluated:

- Test 2.1 – Strategy 1: PI static pressure reset based on maximum damper position.
- Test 2.2 – Strategy 2: Trim and respond static pressure based on maximum damper position.
- Test 2.3 – Strategy 3: PI fan speed reset based on maximum damper position.

**Table 0.4: Comparison of control strategy results for Test Series 2**

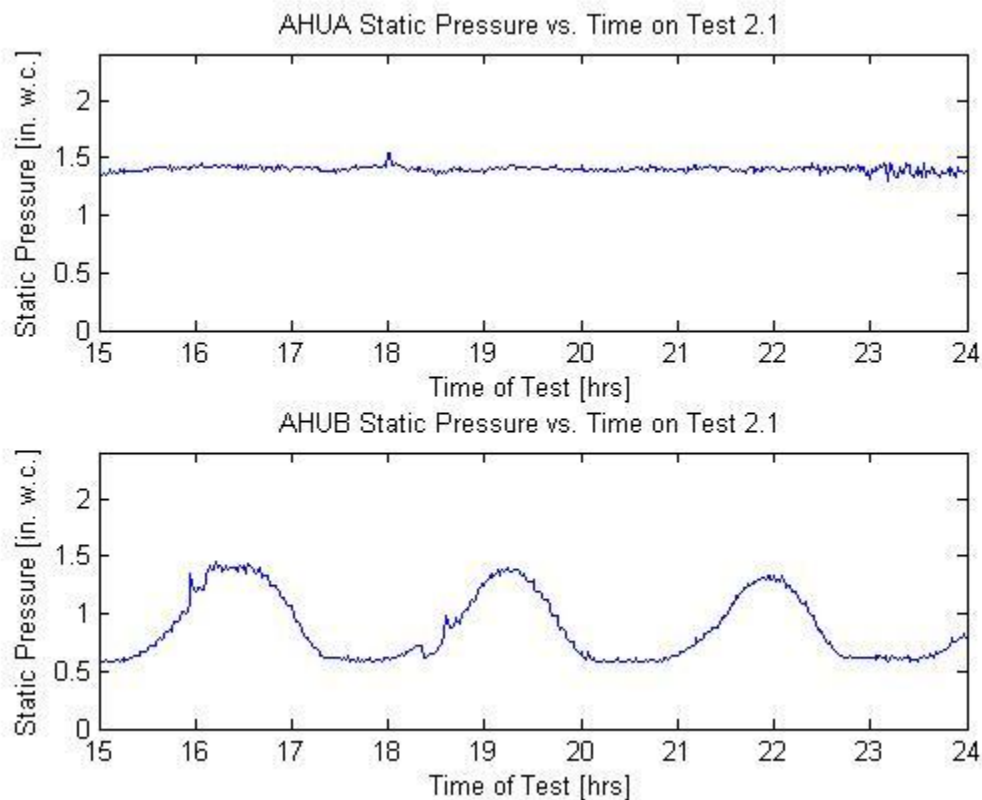
Test 2 Results Summary												
Parameter	Test Run											
	2.1a		2.1b		2.2a		2.2b		2.3a		2.3b	
comparisons	rank	value	rank	value	rank	value	rank	value	rank	value	rank	value
Fan Energy	B	14.65%	B	16.01%	B	15.71%	B	8.53%	-		-	
Temperature	-		-		-		-		-		-	
Static Pressure												
Oscillation	y		y		y		y		y		y	
Travel	B	0.36	B	0.31	B	0.20	W	0.31	W	0.78	-	
Control	-		-		-		-		W	0.45	W	0.21
Damper Travel	-		-		-		W	10.98%	W	24.74%	W	16.99%
Flow Rate Control	-		-		-		-		-		-	
<p>- a "B" is used to indicate when the test strategy performed better than the fixed pressure strategy, "W" is used to indicate when the test strategy performed worse, and a "-" is used to indicate when the two are similar. Values will not be given for the case of similarity.</p> <p>- "yes" or "no" will be used to indicate presence of oscillation. These ratings are shown as "y" or "n."</p> <p>- Shaded rankings indicate an improvement in performance.</p>												

Table 3.4 represents the results of the first round of control strategy testing. A few items of note on the table are that the shaded cells represent when an experimental strategy outperformed a fixed pressure strategy in a particular performance criterion. Unshaded cells indicate when an experimental strategy performed similar to or worse than a fixed pressure strategy.

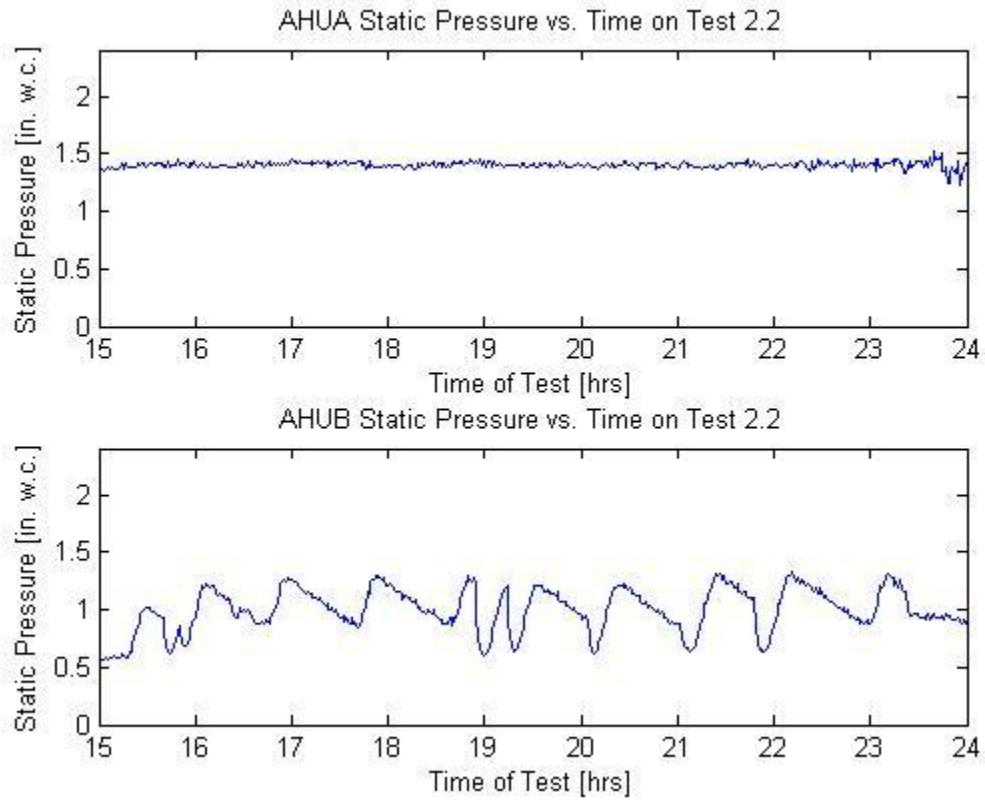
From the table above, it is possible to determine which control strategies outperformed the fixed pressure strategy. The results indicate that Strategy 1, the PI reset of static pressure strategy, outperformed the fixed pressure strategy more consistently than did the other two test strategies. Strategy 1 was able to reduce static pressure travel per hour in both tests while also consistently saving energy. Strategy 2 was able to save energy, but

performed worse in one test on static pressure travel per hour and on damper travel per hour. Strategy 3 performed worse in the areas of static pressure travel per hour, static pressure control, and damper travel per hour. In all other unmentioned categories, the experimental strategies performed on a par with the fixed pressure strategy.

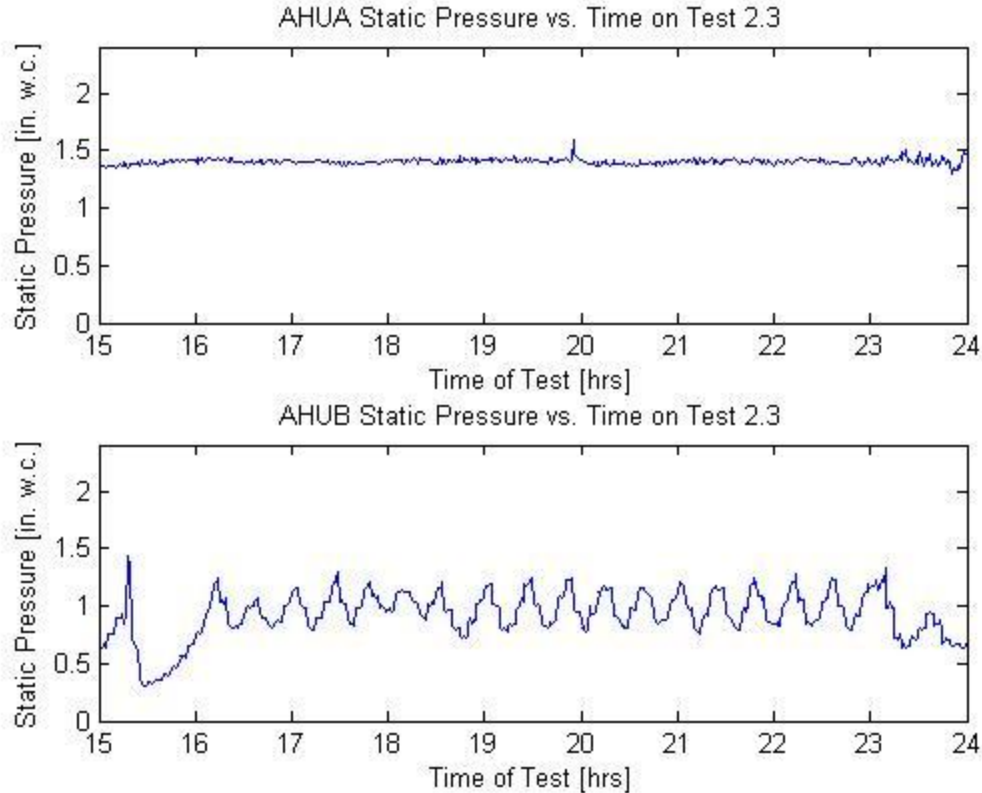
Oscillation of static pressure level is one of the potential instability problems mentioned in the research proposal used for this study. After the second test series, it can be concluded that this oscillation is present in all three experimental control strategies. However, the oscillation present in the experimental strategies takes on specific attributes for each strategy. Figures 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4 (below) contain examples of the types of oscillation present for Strategies 1, 2, and 3 respectively.



**Figure 0.2: Detail of oscillation present when employing Strategy 1, PI reset of static pressure set point based on maximum damper position**



**Figure 0.3: Detail of oscillation present when employing Strategy 2, Trim and Respond static pressure set point based on maximum damper position**



**Figure 0.4: Detail of oscillation present when employing Strategy 3, PI reset of fan speed based upon maximum damper position**

The types of oscillation shown above are very distinct from one another. The oscillation present for Strategy 1 is reminiscent of an undamped second order response, the oscillation during the use of Strategy 2 strongly resembles a saw-tooth waveform, and the oscillation observed during the use of Strategy 3 appears to resemble a triangular waveform but with much more jagged, irregular features. Although these three different types of oscillation seem to have little in common, their presence in all of the static pressure reset strategies may indicate that the oscillation itself may have a common underlying cause that is external to the reset control strategy.



To summarize the results of Test 2: All of the experimental control strategies displayed some sort of oscillatory behavior during the test. However, Strategy 1 and Strategy 2 were able to save fan energy over the course of the test. Overall, the majority of the performance criteria indicated performance similar to a fixed pressure strategy over the course of this test. The strategy that performed the worst was Strategy 3. This strategy performed similar to the fixed pressure strategy or worse for the duration of its employment. On the other hand, Strategy 1 performed the best in this test series as it performed better than or similar to the fixed pressure strategy for each performance category.

At this point, it would be premature to eliminate any strategy altogether. Some modifications to the control parameters may allow marked improvement in the next test series. Test 3 does exactly this; it seeks to observe any changes in the performance criteria by adjusting different parameters. Specifically, Test 3 was focused primarily on how the parameter changes affected the oscillatory behavior.

### **Test Series 3**

Test series 3 saw the introduction of the fourth pressure reset strategy, Trim and Respond based upon a number of pressure requests. This strategy creates a pressure increase request for each damper position greater than a specified level. There are also provisions for making several pressure increase requests for each damper above an even higher specified level. When no dampers exceed the increase thresholds, the static pressure is trimmed.

In addition to the introduction of a new control strategy, the internal room artificial load was altered. Under the previous tests, the internal room load exceeded the room

design conditions. By reducing the internal room load, it was possible to determine to what extent the overloaded room contributed to unstable behavior. As in Test Series 2, the similarity thresholds will be used to compare strategies to a fixed pressure control strategy.

For the series 3 tests, the following strategies were evaluated:

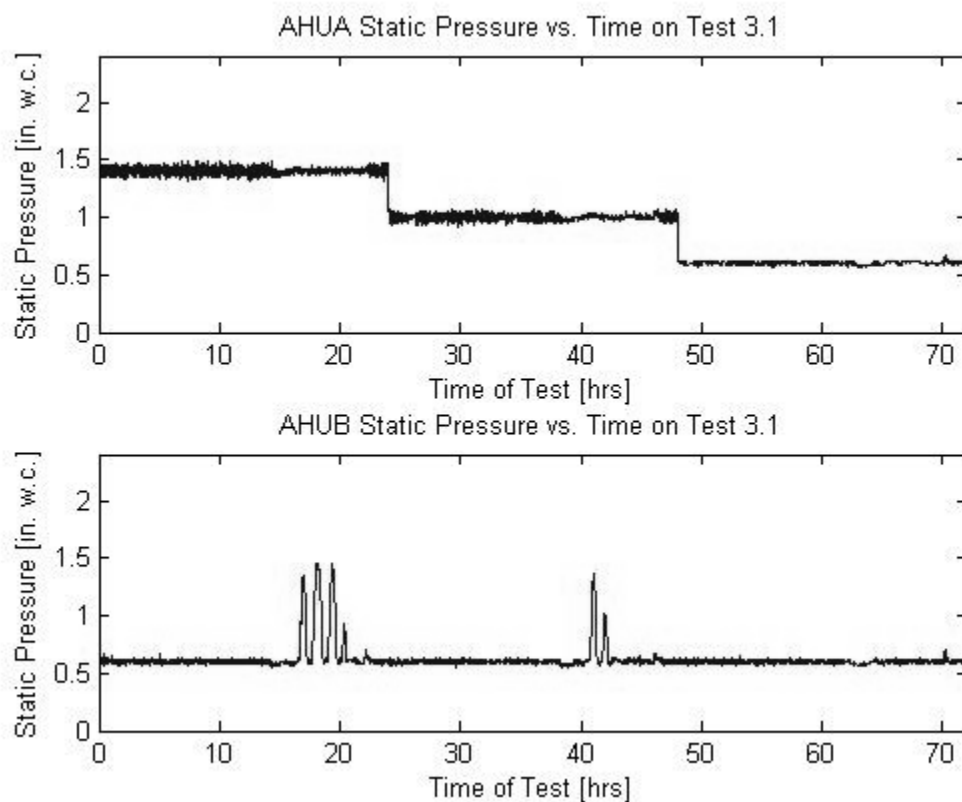
- Test 3.1 – Strategy 1: PI static pressure reset based on maximum damper position.
- Test 3.2 – Strategy 2: Trim and respond static pressure based on maximum damper position.
- Test 3.3 – Strategy 3: PI fan speed reset based on maximum damper position.
- Test 3.4 – Strategy 4: Trim and respond static pressure reset based on pressure requests.

Table 0.5: Comparison of control strategy results for test series 3

Test 3 Results Summary								
Parameter	Test Run							
	3.1		3.2		3.3		3.4	
comparisons	rank	value	rank	value	rank	value	rank	value
Fan Energy	B	15.59%	B	18.14%	B	26.46%	B	17.70%
Temperature								
Static Pressure								
Oscillation	Y		N		N		N	
Travel	B	0.55	B	0.33			B	0.47
Control					W	0.21		
Damper Travel					W	52.07%		
Flow Rate Control								
<p>- a "B" is used to indicate when the test strategy performed better than the fixed pressure strategy, "W" is used to indicate when the test strategy performed worse, and a "-" is used to indicate when the two are similar. Values will not be given for the case of similarity.</p> <p>- "yes" or "no" will be used to indicate presence of oscillation. These ratings are shown as "Y" or "N."</p> <p>- Shaded rankings indicate an improvement in performance.</p>								

The results of test series 3 are shown in Table 3.5 (above). As with previous tables, the shaded cells indicate that the experimental control strategy showed an improvement in performance over the fixed static pressure strategy. Unlike previous testing, all of the experimental control strategies saved some fan energy over the fixed pressure strategy. Strategy 3 saved the most energy by percentage at 26.46%. However, this strategy also performed the worst in the categories of static pressure control and damper travel per hour. In the performance category of static pressure travel per hour, strategies 1,2, and 4 all showed some improvement over the fixed pressure strategy. As in test series 2, this appears to be due to the reduced noise amplitude present in the static pressure

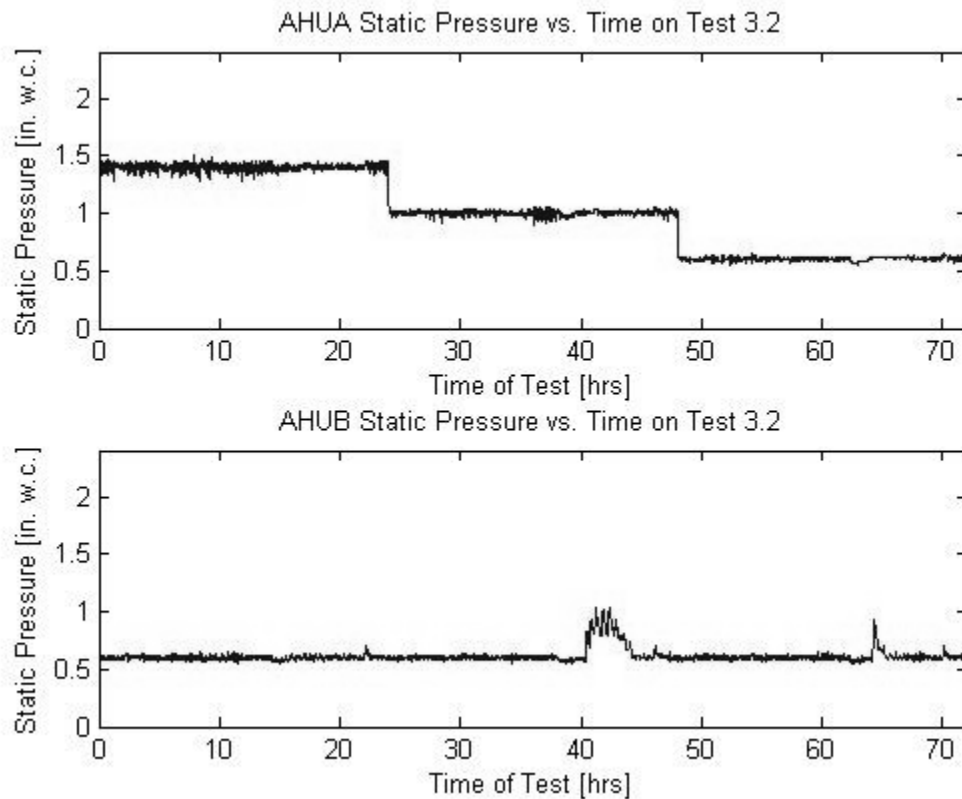
measurement. Finally, in the static pressure oscillation category, strategies 2, 3 and 4 showed little if any oscillatory behavior in static pressure. Strategy 1 still displayed wild swings in static pressure during two of the high load time periods. Figures 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 (all below) contain plots of the duct static pressure over time comparing the experimental strategies to their fixed pressure counterparts.



**Figure 0.5: Static pressure plots when employing a scheduled fixed pressure strategy on AHUA (top) and Strategy 1, PI reset of fan speed based on maximum damper position, on AHUB (bottom)**

The oscillations present in Figure 3.5 resemble that of previous tests for this strategy. During periods of high loading (even with the reduced internal loads), there were wild swings from the minimum to near the maximum static pressure set points of 0.6 in. w.c. and 1.4 in.

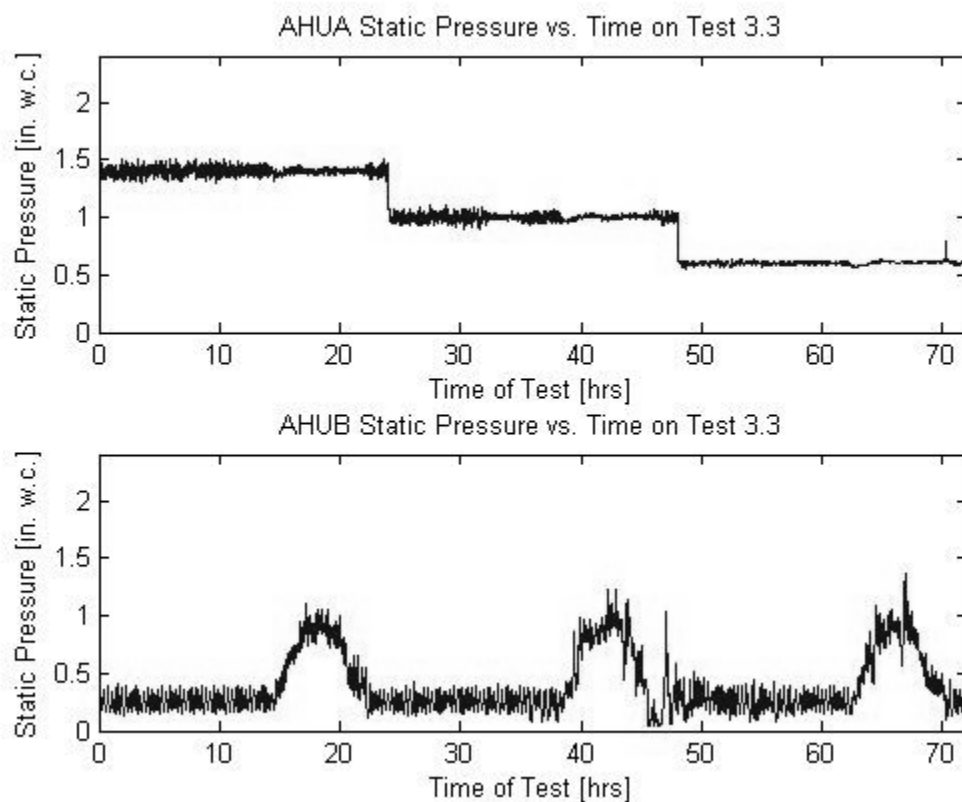
w.c., respectively. However, these oscillations only occurred in two out of three high loading periods. Further investigation is needed to determine any possible systemic causes of this oscillation as well as any environmental factors that may contribute to its presence or its apparently intermittent behavior.



**Figure 0.6: Static pressure plots when employing a scheduled fixed pressure strategy on AHUA (top) and Strategy 2, Trim and Respond of static pressure set point based on maximum damper position, on AHUB (bottom)**

The static pressure plot depicted above in Figure 3.6 shows the static pressure response from Strategy 2 during test series 3 compared to the scheduled fixed static pressure strategy. At one of the peak loading times, shown on the plot beginning at 40 hrs into the test, there is an increase of static pressure that lasts for a few hours and appears to

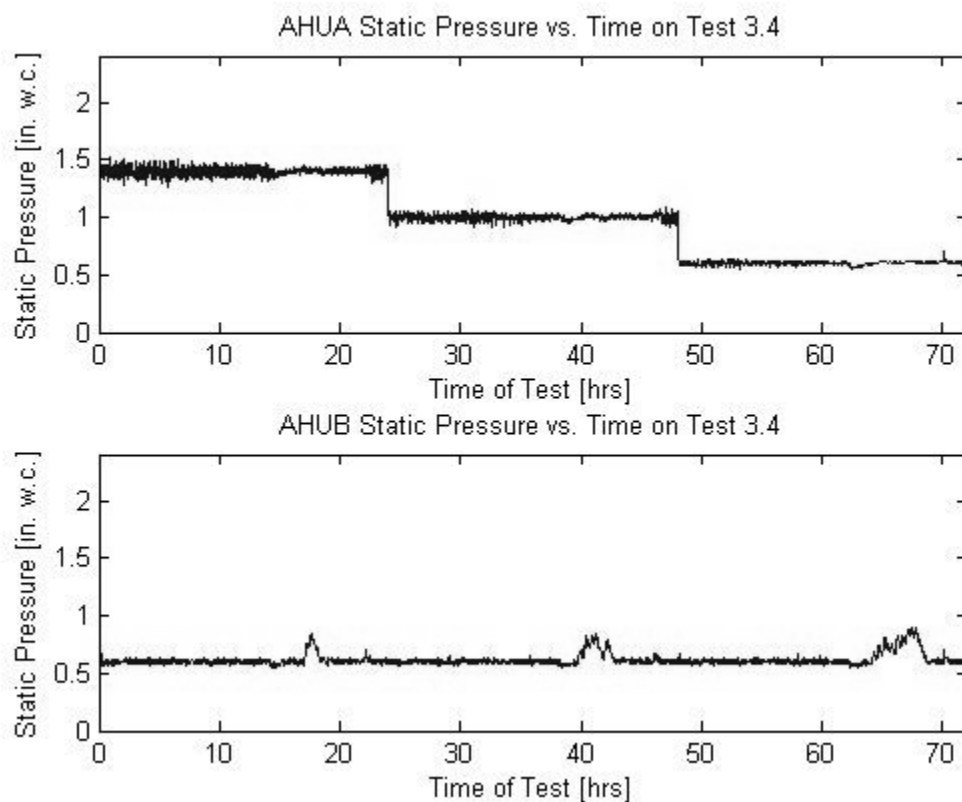
“hunt” for a constant static pressure at its peak. This is somewhat different from the oscillation observed previously using this control strategy. Because of the significant improvement in duration and amplitude compared to Test 2, and because the amplitude is about the same as some of the noise in AHUA, this hunting at the peak of the static pressure plot was not considered oscillation. Still, the fact that this occurred in only one of the three peak loading periods implies an environmental trigger rather than a systemic one.



**Figure 0.7: Static pressure plots when employing a scheduled fixed pressure strategy on AHUA (top) and Strategy 3, PI reset of fan speed based on maximum damper position, on AHUB (bottom)**

The pressure plot of Strategy 3 compared to the fixed pressure strategy, shown above in Figure 3.7, is unlike the plots of the other strategies. The first thing to take notice of is the presence of increased noise amplitude in recorded static pressure level. This

increased amplitude explains the poor performance of the static pressure control criterion. Even at the minimum static pressure set point, the strategy seems unable to adhere reliably to the set point. Also of note is that there was an increase in static pressure for each period of high loading, something not observed in Tests 3.1 and 3.2. In addition, there does not appear to be any oscillatory behavior (other than increased “noise”), although this could simply be obscured by the noise level.



**Figure 0.8: Static pressure plots when employing a scheduled fixed pressure strategy on AHUA (top) and Strategy 4, Trim and Respond of static pressure based on pressure requests, on AHUB (bottom)**

Strategy 4 performed extremely well during Test 3. Figure 3.8 above depicts the static pressure when using the control strategy compared to the scheduled fixed static pressure. For each period of maximum loading, there appears to be a rise in static pressure

in response. These rises appear to be very minimal and do not approach the maximum static pressure set point as in the first strategy. There is also no oscillation phenomenon present in the static pressure plot for the reset strategy.

One important trend to note in Figures 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8 is that noise level on the scheduled fixed static pressure seems to decrease with static pressure set point, and also appears to decrease during times of peak loading. Further investigation is needed to identify the cause of this noise and to determine its impact, if any, on the static pressure reset strategies. A likely conclusion is that during high load and low pressure scenarios, damper positions would presumably be at or near 100% open. At this damper position level, there would be little effect on duct static pressure from minor damper position movements.

The results of Test 3 showed that overloading a zone likely contributes to the unstable behavior previously observed. In all cases, unstable oscillation was intermittent during Test 3 compared to universally present in Test 2. Also, with the exception of Strategy 1, the unstable oscillation was virtually eliminated from the static pressure reset strategies. The unstable behavior present may still be caused by overloading a zone. It is possible that the environmental load combined with the artificial load exceeded the cooling capacity of one or more of the exterior rooms. Additional analysis is required in order to confirm or refute this. In any case, overloaded rooms cannot cause instability by themselves. Instead, the control system responds to this environmental stimulus with the unstable behavior. To help identify whether or not the control strategies themselves contain parameters that can influence this instability, the increased load was returned to the interior rooms in the next test and various parameters were adjusted in order to view their effects on the unstable behavior. This was the purpose of Test Series 4.



## Test Series 4

Test series 4 was broken up into four distinct segments, one for each control strategy tested. The control strategies tested were:

- Test 4.1 – Strategy 1: PI static pressure reset based on maximum damper position.
- Test 4.2 – Strategy 2: Trim and respond static pressure based on maximum damper position.
- Test 4.3 – Strategy 3: PI fan speed reset based on maximum damper position.
- Test 4.4 – Strategy 4: Trim and respond static pressure reset based on pressure requests.

During these four testing phases, parameters were adjusted in an attempt to view their impact on the oscillation level present. For the PI based control algorithms, the factors adjusted were the maximum damper position (used as the control input) and the magnitude of the error sum term found in the integral portion of the PI algorithm. For the trim and respond control strategies, the parameters that were adjusted were the maximum damper position and the trim rate. In order to keep the discussion coherent, the results from Test 4 are broken out into multiple tables. Each table contains the results obtained from testing only one type of control strategy. Table 3.6 below is the first of these tables and depicts only results obtained from using Strategy 1, PI reset of static pressure set point based upon maximum damper position.

**Table 0.6: Results summary table for tests using Strategy 1, PI reset of static pressure set point based on maximum damper position**

Test 4 Results Summary												
Parameter	Test Run											
	4.1a			4.1b			4.1c			4.1d		
comparisons	AHUA	Rank	AHUB	AHUA	Rank	AHUB	AHUA	Rank	AHUB	AHUA	Rank	AHUB
Fan Energy		B	5.55%		B	6.00%					B	5.56%
Temperature												
Static Pressure												
Oscillation	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	---->	Y	Y	---->	Y
Travel												
Control												
Damper Travel												
Flow Rate Control												
<p>- a "B" is used to indicate when one test strategy performed better than the other while a "-" is used to indicate when the two are similar. When a strategy performs better, a value will appear in the column of the AHU that performed better. Values will not be given for the case of similarity.</p> <p>- "yes" or "no" will be used to indicate presence of oscillation. These ratings are shown as "y" or "n." If both AHU's show oscillation, an arrow may appear, pointing to the AHU showing an improvement in oscillation behavior.</p> <p>- Shaded rankings indicate an improvement in performance.</p>												

Table 3.6 (above) depicts the results of four different tests employing Strategy 1. Each test employed a unique set of parameters to observe the effects on AHU performance and stability. The first test was considered a rerun of the PI strategy used in in Test 3.1. Test 4.1b set the minimum duct static pressure to 0.2 in. w.c. instead of 0.6 in. w.c. In Test 4.1c, the minimum duct static pressure was reset to 0.6 in. w.c. in both AHU's while the maximum damper position was reset from 90% in both AHU's to 80% in AHUA and 70% in AHUB. In Test 4.1d, the maximum damper position was returned to 90% in both AHU's while the error sum used in the integral portion of the PI algorithm was limited to a value of +/- 10% on AHUA and a value of 0% on AHUB. In previous tests, the error sum was limited to +/- 100%.

A small difference in fan power used appears during Test 4.1a and 4.1b. This is unusual because the same strategy was implemented on both AHUA and AHUB in both of these tests. Because all of the known parameters in this test were implemented in the same

manner, this energy consumption difference remains unexplained. However, it is very near to the threshold for similarity so the difference will be noted but ignored for the time being.

Figures 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, and 3.12 (all below) compare the duct static pressure in AHUA and AHUB for each test in the Test 4.1 series. As expected, the oscillation of the static pressure returned in both AHU's. The oscillation occurs once again during the peak load times. In this series the duct static pressure limits were 1.4 inches w.c. for the upper limit and 0.6 inches w.c. for the lower limit. When the oscillation occurs, the static pressure bounces back and forth between the minimum and maximum set point. For the next test, the effect on oscillation of reducing the minimum static pressure set point was observed.

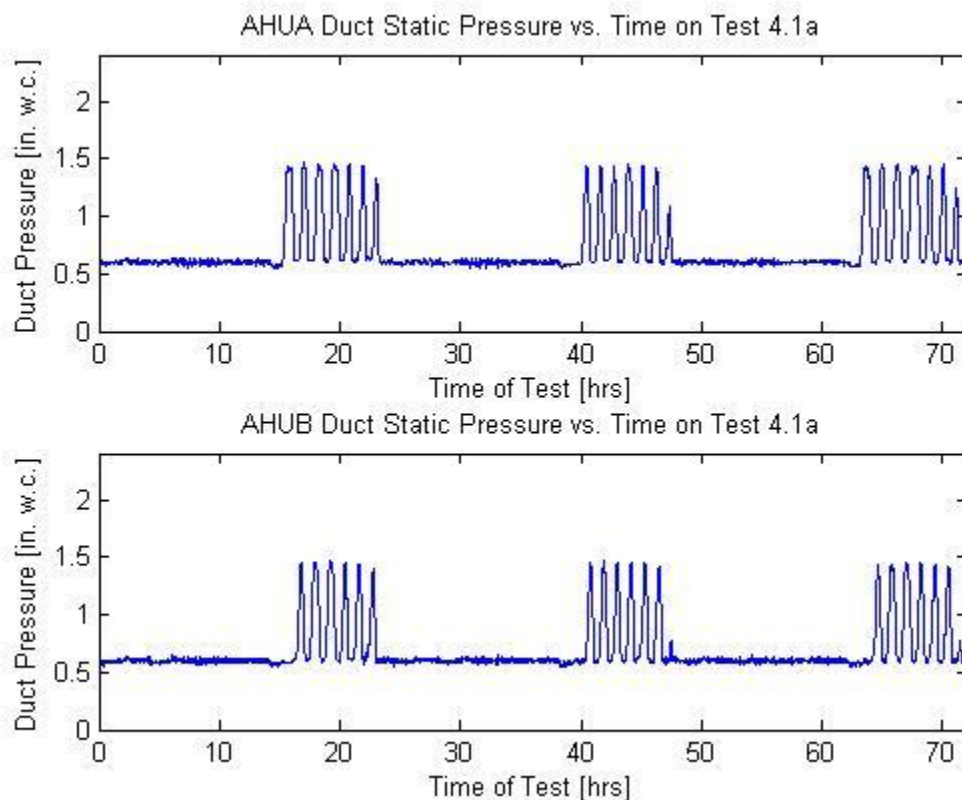
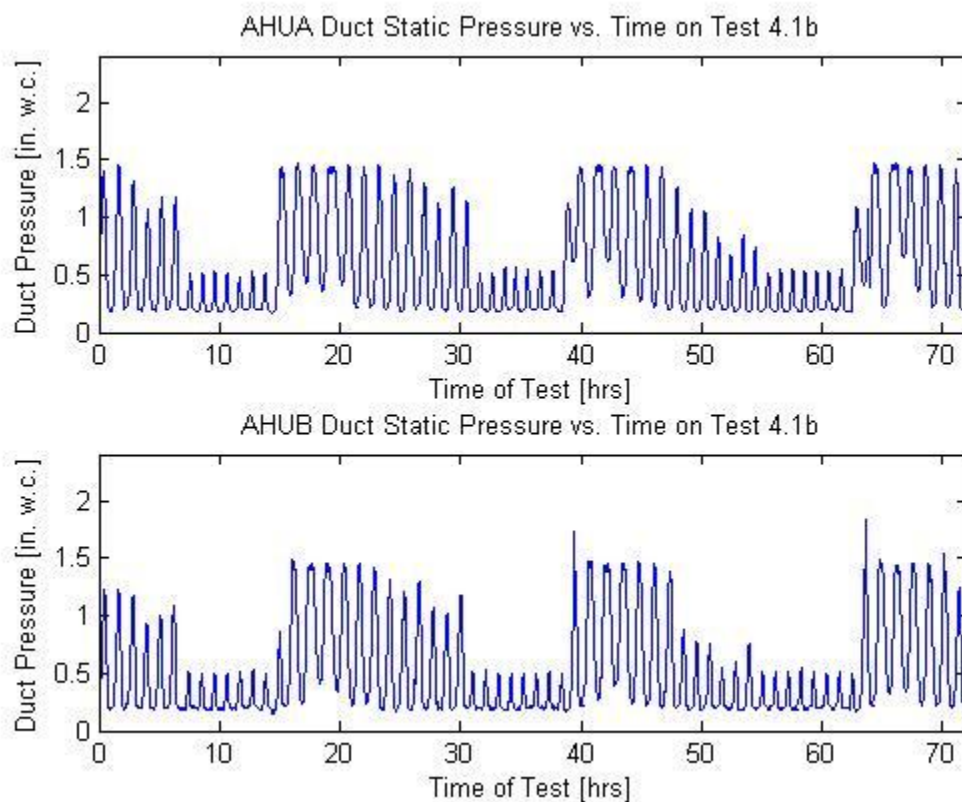


Figure 0.9: Static pressure plots when employing Strategy 1, PI reset of static pressure set point based on maximum damper position, on both AHU's with similar operating parameters and a minimum static pressure of 0.6 inches w.c.

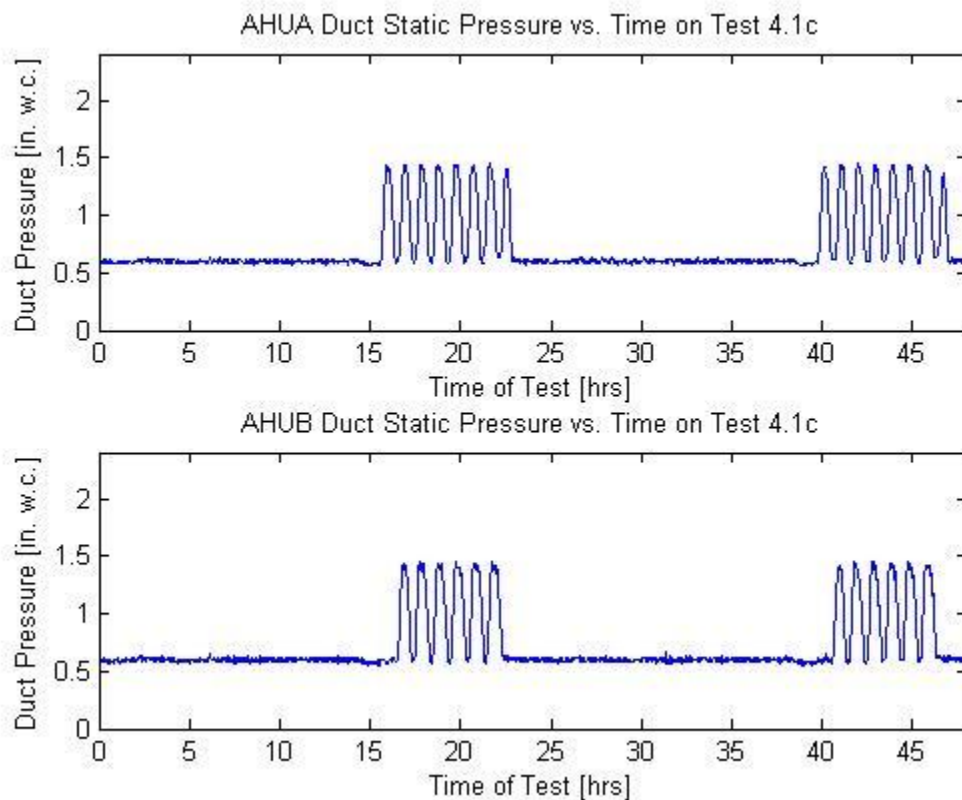
Figure 3.10 (below) shows the effect of the reduced pressure set point in both AHU's. Oscillation similar to that previously observed still occurs during times of peak loading. However, additional oscillation occurs with reduced amplitude during times between these stronger oscillations. For the next test, the minimum static pressure will be returned to 0.6 inches w.c.



**Figure 0.10: Static pressure plots when employing Strategy 1, PI reset of static pressure set point based on maximum damper position, on both AHU's with similar operating parameters and a minimum static pressure of 0.2 inches w.c.**

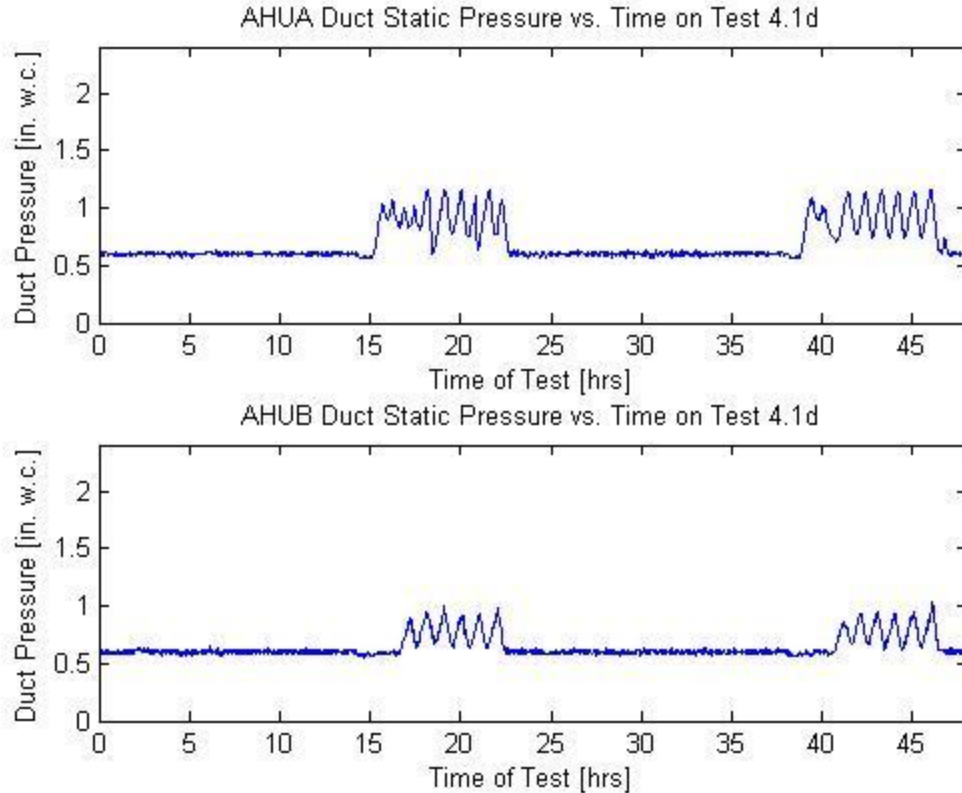
Figure 3.11 (below) shows the effect of the parameter changes in Test 4.1c. This test saw the return of the static pressure minimum to 0.6 inches w.c. and the reduction in the maximum damper position used as the basis for calculating error in the PI equation. The

maximum damper position was adjusted from 90% in both AHU's to 80% in AHUA and 70% in AHUB. In this manner, two new set points were tested simultaneously so that their effects could be compared. It was hoped that by reducing the maximum damper position set point value, a greater degree of control would be possible with the damper. The effects visible in Figure 3.11 indicate that this reduction in parameter did little to affect the amplitude of the oscillation. However, it did result in a reduced number of oscillations, from eight peaks to only six. It would be possible to further reduce the maximum damper position set point, but this action would greatly reduce the energy savings potential for this control strategy. The lack of significant effect on the oscillation amplitude makes further reductions not worth the energy savings sacrifice.



**Figure 0.11: Static pressure plots when employing Strategy 1, PI reset of static pressure based on maximum damper position, on both AHU's but with maximum damper position set to 80% on AHUA and 70% on AHUB**

Figure 3.12 (below) shows the effect on changing the value limit of the sum term used in the integral portion of the PI algorithm. In previous implementations, this value was limited to +/- 100. This was done to keep the PI algorithm from attempting to adjust the static pressure set point too quickly. During Test 4.1d, this sum was limited to +/- 10 in AHUA and 0 in AHUB. By making the sum term zero, the PI control algorithm effectively becomes a simple Proportional controller only. In the plots shown in Figure 3.12, the static pressure plot becomes more jagged when it transitions from increasing static pressure to decreasing static pressure. The oscillation still occurs in both AHU's, but it has slightly reduced amplitude. The reduction in oscillation without eliminating it altogether even without any integral term whatsoever suggests the oscillation is already present, but is made worse by the integral term. This seems to indicate that the instability may have its origins in the proportional error term or in some system external to the control algorithm.



**Figure 0.12: Static pressure plots when employing Strategy 1, PI reset of static pressure based on maximum damper position, on both AHU's but with the integral sum term limited to +/- 10 on AHUA and 0 on AHUB**

Strategy 2 is the first of the two Trim and Respond strategies tested in this series. This particular version is the simpler of the two and adjusts static pressure based upon the maximum damper position only. The parameters tested during this test series were the maximum damper position and the trim rate. Table 3.7 (below) shows the results of changing these parameters. The details will be discussed in conjunction with the pressure plots to follow.

**Table 0.7: Results summary table for tests employing Strategy 2, Trim and Respond of static pressure based on maximum damper position**

Test 4 Results Summary <i>cont'd</i>						
Parameter	Test Run					
	4.2a			4.2b		
comparisons	AHUA	Rank	AHUB	AHUA	Rank	AHUB
Fan Energy					B	8.10%
Temperature						
Static Pressure						
Oscillation	Y	B	N	Y	---->	Y
Travel						
Control						
Damper Travel						
Flow Rate Control						
<p>- a "B" is used to indicate when one test strategy performed better than the other while a "-" is used to indicate when the two are similar. When a strategy performs better, a value will appear in the column of the AHU that performed better. Values will not be given for the case of similarity.</p> <p>- "yes" or "no" will be used to indicate presence of oscillation. These ratings are shown as "y" or "n." If both AHU's show oscillation, an arrow may appear, pointing to the AHU showing an improvement in oscillation behavior.</p> <p>- Shaded rankings indicate an improvement in performance.</p>						

During the first test of this series (4.2a), the maximum and minimum damper positions were adjusted from 90% and 80% to 80% and 70%, respectively. Note that the 10% dead-band is maintained in this adjustment. The resulting performance was largely similar between the two AHU's. The key items to note are that the unstable behavior was virtually eliminated with the reduction in maximum damper position while energy consumption was not significantly different.

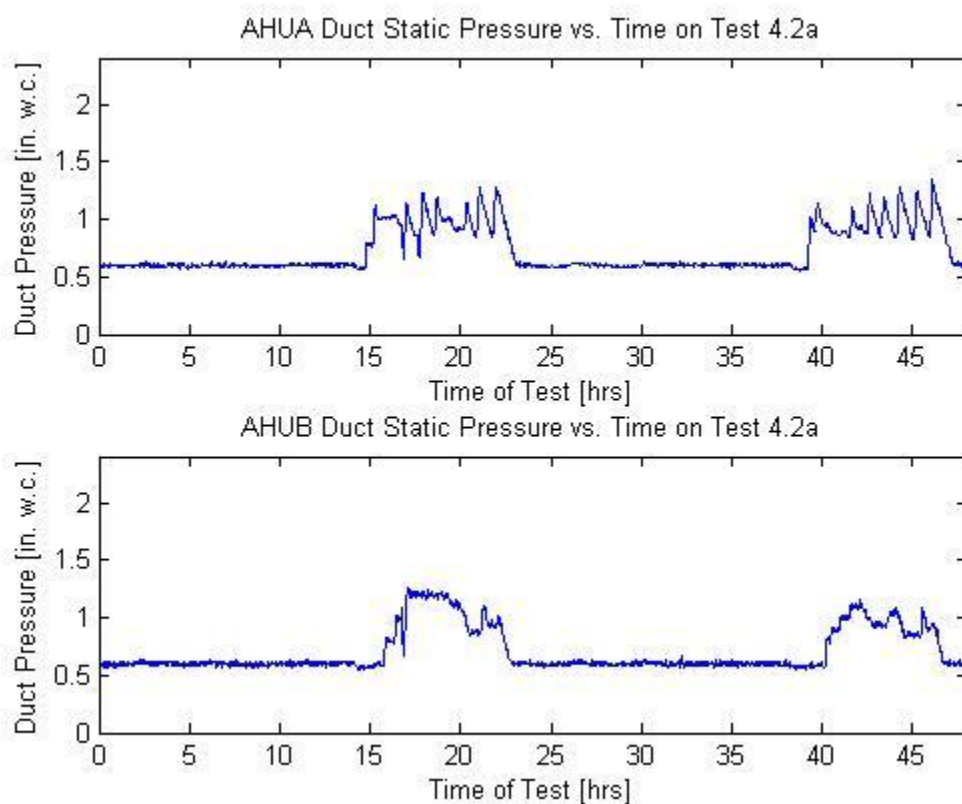
The second test of this series had the opposite results as the first test. By reducing the trim rate from .02 in both AHU's in the previous tests to .005 in AHUA and .01 in AHUB,



the intent was to smooth out the plot and eliminate some of the frequent oscillation.

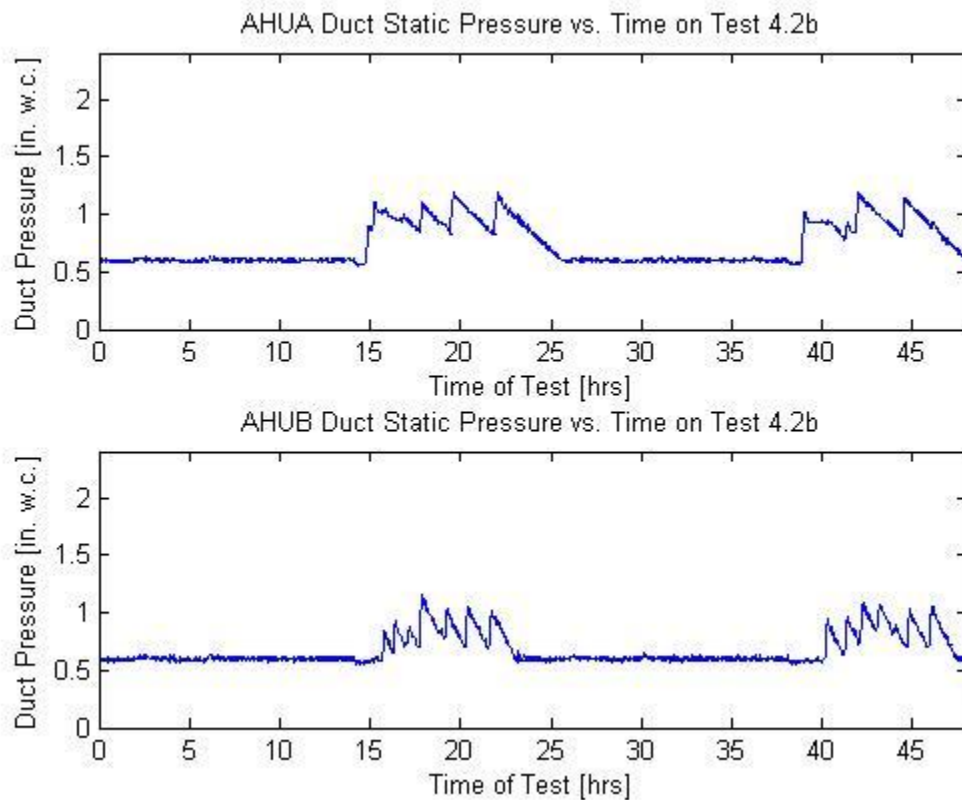
Resulting analysis yielded a reduction in fan energy by using a higher trim rate and little or no effect on oscillation amplitude with a change in trim rate. The only difference in the unstable behavior was that increasing the trim rate decreases the period of oscillation.

Figures 3.13 and 3.14 (below) show the pressure plots of these two tests.



**Figure 0.13: Static pressure plots when employing Strategy 2, Trim and Respond of static pressure set point based on maximum damper position, on both AHU's but with a 10% reduction in maximum and minimum desired damper positions on AHUB**

The static pressure profile from Test 4.2a shows a distinct difference in oscillation between the two AHU's (see Figure 3.13 above). Reducing the maximum and minimum damper positions seems to have nearly eliminated any unstable behavior.



**Figure 0.14:** Static pressure plots when employing Strategy 2, Trim and Respond of static pressure set point based on maximum damper position, on both AHU's but with a trim rate of .005 on AHUA and .01 on AHUB

Reduction of the trim rate in Strategy 2 seems to have little effect on oscillation amplitude (see Figure 3.14). Though the pressure profile has fewer peaks with a lower trim rate, the amplitude of the peaks actually increased slightly. Reducing the trim rate also had the unwanted side effect of reducing the energy savings achieved by the strategy.

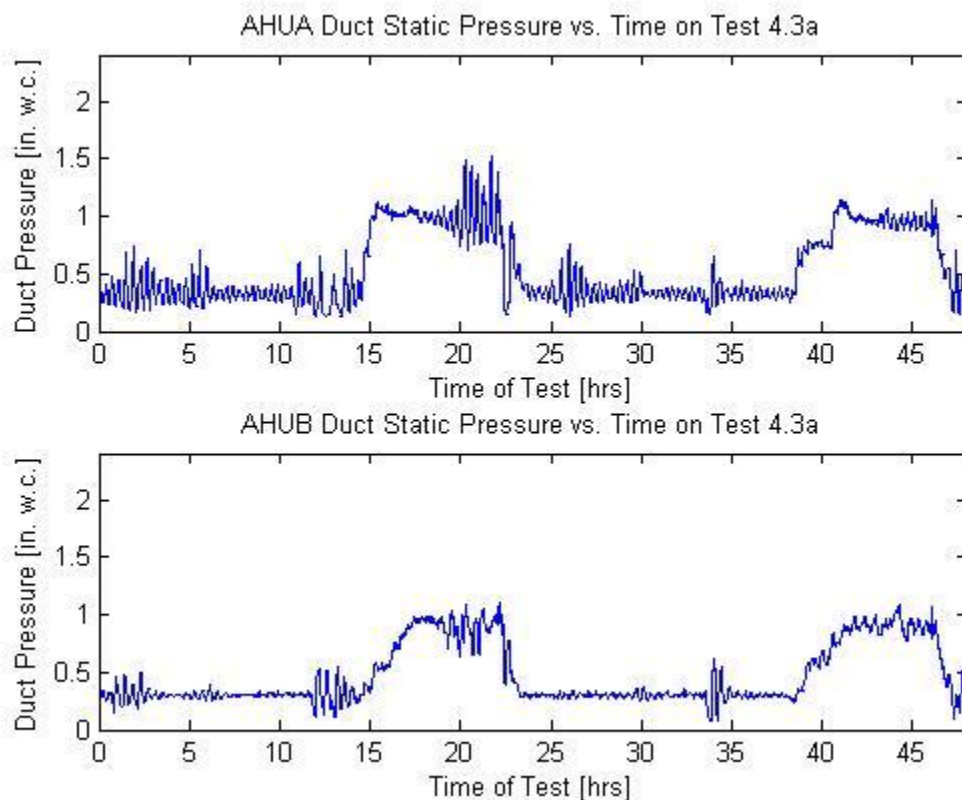
**Table 0.8: Results summary table for tests using Strategy 3, PI reset of fan speed based on maximum damper position**

Test 4 Results Summary <i>cont'd</i>						
Parameter	Test Run					
	4.3a			4.3b		
comparisons	AHUA	Rank	AHUB	AHUA	Rank	AHUB
Fan Energy		B	6.72%		B	9.21%
Temperature						
Static Pressure						
Oscillation	Y	---->	Y	Y		Y
Travel		B	0.42			
Control						
Damper Travel		B	35.22%		B	5.96%
Flow Rate Control						
<p>- a "B" is used to indicate when one test strategy performed better than the other while a "-" is used to indicate when the two are similar. When a strategy performs better, a value will appear in the column of the AHU that performed better. Values will not be given for the case of similarity.</p> <p>- "yes" or "no" will be used to indicate presence of oscillation. These ratings are shown as "y" or "n." If both AHU's show oscillation, an arrow may appear, pointing to the AHU showing an improvement in oscillation behavior.</p> <p>- Shaded rankings indicate an improvement in performance.</p>						

Strategy 3 is the second strategy to employ a PI control method. In this strategy, maximum damper position resets fan speed rather than duct static pressure. Test 4.3 was executed in order to observe the effects on stability and performance of adjusting the maximum damper position and the PI sum term. This is very similar to what was done to Strategy 1 during Tests 4.1c and d. During the first test (4.3a), the maximum damper position was changed from 90% in previous tests to 80% in AHUA and 70% in AHUB. The results of these actions were a greatly improved damper travel per hour parameter in AHUB. There were also notable improvements in fan energy savings and static pressure travel per

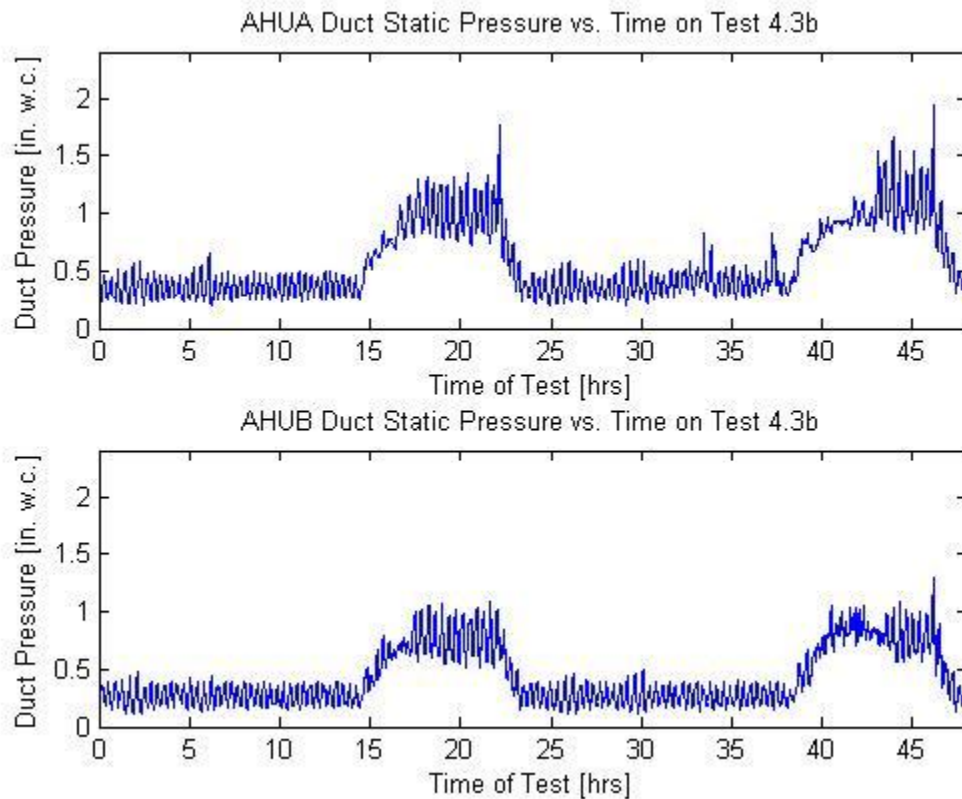
hour on AHUB. Table 3.8 (above) contains the outcome from Test series 4.3. The effects on oscillation will be discussed with the accompanying graph shown in Figure 3.15.

The second test (4.3b) of this series was used to observe the effect of limiting the integral sum term in the PI algorithm. The maximum value of the sum for this test was reduced from +/- 100 in previous tests to +/- 10 in AHUA and 0 in AHUB. Limiting the sum term to zero effectively makes it a proportional only control algorithm. Major improvements from this adjustment were a decrease in energy consumption and a reduction in damper travel per hour in AHUB.



**Figure 0.15: Static pressure plots when employing Strategy 3, PI reset of fan speed based on maximum damper position, on both AHU's but with the maximum desired damper position set to 80% on AHUA and 70% on AHUB**

Test 4.3a showed remarkable improvement in the appearance of the static pressure plot (see Figure 3.15 above). There is far less hunting that occurs when the damper position is adjusted from 90% previously to 70% in AHUB. This reduced hunting effect is likely responsible for the improvements in both static pressure travel per hour and damper travel per hour.



**Figure 0.16: Pressure plots when employing Strategy 3, PI reset of fan speed based on maximum damper position, in both AHU's but with the integral sum term limited to +/- 10 in AHUA and 0 in AHUB**

Limiting the integral sum term unfortunately did not yield any significant improvement in unstable behavior (see Figure 3.16 above). Hunting is present in both AHU's and seems relatively consistent between the two. The oscillation in AHUA is slightly more erratic during

peak loading times, but there is not enough evidence to attribute this to the change in sum term limits.

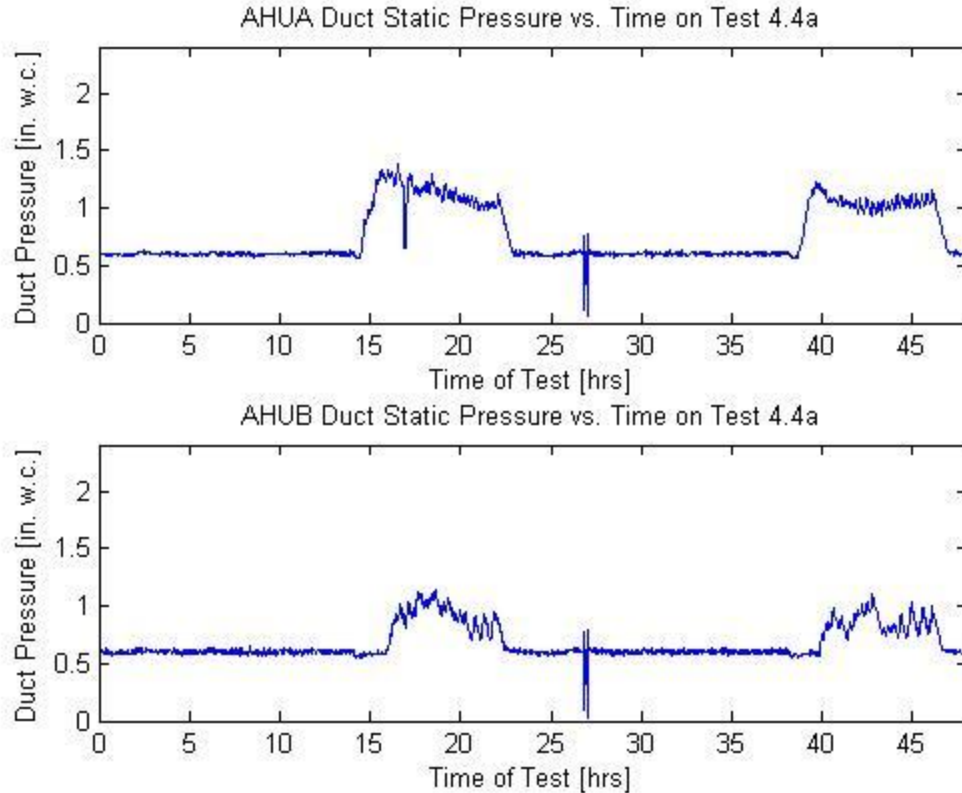
The next strategy tested was the trim and respond by static pressure request method. As with the previous Trim and Respond method, the parameters adjusted were maximum and minimum damper positions and the pressure trim rate. The results from testing Strategy 4 are displayed in Table 3.9 (below).

**Table 0.9: Results summary table for tests using Strategy 4, Trim and Respond of static pressure set point based on the number of pressure requests**

Test 4 Results Summary <i>cont'd</i>						
Parameter	Test Run					
	4.4a			4.4b		
comparisons	AHUA	Rank	AHUB	AHUA	Rank	AHUB
Fan Energy						
Temperature						
Static Pressure						
Oscillation	N	B	Y	Y		Y
Travel						
Control						
Damper Travel						
Flow Rate Control						
<p>- a "B" is used to indicate when one test strategy performed better than the other while a "-" is used to indicate when the two are similar. When a strategy performs better, a value will appear in the column of the AHU that performed better. Values will not be given for the case of similarity.</p> <p>- "yes" or "no" will be used to indicate presence of oscillation. These ratings are shown as "y" or "n." If both AHU's show oscillation, an arrow may appear, pointing to the AHU showing an improvement in oscillation behavior.</p> <p>- Shaded rankings indicate an improvement in performance.</p>						

The results of Test 4.4a and 4.4b are shown in Table 3.9 (above). None of the performance parameters showed any significant improvement except for oscillation, which only showed improvement in Test 4.4a. The stability and oscillation results are discussed below in conjunction with the static pressure plots.

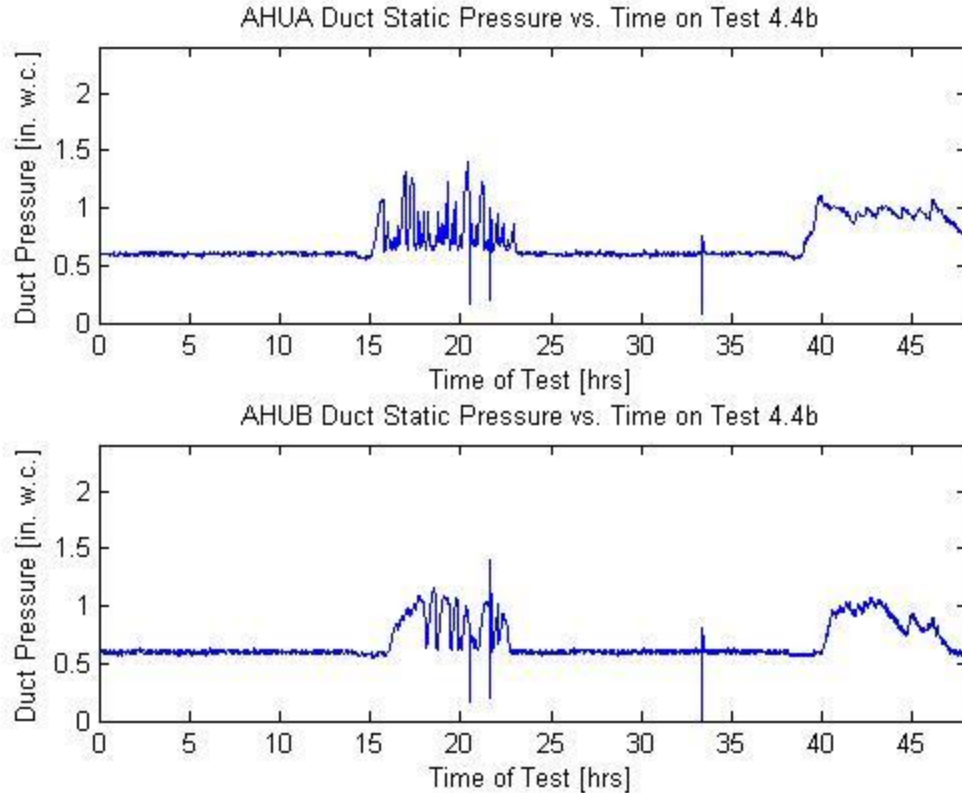
Some important features of Strategy 4 to remember are that there are two maximum damper positions and error in maximum damper position creates a number of requests which affects the magnitude of the static pressure set point adjustment. This strategy uses the lower of the two maximum damper positions to generate a single increase static pressure request, while the higher of the two generates multiple static pressure increase requests. The minimum damper position set point is used to trim the static pressure. These set points, in ascending order, were 70%, 80%, and 95% in previous tests. For this test, they were set to 60%, 70%, and 80% in AHUA and 70%, 80%, and 90% in AHUB. For Test 4.4b, these set points were returned to 70%, 80% and 95% in both AHU's while the pressure trim rate was set to 0.005 for AHUA and 0.007 for AHUB. The impact on static pressure oscillation for these two tests is shown below in Figure 3.17 and Figure 3.18.



**Figure 0.17: Static pressure plots when employing Strategy 4, Trim and Respond of static pressure set point based on static pressure requests, on both AHU's but with a reduction in desired damper positions of 20% in AHUA and 10% in AHUB**

Test 4.4a resulted in a reduced level of hunting behavior in AHUA. Reducing the maximum and minimum damper positions in AHUA has resulted in a smoother curve that lacks almost any oscillation. Some of this hunting behavior is still present in AHUB with the slightly higher damper position set points.





**Figure 0.18: Static pressure plots when employing Strategy 4, Trim and Respond of static pressure set point based on static pressure requests, on both AHU's but with trim rates of .005 in AHUA and .007 in AHUB**

Test 4.4b (results shown above in Figure 3.18) resulted in little comparable difference between the two AHU's. There may be marginally less oscillation present in AHUB, particularly during the first period of high loading, but this is insufficient to declare any significant difference between the two AHU's.

At this point in testing, a winning strategy had to be picked in order to proceed to final field testing in a campus building. Upon review of the previous tests, the strategy chosen was the Trim and Respond Strategy in general. Both versions of the Trim and Respond strategy were able to nearly eliminate any unstable behavior with minor parameter adjustments. As a result, this family of strategies was chosen to be the basis of another

evolution of this strategy: Strategy 5. This strategy will be discussed at length in the appropriate section of this chapter, but comment is first necessary on the strategies dropped from this point forward in testing.

### **Dropped Strategy Final Comments**

This study has not been an exhaustive one. Time and equipment scheduling factors left many possibilities unexplored. In choosing to halt additional testing on the PI based control strategies, it should be noted that additional testing may prove these strategies viable and reliable. Some of these unexplored possibilities include adjusting the proportional and integral gain constants, or perhaps changing the time between successive calculations. Though it is often dismissed out of hand, it may be worth investigating the addition of the derivative term to create a full PID strategy. Or, in the case of Strategy 3, it may be possible to eliminate many of the nested PI/D loops and control fan speed through room temperature or VAV flow rate.

### **Test Series 5**

Test 5 will be analyzed somewhat differently than the previous tests. The primary focus of the first part of this test was observing the impact on performance of implementing various delay times between successive actions by the control strategy. This is in anticipation of field testing a version of the control strategy in a situation in which the control may only get to act every few minutes. As such, this test employs a strategy that is allowed to act every 1, 3, 5, or 15 minutes. After observing these time effects, the strategy was

tested for energy performance using the 15 minute interval. This interval was expected to be the interval used in the field controller. Although this turned out later to be a false expectation, it was necessary to study the energy performance in this scenario before implementation.

The test strategy used in this test series was modified from the two previous versions of Trim and Respond. This version uses a dead band, like the two previous versions, but also included the ability for the system to respond or trim faster for large deviations from dead band limits. Conceptually, it is a hybrid of the two previous versions, but it was modified to use maximum damper position instead of pressure requests and to be able to both trim and respond quickly in case of a large load change.

As previously stated, the first part of this test only sought to observe unstable behavior as a result of adjusting the delay interval. The results of this first round of tests are shown in Table 3.10 (below).

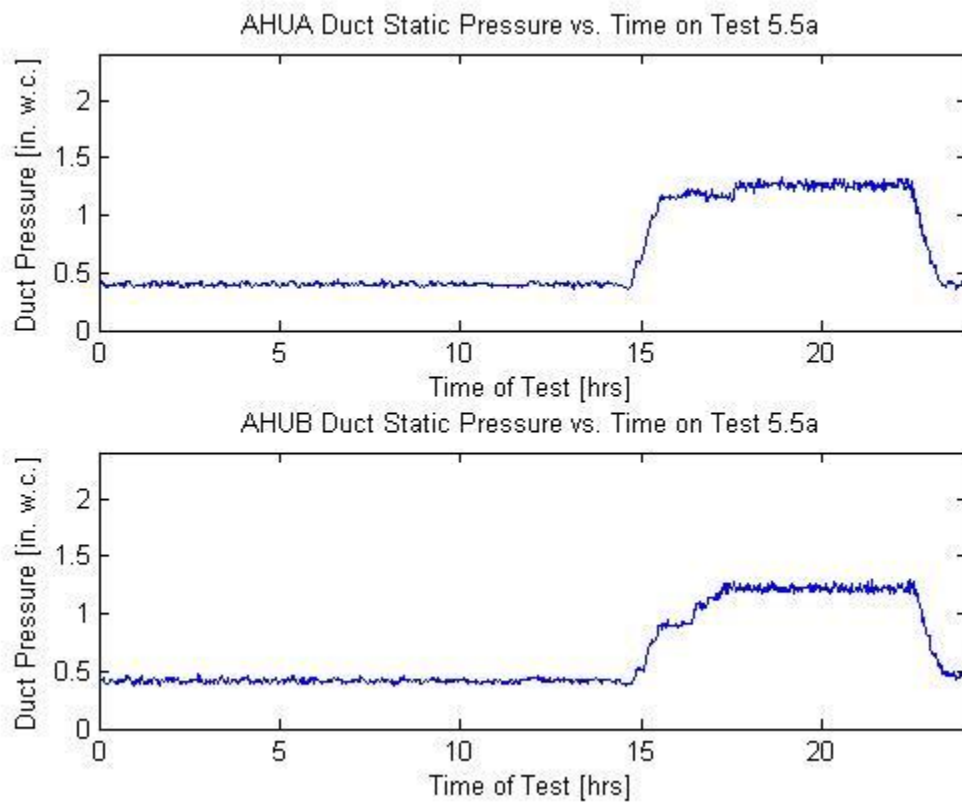
**Table 0.10: Oscillation results summary for interval testing**

Test 5.5 Interval Testing		
Test	Interval (min)	Oscillation
5.5a	1	N
5.5b	1	N
5.5c	3	Y
5.5d	5	Y
5.5e	15	Y

The results indicate that instability is present for interval times greater than 1 minute. These results suggest that the reaction speed of a control strategy could be a potential cause of unstable behavior.

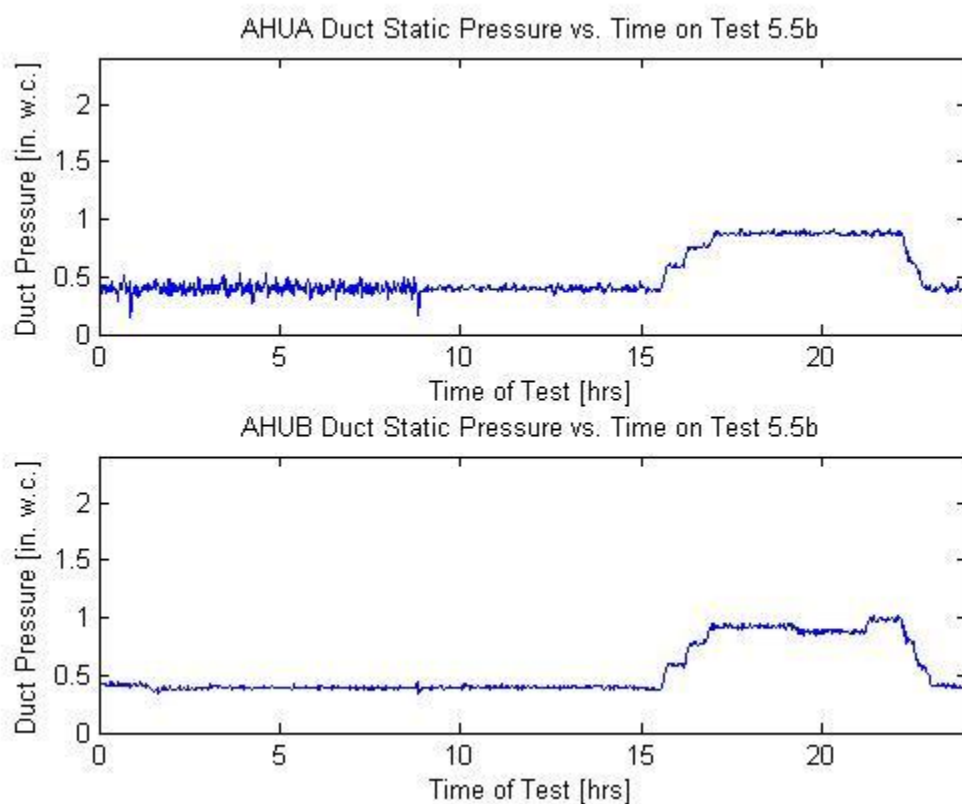
There were two tests run with 1 minute intervals, Test 5.5a and Test 5.5b. These tests used two different sets of damper position set points. The first test used a relatively low dead band group that included 90%, 75%, and 60% for the upper damper position limits, and 50%, 40%, and 30% for the lower damper position limits. This left a dead band of 50% to 60% in which no action would be taken. In the second test, the upper damper position limits were set to 90%, 85%, and 80% while the lower damper position limits were set to 70%, 65%, and 60%. This set a dead band of 70% to 80% which should allow for additional fan energy savings.

Plots of the static pressure over time during the interval test portion of Test 5 are displayed below in Figure 3.19 through Figure 3.23 with additional discussion.



**Figure 0.19: Static pressure plots when using Strategy 5, tiered Trim and Respond of static pressure set point based on maximum damper position, on both AHU's with the relatively low dead band**

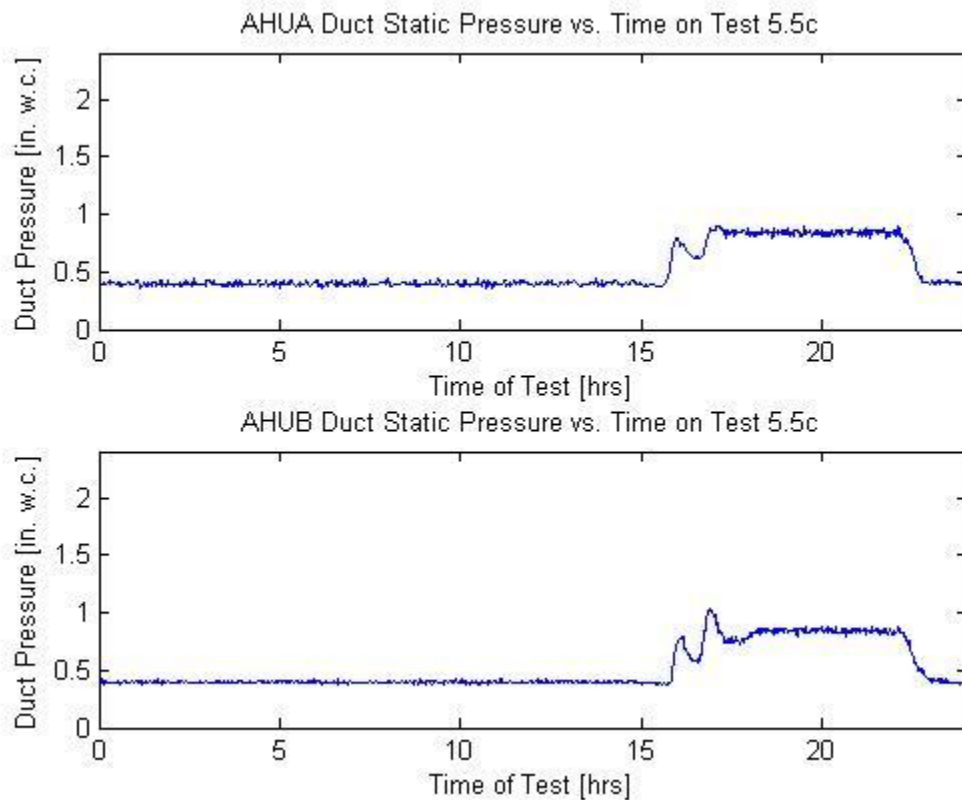
Test 5.5a (Figure 3.19 above) implemented the lower valued damper position dead band (50%-60%). This resulted in a relatively high static pressure of about 1.3 inches w.c. during peak load times. No unstable behavior was observed at this damper level and at this time interval.



**Figure 0.20: Static pressure plots when using Strategy 5, tiered Trim and Respond of static pressure set point based on maximum damper position, on both AHU's with the relatively high dead band**

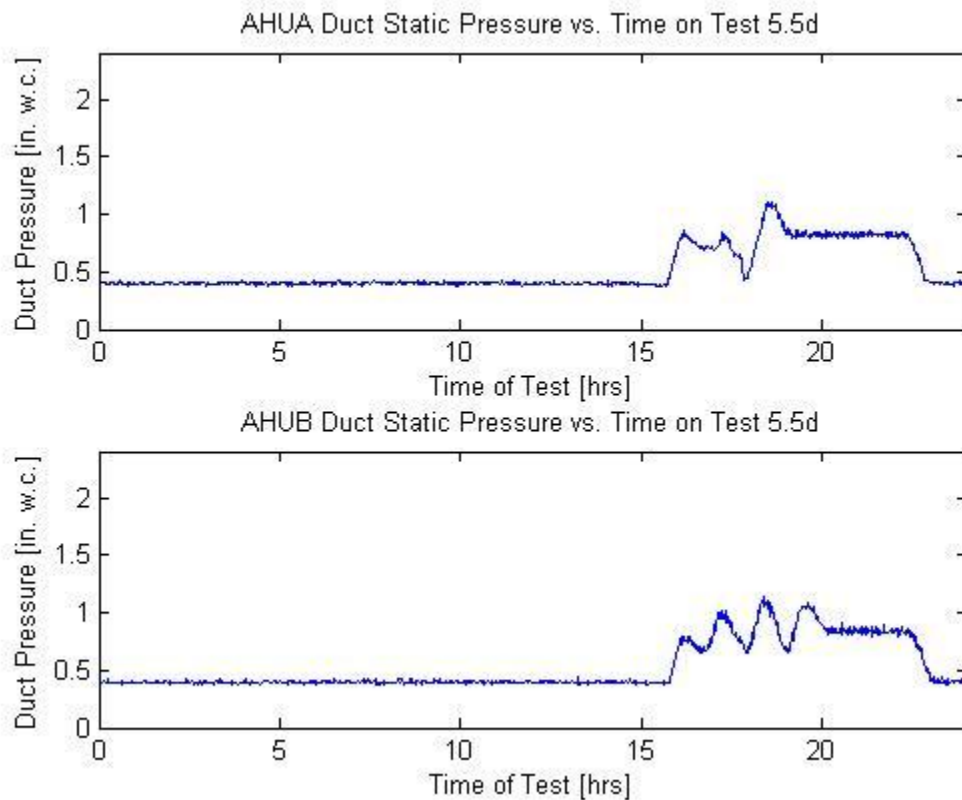
Test 5.5b (Figure 3.20 above) also used the 1 minute interval time, but relied on a higher dead band value (70% to 80%) to operate. The results were again no observed unstable behavior, but a significant reduction of duct static pressure from 1.3 inches w.c. to

0.9 inches w.c. during peak load times. This should translate into additional fan energy savings during this time period.



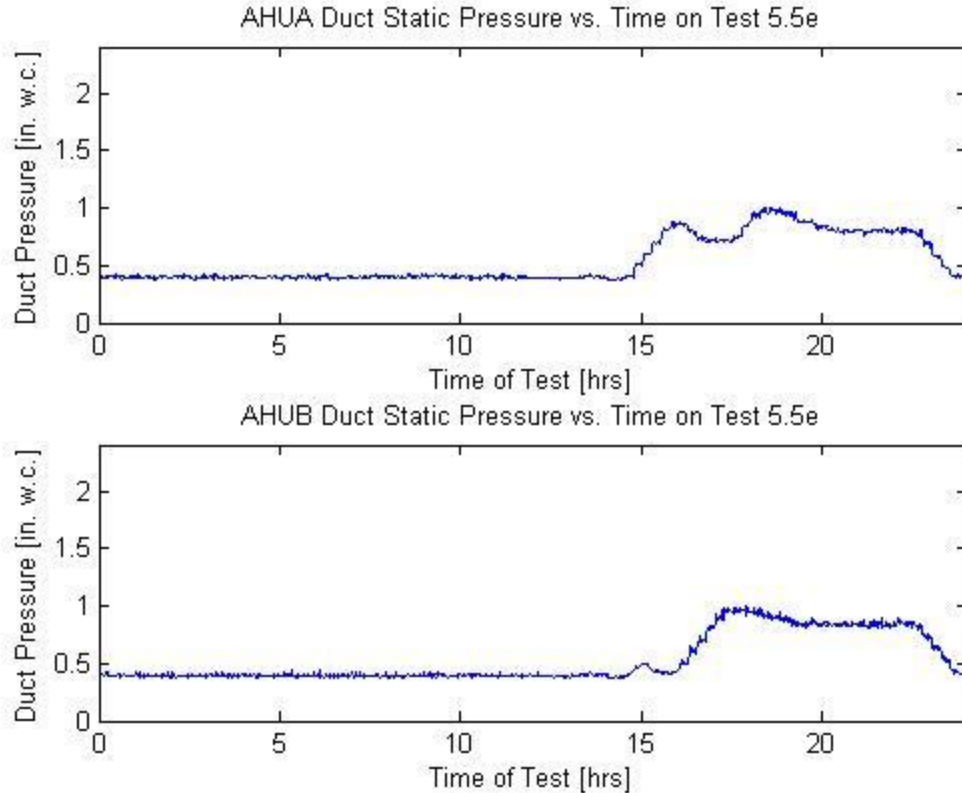
**Figure 0.21: Static pressure plots when employing Strategy 4, tiered Trim and Respond of static pressure set point based on maximum damper position, on both AHU's with a calculation interval of 3 minutes**

Test 5.5c (Figure 3.21 above) resulted in the first observation of unstable behavior. The graph indicates that for a period of about two hours, from 3:40pm to 5:30pm, oscillations took place in the duct pressure level. These oscillations then disappeared and a relatively constant pressure level followed for the remaining peak load segment. Though the strategy appeared to have gained control, the presence of this oscillation is the first indicator that response speed may contribute directly to unstable behavior.



**Figure 0.22: Static pressure plots when employing Strategy 4, tiered Trim and Respond of static pressure set point based on maximum damper position, on both AHU's with a calculation interval of 5 minutes**

Test 5.5d (Figure 3.22 above) resulted in the worst display of unstable behavior for all of Test 5. The same type of oscillation as that found in Test 5.5c occurs, but for a much longer period of time; a little more than four hours from 3:50pm to 8:10pm. After this oscillation, the system appeared to have regained control and held a nearly constant set point for the duration of the high load period.



**Figure 0.23: Static pressure plots when employing Strategy 4, tiered Trim and Respond of static pressure set point based on maximum damper position, on both AHU's with a calculation interval of 15 minutes**

Test 5.5e (Figure 3.23 above) resulted in reduced oscillation for the 15 minute interval as compared to the two previous tests at intervals of 3 and 5 minutes. The oscillations present have a much longer period as observe on AHUA, but are virtually nonexistent on AHUB. This change in behavior suggests that there is a speed of action for the control algorithms that maximizes unstable behavior. The implications of this find are that control strategies would have to act either relatively quickly or very slowly in order to maintain stable control. This presents a few problems with algorithm programming. If a strategy acts too quickly, it can over drive a fan motor which could possible cause damage to the fan motor. If a strategy acts too slowly, it would be very difficult to save significant



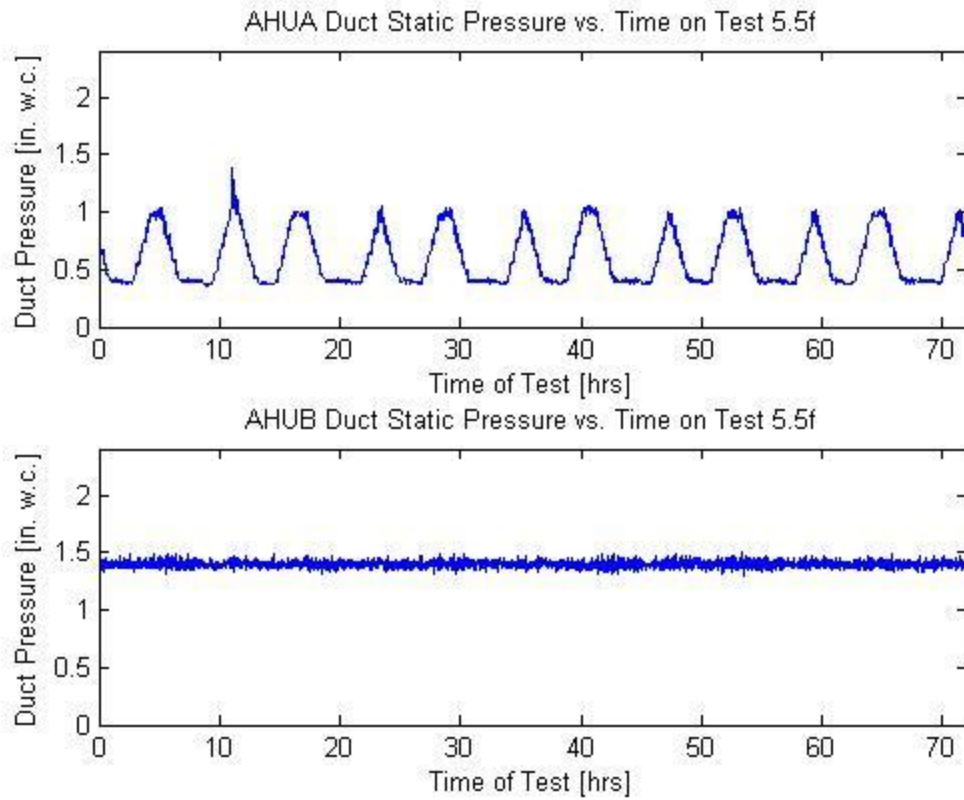
amounts of energy simply because the strategy would be less capable of responding to a reduced load quickly enough to capitalize on energy savings. These constraints combined with the interval effect could result in only a few narrow bands of acceptable action speeds that cool the space adequately, save fan energy, and protect the system from unnecessary damage.

With this in mind, the next test compared the tiered Trim and Respond algorithm against a fixed static pressure. For this test, the 15 minute interval was used in performing static pressure set point calculations. For the reset strategy, maximum and minimum damper positions were set to 90%, 85%, and 80% for the upper limits and 70%, 65%, and 60% for the lower limits. The supply pressure had a maximum of 2.0 inches w.g. and a minimum of 0.4 inches w.g. For the fixed pressure strategy, the duct static pressure used a fixed set point of 1.4 inches w.g. This set of parameters was used in two tests for this phase. The first test saw the Trim and Respond algorithm implemented on AHUA, while it was employed on AHUB during the second test. During these two tests, the fixed pressure strategy was employed on the opposite AHU. The results of these two tests can be found in Table 3.11 (below).

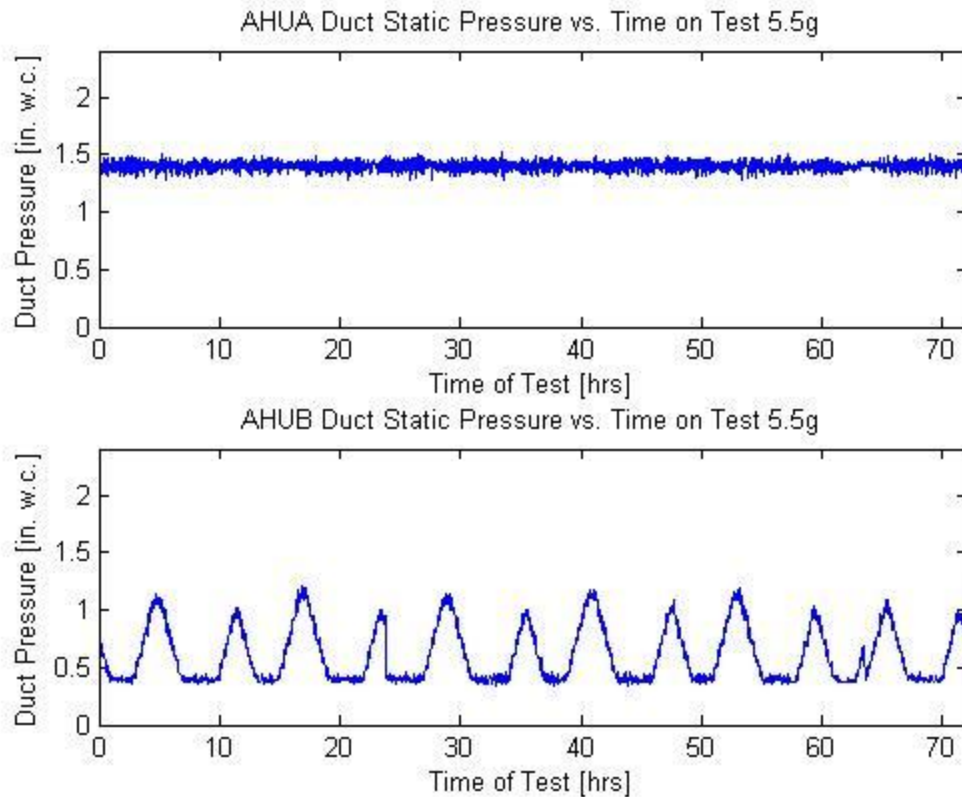
**Table 0.11: Results summary for energy comparisons between Strategy 4, tiered Trim and Respond, and a fixed pressure set point strategy**

Test 5.5 Results Summary						
Parameter	Test Run					
	5.5f			5.5g		
comparisons	AHUA	Rank	AHUB	AHUA	Rank	AHUB
Fan Energy	55.90%	B			B	35.70%
Temperature						
Static Pressure						
Oscillation	N		N	N		N
Travel	0.82	B			B	1.02
Control						
Damper Travel						
Flow Rate Control						
<p>- a "B" is used to indicate when one test strategy performed better than the other while a "-" is used to indicate when the two are similar. When a strategy performs better, a value will appear in the column of the AHU that performed better. Values will not be given for the case of similarity.</p> <p>- "yes" or "no" will be used to indicate presence of oscillation. These ratings are shown as "y" or "n." If both AHU's show oscillation, an arrow may appear, pointing to the AHU showing an improvement in oscillation behavior.</p> <p>- Shaded rankings indicate an improvement in performance.</p>						

As Table 3.11 indicates, the TR strategy resulted in substantial fan energy savings; 55.9% when employed on AHUA and 35.7% when used on AHUB. Also, there were no unstable behavior observations. Plots of the static pressure vs. time can be found below in Figure 3.24 and Figure 3.25 for tests 5.5f and 5.5g respectively.



**Figure 0.24: Static pressure plots when employing Strategy 4, tiered Trim and Respond, on AHUA and a fixed pressure strategy on AHUB**



**Figure 0.25: Static pressure plots when employing Strategy 4, tiered Trim and Respond, on AHUB and a fixed pressure strategy on AHUA**

With the testing phase complete, progressing to a field test in an ISU campus building is the next stage of the research project. Implementing into an existing building presents several challenges. Up to this point, strategy programming has been external to the primary building control system. The primary challenge will be creating a version of the program in Metasys, the software package used in the Hixson-Lied Academic Success Center's building automation system.

## CHAPTER 4: FIELD TESTING SETUP AND RESULTS

### Field Test Setup

After testing a variety of control strategies, a best strategy was picked and then work began on implementing this strategy in a building. During this phase of the implementation, the research team met several times with representatives of the Facilities Planning and Management department of Iowa State University. The result of these meetings was choosing to implement the best control strategy at the Hixson-Lied Academic Success Center. This building is located on the Eastern side of the ISU campus on Beach Avenue. Figure 4.1 (below) shows a photograph (obtained from the Facilities Planning and Management website) of the building's Northeast façade.



Figure 0.1: Photograph of the Hixson-Lied Academic Success Center obtained from the ISU Facilities Planning and Management website

The primary relevant features of this building are that it was constructed in 2007 and is equipped with a full VAV system. The building is 35,000 square feet and contains rooms with functions expected at academic institutions including: a 52 station computer lab, quiet reading areas, two 60-seat classrooms, group learning rooms, conference rooms, and office space. In addition to these general characteristics, the building contains one air handling unit located in the third floor mechanical space.

The air handler, AHU-1, is a mixed air unit that contains a 50 HP supply fan and a 15 HP return fan. AHU-1 is designed to deliver 34,000 CFM of air at a maximum total static pressure of 3.00 inches w.g., though it is more frequently operated in the range of 1.5 – 2.2 inches w.g. The air handler delivers conditioned air to the non-mechanical parts of the building via pressure independent VAV boxes and fan powered VAV boxes. In all, there are 51 VAV damper positions to monitor for this test which includes 23 dampers associated with fan powered boxes, and four fan coil units. There is an additional pressure independent VAV box that supplies cooling to the mechanical room, but this damper was not tracked during the course of this test. In addition to the two larger fans, there are two exhaust fans in the building. The exhaust fans include a 1.00 HP unit which serves the bathroom exhaust, and a smaller 0.50 HP unit which serves two storage areas.

This building, with its DDC control system, is considered to be representative of many commercial and institutional buildings. As such, selecting this building for testing provided a platform for evaluating potential performance in real-world settings. This real-world setting included several obstacles to implementing a trim and respond control strategy.

## **Implementation**

One problem confronted early on was the difference in monitoring capabilities. At the ERS, there was an extensive data collection system which provided data on virtually every control point in the HVAC system. In most buildings, this data collection system is not present or is scaled back significantly. In the Hixson building, there were many points that were not monitored, such as fan power and damper position feedback.

In addition to the physical hurdles, there was another significant challenge: implementing the control strategy completely in Metasys. In the ERS testing phase, the control strategies were all written in Matlab and then interfaced with Metasys. Creating the program in Johnson Controls' GPL required the assistance of a facilities engineer who was familiar with the program.

## **Hardware**

In the ERS implementation, fan power was used as a metric to evaluate control strategy performance. In the Hixson building, this monitoring equipment had to be added to the existing control system. This included the installation of current transducers and their associated hardware. The transducers and hardware can be seen in Figure 4.2 (below). Transducers were added to both the supply fan and the return fan. The exhaust fans were ignored in this study.



Figure 0.2: Current transducers installed on the return fan power

As figure 4.2 indicates, the power wire was wrapped twice around the transducer in the return fan. This was to help overcome the limitations of the sensor's lower range. The value recorded by the meter was then corrected in Metasys with a meter multiplier. The only sensors available in the time required were units that had unreported accuracy below 10% of their maximum range. The maximum range for these CT's was 100A for the return fan unit, and 400A for the supply fan unit. These units spent a good deal of the time on this test recording data in the range below 10% of maximum range. It is presumed that below this range, the accuracy of the data collected will be good enough for comparison purposes.

Damper position feedback was not available in the Hixson building. Instead, damper position command was used as the input to the control strategy. This requires the assumption that the dampers are in working order and functional. If this is not the case, it



could result in either a starved zone or a VAV box stuck open too far. The effect of this situation on the control strategy is unknown and presently untested.

## Software

The strategy was divided into three distinct sections for implementation into Metasys. The sections were the *maximum selection section*, *the response section*, and *the limit-check section*. Each section consisted of a number of fairly simple building blocks that worked together to achieve a specific function.

In the *maximum selection section*, damper positions were compared in order to select a single maximum damper position. This had to be done in increments; the comparator blocks could only compare eight values at a time, so seven blocks were used to compare all of the 51 dampers. Each block then output the maximum of the damper positions that were put into it. The seven resulting maximums were then put into another maximum comparison block to select the maximum of the maximums. This final maximum damper position was then passed to the next section of the program: the response section.

The *response section* is the most complicated part of the strategy. It consists of six comparison blocks, each with a true or false output. These comparison blocks compared the maximum damper position present value to a fixed set point that was different for each block and a bias value. This True/False output was then passed to another block. If this signal was true, the block would output a response value to increase or decrease the static pressure. These response outputs were then totaled among all of the response values. This totaled response value was then passed to the limit-check section.

To provide a better picture of how the response section works, a few more details need to be provided and perhaps an example. The first stage of the response section consists of six comparison blocks, as stated before. Each of these blocks compares the maximum damper position from the maximum selection section to a unique set point with a bias. The bias was set to 1 unit, in this case 1%. The unique set points were 98%, 95%, and 92% for the increase static pressure portion and 87%, 84%, and 81% for the decrease static pressure portion. In the increase static pressure portion, the block created a true value if the damper position was greater than the set point minus 1%, in the decrease static pressure portion, the block sends a true value if the damper position was less than the set point plus 1%. In other words, the 92% comparison block would be true at any value greater than 91%. Similarly, the 84% comparison block would be true for any value less than 85%.

The next part of the response section is made up of the output blocks. If these blocks receive a true signal, they output a static pressure adjustment value. The adjustment value is different for each block. In the case of the increase pressure portion, the values are .01 inches w.g. for the 92% block, .02 inches w.g. for the 95% block, and .03 inches w.g. for the 98% block. Similarly, the values are -.01 inches w.g. for the 87% block, -.02 inches w.g. for the 84% block, and -.03 inches w.g. for the 81% block. The outputs from these blocks are then totaled before sending this total to the next section. Totaling the blocks has the effect of allowing the pressure set point to rapidly increase in the event of a dramatic and sudden load change. For illustration purposes, a maximum damper position of 95% will create two true signals: one at the 92% block and the other at the 95% block. These two true outputs then trigger the next blocks to output their adjustment values of .01 inches w.g. and .02 inches w.g. The total for these two blocks is then .03 inches w.g. and this value is sent to the limit check section. A functional description of this process is shown in Table 4.1 (below) and the parameter values chosen for the Hixson test are shown in Table 4.2 (below).

Table 0.1: Execution details of TR test strategy

Hixson Test Execution Details		
parameter information		
symbol	definition	
MDP	Maximum Damper Position	
SPSet	Static Pressure Setpoint	
H1,2,3	High Damper Position cutoff values (see Table 4.2)	
L1,2,3	Low Damper Position cutoff values (see Table 4.2)	
Trim1,2,3	Trim Rates (see Table 4.2)	
Respond 1,2,3	Respond rates (see Table 4.2)	
execution statements		
condition	response	
IF MDP > H3	SPSet = SPSet + Respond1 + Respond2 + Respond3	
IF MDP > H2	SPSet = SPSet + Respond1 + Respond2	
IF MDP > H1	SPSet = SPSet + Respond1	
IF MDP < L1	SPSet = SPSet + Trim1	
IF MDP < L2	SPSet = SPSet + Trim1 + Trim2	
IF MDP < L3	SPSet = SPSet + Trim1 + Trim2 + Trim3	

Table 0.2: TR Parameter values

TR Strategy Parameter Test Values				
	H	L	Trim	Respond
1	98	87	-0.01	0.01
2	95	84	-0.02	0.02
3	92	81	-0.03	0.03

Selection of the adjustment values followed a simple rule of thumb: The strategy should be able to traverse the range of static pressure limits from one end to the other in 15 minutes at the lowest adjustment level. Metasys is capable of making calculations and adjustments every 5 seconds as configured at the Hixson building. In this case, the static pressure maximum and minimum were 2.2 and 0.4 inches w.g., respectively. Simple arithmetic then yields a value of .01 inches w.g. This value was then doubled for the second

tier and tripled for the third tier. This means that if a damper position of 99% were maintained, the strategy would increase static pressure from its minimum to its maximum or vice versa in only 2.5 minutes.

The *limit check section* is designed to make sure that the increase or decrease in static pressure does not exceed preset limits. This is also the portion of the strategy that applies a new set point to the system. This section takes the proposed total increase or decrease in static pressure and then adds it to the current system static pressure. This proposed new static pressure is then compared to both the minimum and maximum static pressure limits, in this case 0.4 inches w.g. and 2.2 inches w.g., respectively. If the proposed new pressure set point is less than the minimum limit or greater than the maximum limit, the strategy chooses the minimum limit or the maximum limit, respectively, as the new static pressure set point. For example, if the proposed new pressure is 0.2 inches w.g., the strategy will choose 0.4 inches w.g. instead. If the proposed new pressure is 2.5 inches w.g., the strategy will choose 2.2 inches w.g. instead. If the proposed new set point is 1.8 inches w.g., this value will be allowed through unchanged and become the new static pressure set point.

Once the strategy was programmed, the next step was making a schedule. The proposed schedule was to alternate between the TR control strategy and a fixed static pressure override on a weekly basis. This would provide for a comparison between strategies that would minimize environmental effects from weather changes. In total, there would be 7 weeks of TR strategy control and 6 weeks of fixed pressure override. In this case, the Facilities Planning and Management staff chose 1.5 inches w.g. for the fixed pressure override.

## Results

After implementation, the data collected was downloaded and analyzed. For the purposes of consistency, the same similarity thresholds used for the ERS were also used in the Hixson building. The TR strategy and fixed pressure strategy were then compared for similarity. The results of this comparison can be found in Table 4.1 (below).

**Table 0.3: Results comparison for the Hixson-Lied field test**

Field Test Results Summary						
Parameter	Strategy					
	TR strategy			fixed strategy		
comparisons	value	Rank	diff.	value	Rank	diff.
Fan Energy	1395.01	B	37.03%	2215.23		
Temperature	0.19	B	0.47	0.66		
Static Pressure						
Oscillation		N			N	
Travel	0.66	-		0.48	-	
Control	0.00	-		0.02	-	
Damper Travel	7.39%			2.33%	B	5.06%
Flow Rate Control	-5.25	-		-2.21	-	
<p>- a "B" is used to indicate when one test strategy performed better than the other while a "-" is used to indicate when the two are similar. When a strategy performs better, a value will appear in the diff column of the AHU that performed better. Values will not be given for the case of similarity.</p> <p>- "yes" or "no" will be used to indicate presence of oscillation. These ratings are shown as "Y" or "N."</p> <p>- Shaded rankings indicate an improvement in performance.</p>						

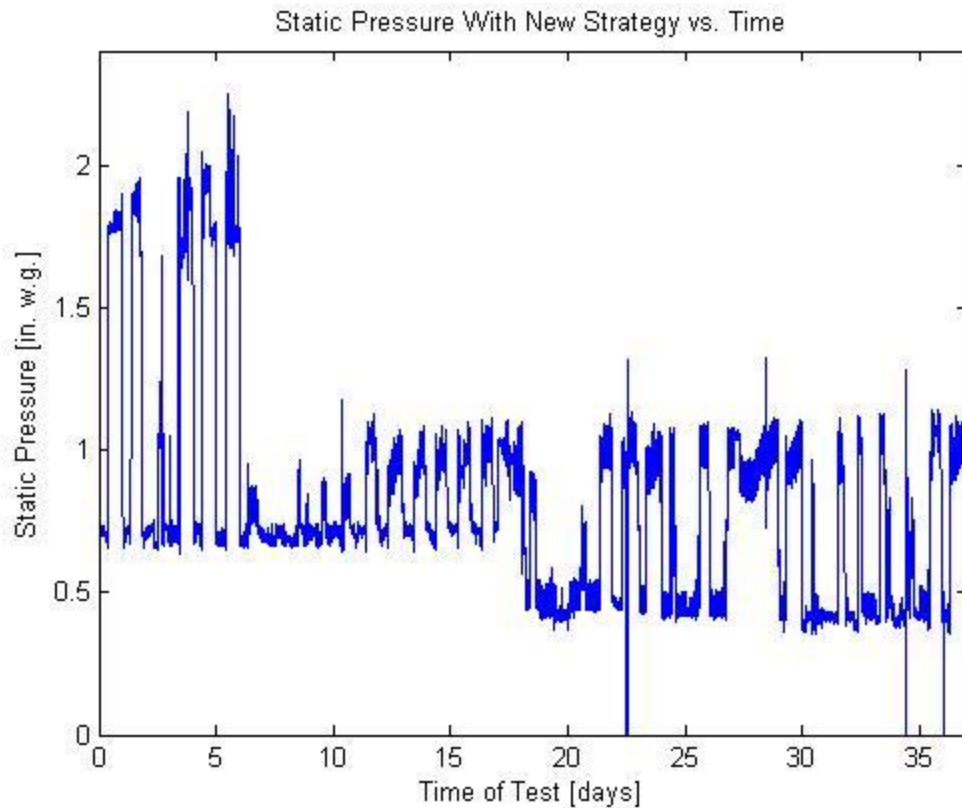
In analyzing the data, there were a few modifications needed in order to make a better comparison. Since the TR strategy operated for 7 weeks and the fixed strategy

operated for 6 weeks, a comparison of total fan energy used would be fruitless. Instead, the total fan energy used by each strategy was averaged on a weekly basis. This enables a comparison of the fan energy used per week. The other performance metrics were calculated in the same way as with the ERS data (see Chapter 2).

As Table 4.1 shows, the TR strategy and the fixed pressure strategy performed similarly to one another in the performance parameters of static pressure travel per hour, static pressure control, and flow rate control. The TR strategy performed worse than the fixed pressure strategy in the damper travel per hour column. This result is somewhat expected since the premise of this strategy is to alter duct static pressure, which will cause damper position movement. In this case, the difference is relatively small at 5.06% per hour, which is just outside of the similarity threshold.

The parameters that showed improvement were the fan energy per week and the temperature control. The temperature control difference is outside the similarity threshold of  $\pm 3$  °F at a value of 0.47 °F. This means that on an aggregate level, the TR strategy did a better job of controlling room temperature to set point. This is somewhat surprising, since this result was never observed in the ERS testing. Fan energy used per week was calculated as a percentage difference. The TR strategy was able to use on average 37.03% less energy each week over the fixed pressure strategy. This means 820.2 kWh less per week, 42,651 kWh less per year, and at a rate of \$0.09/kWh, a savings of \$3,839/year on fan energy alone.

Oscillation of static pressure is the final performance parameter. During the field test, there was no oscillation observed. There was a small amount of hunting that was present during certain times while employing the TR strategy. Figure 4.3 through Figure 4.6 (below) show plots of static pressure over the course of the tests for each strategy.

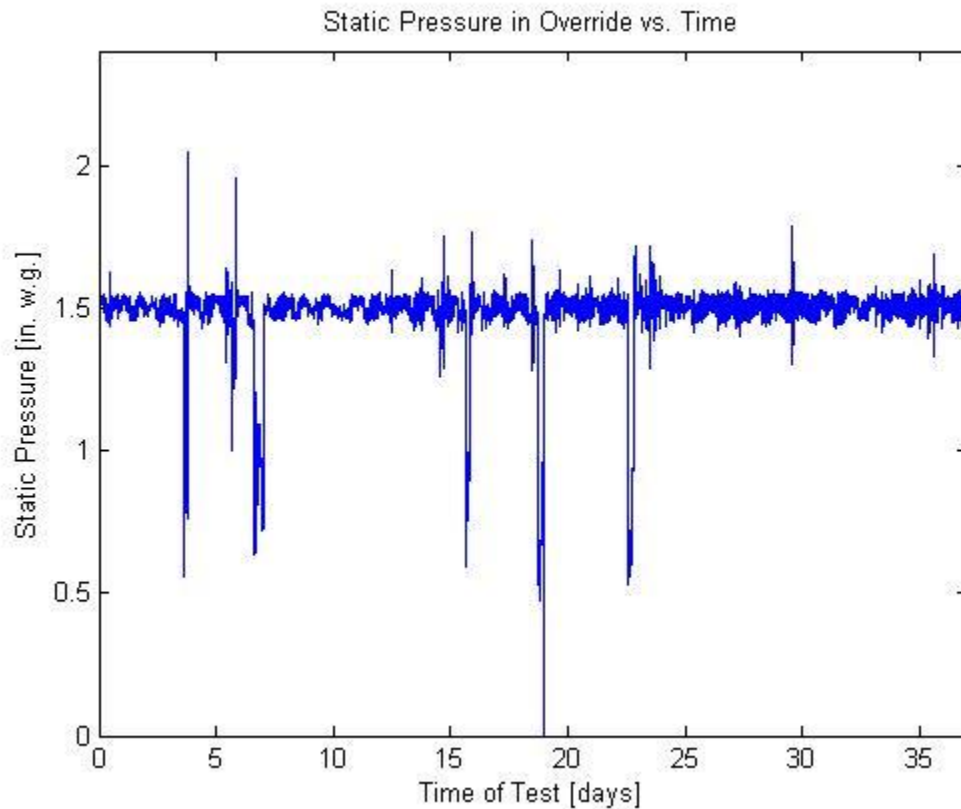


**Figure 0.3: Static pressure plot when tiered Trim and Respond is employed in Hixson-Lied**

Figure 4.3 shows a plot of static pressure over time when the TR strategy is employed on AHU-1 in the Hixson-Lied building. The plot is comprehensive and shows the weeks when the TR strategy was run concatenated together in one long graph. One striking feature of this graph is the dramatic increase and decrease in static pressure that coincides with the building's occupancy schedule. This is a major indication that the strategy is doing well at responding to changes in applied load. Also, there is no oscillation visible in the aggregate view.

There were some minor changes that were implemented during the testing phase. One was the elimination of two rogue zones (more on this later) after the first week. The effect of this can be observed on the graph when the maximum static pressure stops rising

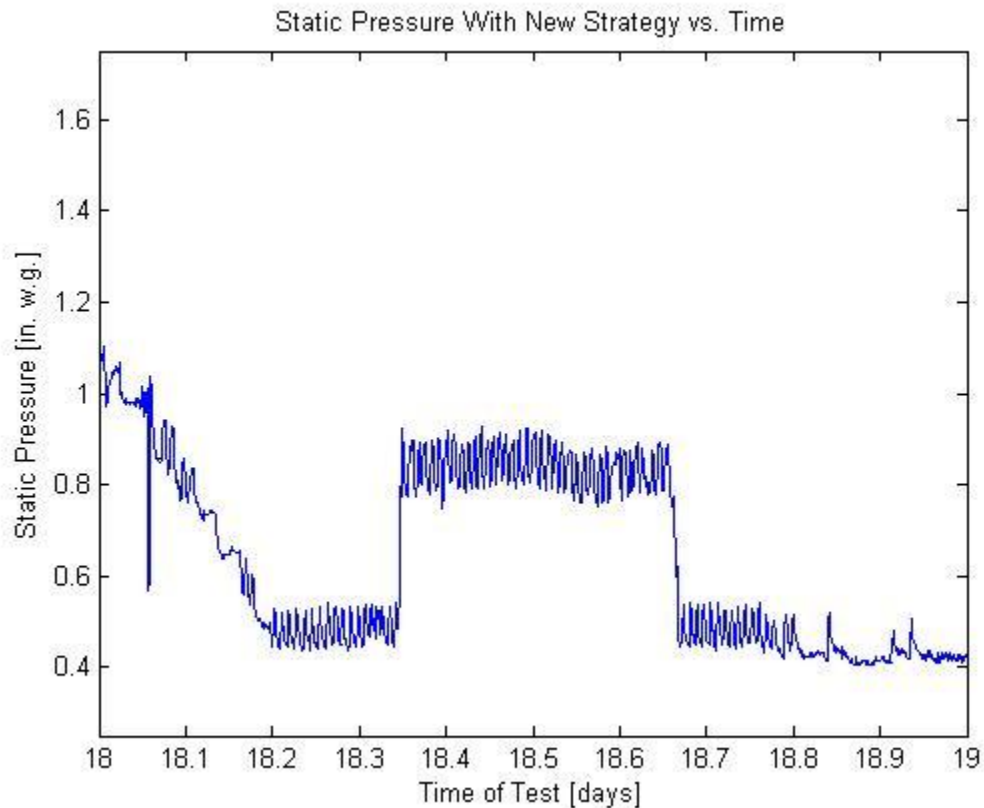
above 1.0 inches w.g. after about day 7. The other change was made at about day 18; at this point, the minimum static pressure was lowered to 0.4 inches w.g., which was the originally intended value.



**Figure 0.4: Static pressure plot when fixed pressure strategy is employed in Hixson-Lied**

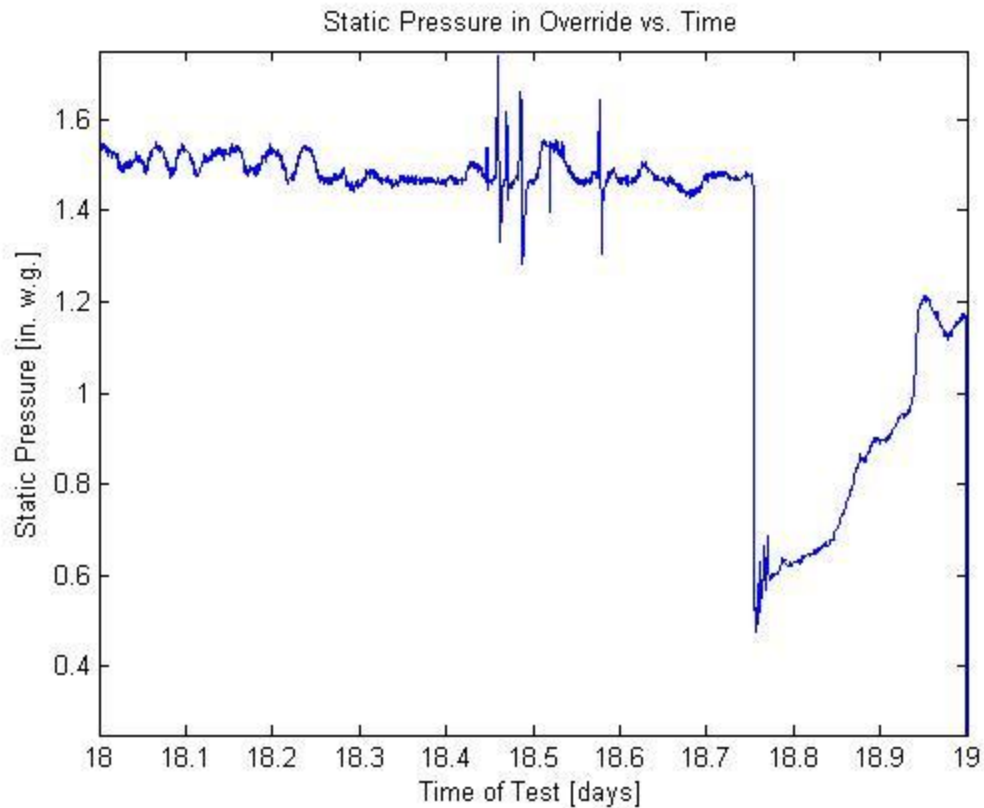
The plot of the constant static pressure strategy results vs. time can be found in Figure 4.4 (above). One feature of the plot is that, for the most part, the override strategy was able to maintain a relatively constant set point. However, there were large departures from set point that cannot be completely explained at present. It is possible that these large dips and spikes are due to equipment malfunction or measurement errors, but more investigation is needed.





**Figure 0.5: Detail static pressure plot when tiered Trim and Respond is employed in Hixson-Lied**

Figure 4.5 is a detail view of Figure 4.3 that focuses on day 18. This is a good example of the hunting behavior previously mentioned. This behavior is somewhat undesirable, but the strategy is able to limit this phenomenon to amplitude of 0.15 inches w.g. Some possible reasons this behavior occurs could be that the dead band is too narrow, causing the strategy to slightly overshoot it each time. On the other side of that argument, the strategy may act slightly too quickly without giving the dampers sufficient time to respond to the increased pressure, which could result in the same overshoot.



**Figure 0.6: Detail static pressure plot when fixed static pressure strategy is employed in Hixson-Lied**

Similar to Figure 4.5, Figure 4.6 (above) is a detail image of static pressure vs. time for the override static pressure strategy. The intent of this graph is to show the difference in variation of static pressure between the two strategies employed. This plot should depict a relatively constant static pressure, but at different times throughout testing, there were sharp changes in static pressure.

## Weather

Weather data specific to the Hixson-Lied building is unavailable. However, local weather data including hourly temperature readings and hourly solar radiation are available for the Ames area. This data allows for an inferred comparison of weather during the test weeks at the Hixson-Lied building. Table 4.4 (below) contains total average hourly air temperature and average daytime solar radiation during the test weeks. Table 4.4 also includes maximum and minimum weekly averages of these values for further comparison.

**Table 0.4: Local weather data averages, Temperature in °F and solar radiation in kcal/(hr\*m<sup>2</sup>)**

Hixson test weather comparison		
<b>fixed pressure</b>	solar radiaion	temperature
average	270.7	63.5
max weekly avg	364.6	81.1
min weekly avg	143.9	45.2
<b>TR reset</b>	solar radiaion	temperature
average	283.8	57.2
max weekly avg	368.4	81.1
min weekly avg	145.9	38.7

The weather comparisons contain some mixed results. The solar radiation per hour was slightly higher for the TR strategy tests weeks, but the average hourly air temperature was lower. From the raw data, the reason for the difference in temperature means is largely due to a single week with a very low average air temperature. The solar radiation, on the other hand, is different due to a consistently slightly higher weekly average. To put this into context: The TR strategy may have had a slightly reduced cooling load one week due to a lower than average outdoor air temperature, but had to contend with a consistently higher

solar heat gain. These two conditions and their effects on the fan energy used may cancel to some extent, but it is highly unlikely that a single week of reduced cooling load due to outdoor air temperature would account for all of the 37% reduction in fan energy, which is also a weekly average.

## **Rogue Zones**

During the initial week of testing, two rogue zones were discovered. These two zones were originally flagged in analysis of the data when they were consistently in control of the static pressure reset strategy. These rooms were 1080D and 2242; both rooms were originally scheduled as study rooms. In both cases, these study rooms had later had computers installed in them. In the case of 2242, three large network printers were also installed. The additional equipment load was not accounted for in the original commissioning and balancing.

To combat this problem, a determination was first made regarding occupant comfort and equipment cooling. In this case, it was decided that since these spaces do not contain regular offices or classrooms, that their cooling requirements could be somewhat sidelined. This was accomplished by implementing an operator override on the damper position point in Metasys.

Overriding the damper position in Metasys has no actual effect on the damper position in this case. Since this point was brought out as an analog output, it cannot be commanded with any result. An override of damper position that resulted in a change in damper position can only happen if the damper position point is an analog input. However, since the control strategy uses damper position command, it will reference the overridden

value instead of the value given to the damper by the system. These damper commands were overridden to values of 40% open for 1080D and 60% open for 2242. This most likely resulted in certain periods where the dampers were at or near 100% open (despite the command value) but were not meeting airflow requests, i.e. the VAV boxes were starved.

This method appears to have been effective, during the course of the test, the maximum static pressure never greatly exceeded 1.0 inches w.g. after this change was implemented, and there were no related customer complaints.

## **CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY AND FUTURE WORK**

### **Summary of Work**

Over the course of testing, two families of static pressure reset strategies were evaluated: Trim and Respond and Proportional plus Integral control. After five rounds of testing at the ERS, a version of Trim and Respond, called tiered Trim and Respond, was chosen to be modified for implementation in a campus building. This strategy was chosen because its operation was shown to be stable, without oscillation, and capable of saving fan energy. Once implemented in the building, the strategy demonstrated its ability to reduce operating costs by cutting fan energy. It could handle rogue zones effectively with some operator monitoring. The strategy was able to do this without significant adverse effects on the system. The only performance category where the tiered Trim and Respond underperformed was damper travel per hour. This increase was just outside the similarity threshold and may have a very minor impact on maintenance costs, which should be outweighed by the significant 37% energy savings.

### **Limitations**

The control strategies developed in this research, were done with one type of system in mind. Specifically, a mixed-air AHU which supplies air to pressure-independent VAV boxes with DDC controls. It is also worth noting that both test buildings had relatively new equipment and were less than or about 10 years old. The ERS was the oldest building at about 12 years old, but its equipment is continually being calibrated and repaired in order to be ready to perform research. The Hixson building was only about 4 years old when this research was completed, which would make the equipment relatively new.

It is also worth noting that many campus buildings have laboratories and research areas. These areas have their own unique ventilation requirements that depend upon a variety of factors. Some of these factors include equipment heat rejection, chemicals present, research schedule, and whether or not animals are present to name a few. Implementing a static pressure reset strategy that includes laboratory rooms will require an extra level of scrutiny to verify that ventilation requirements are met and comply with local health and safety requirements.

As with laboratory ventilation requirements, there remain a variety of untested aspects of static pressure reset strategies. The next section, Future Work, discusses many of these aspects in more detail.

## **Future Work**

This research focused on only a small aspect of static pressure reset. There is much additional work that can be done. There are questions raised by this research that should be further investigated. These sets of questions and comments can be divided into three sections: Analysis, New Strategies, and Strategy Implementation.

### **Analysis**

The ERS was able to collect extensive data on the versions of static pressure reset strategies tested here. Some of this data was unused in this report, such as solar and meteorological data. Analyzing this data might help to direct additional research and perhaps answer a few questions along the way. Some important aspects to study would be

the effect of solar load on oscillation. It is likely that with the addition of solar load, the total load on some of the exterior rooms may have exceeded design conditions for the room. In this situation, the room may call for more air than the damper maximum will allow. This could have an impact on stability.

Data errors were problematic in calculating applied artificial load. Studying these data errors to find out how the equipment behaved when they were present is important. The equipment could have operated normally, but there is no way to know for certain without redundant monitoring.

Plotting VAV flow rate vs. damper position for several pressure levels may help to determine an optimal set point for maximum damper position. Ideally, this set point would be as high as possible and in a region of fairly constant slope. In this type of region, small changes in damper position in one direction would not result in extremely large or small changes in VAV flow rate.

Finally, studying the data for clues as to why strategies oscillate. Ideally, when overloaded, these strategies would simply operate at their maximum pressure or damper position levels until the load subsided. In the observations here, the static pressure would sometimes oscillate wildly. Analysis could yield the reason these oscillations occurred.

### **New Strategies**

In addition to analyzing existing data, it would be beneficial to continue to test new strategies or revise and retest old ones. It is possible that a set of parameters can be found for each control strategy that would result in stable operation. This would provide building operators with a variety of choices for energy saving strategies.



The PI strategies tested earlier should be retested with a variety of parameters in order to find a root cause for unstable operation. It is just as important to know what causes the instability as it is to know how to avoid it. In the process, newer more robust strategies may be discovered that will operate without oscillation and with increased efficiency.

Commissioning is a key factor in deploying any HVAC system. A look into commissioning processes and how they could incorporate selecting and tuning a static pressure reset strategy would be beneficial. Although buildings change over time, it is likely easier to start out with a static pressure reset strategy employed than it would be to try and get one to work after commissioning.

### **Strategy implementation**

Once a control strategy has been found that operates in a stable manner, incorporating this strategy in to a broader energy saving concept is the next logical step. There are other pieces of equipment that contribute to energy consumption in an HVAC system such as pumps and electric heaters. These devices should be studied to find additional energy savings.

In addition to controlling other devices, fan energy may be further reduced by operating the supply and return fans on a schedule. For example, the fans could be turned off altogether at night throughout the year, provided that the logic to accomplish this includes a night-cycle that keeps pipes from freezing or prevents equipment from overheating. Another possible scheduling solution is to turn off air to classrooms when class is not scheduled. These types of strategies would necessarily need to incorporate some sort of warm-up or cool-down cycle in the beginning to ensure occupant comfort.

## **Recommendations**

The recommendation of this research is that static pressure reset strategies like the final Trim-and-Respond strategy be implemented in the buildings that can support them as part of a broader energy saving concept that includes a variety of equipment and controls. By incorporating additional energy saving strategies and concepts, energy savings on the order of 30%-50% would be a reasonable goal.

In the near future, this strategy could be implemented on any campus air handler that serves classrooms and student spaces. The proposed air handler would have to have pressure independent VAV boxes for air distribution and a variable speed fan. It would have to be able to collect information on damper position (command signal is sufficient) and duct pressure at a minimum.

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## APPENDIX A: SIMILARITY TEST TABLES AND GRAPHS

### TEST 1.0

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-6
AHUA	131.26
AHUB	127.95
% difference	2.52%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	mean	variance
AHUA	28.30142	27.89835	19.76791	21.05689	14.03746	20.19313	21.87586	29.38888
AHUB	26.21801	26.90093	18.73958	20.01003	14.97864	21.10436	21.32526	20.75423
% difference	7.36%	3.58%	5.20%	4.97%	-6.70%	-4.51%	2.52%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-0.21237
	variance	2.098164
AHUB	mean [°F]	-0.38188
	variance	1.548309
difference		0.169509

Temperature Control [°F Average]								
	Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	mean
AHUA	East	-0.26321	-0.03452	-0.62421	-0.53415	-0.82421	-0.90278	-0.53051
	Internal	0.235583	0.411699	0.360144	0.434812	0.632887	0.291481	0.394434
	South	-0.33792	0.003272	-0.6298	-0.58218	-0.79655	-0.88009	-0.53721
	West	-0.71091	-0.61718	-0.68914	-0.72673	-0.9953	-1.1523	-0.81526
	mean	-0.26911	-0.05918	-0.39575	-0.35206	-0.49579	-0.66092	
	Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	mean
AHUB	East	-0.79343	-0.63276	-0.67781	-0.70851	-0.95076	-0.97382	-0.78951
	Internal	0.006142	0.1694	0.094918	0.294037	0.486183	-0.03286	0.169636
	South	-0.69948	-0.5531	-0.57713	-0.56949	-0.77419	-0.81688	-0.66505
	West	-0.95481	-0.68331	-0.66604	-0.70253	-0.92486	-1.29216	-0.87062
	mean	-0.61039	-0.42494	-0.45652	-0.42162	-0.54091	-0.77893	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]								
	Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	mean
AHUA	East	2.783281	3.17789	1.044253	1.273904	0.929657	0.929325	1.689718
	Internal	3.547996	4.344698	4.023172	4.271809	5.214999	3.770618	4.195549
	South	2.275898	3.52047	0.977056	1.21501	0.942299	0.92554	1.642712
	West	1.358506	1.290356	1.052964	1.033565	0.908523	0.941407	1.097554
	mean	2.49142	3.083354	1.774361	1.948572	1.99887	1.641722	
	Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	mean
AHUB	East	1.274093	1.281066	1.053516	1.058499	0.876697	0.923655	1.077921
	Internal	2.574858	3.382486	2.981253	3.487059	4.349049	2.43112	3.200971
	South	1.330275	1.319224	0.910255	1.090609	0.965971	0.966724	1.097177
	West	1.754663	1.342833	1.025764	1.023421	0.923185	1.039857	1.184954
	mean	1.733472	1.831402	1.492697	1.664897	1.778726	1.340339	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.059708
	variance	0.201163
AHUB	mean	1.046632
	variance	0.044764
difference		0.013076

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]								
Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	mean	variance
AHUA	1.287292	1.001583	0.972125	0.678417	0.595917	1.822917	1.059708	0.201163
AHUB	1.137083	1.077417	0.921375	0.9095	0.825458	1.408958	1.046632	0.044764

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.00142
	variance	0.001346
AHUB	mean	-0.00674
	variance	0.182378
difference		0.005324

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]								
	Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.00409	-0.00316	0.000303	-0.00146	0.000621	-0.00286	-0.00177
	variance	0.001836	0.001892	0.000998	0.001203	0.000392	0.001836	
AHUB	mean	-0.00081	-0.02701	-0.00051	-0.00175	-0.02114	-0.00099	-0.0087
	variance	0.000529	0.899338	0.00037	0.000863	0.554686	0.000861	

Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	31.21877
	variance	100.6048
AHUB	mean	34.79807
	variance	61.78332
difference		-3.5793

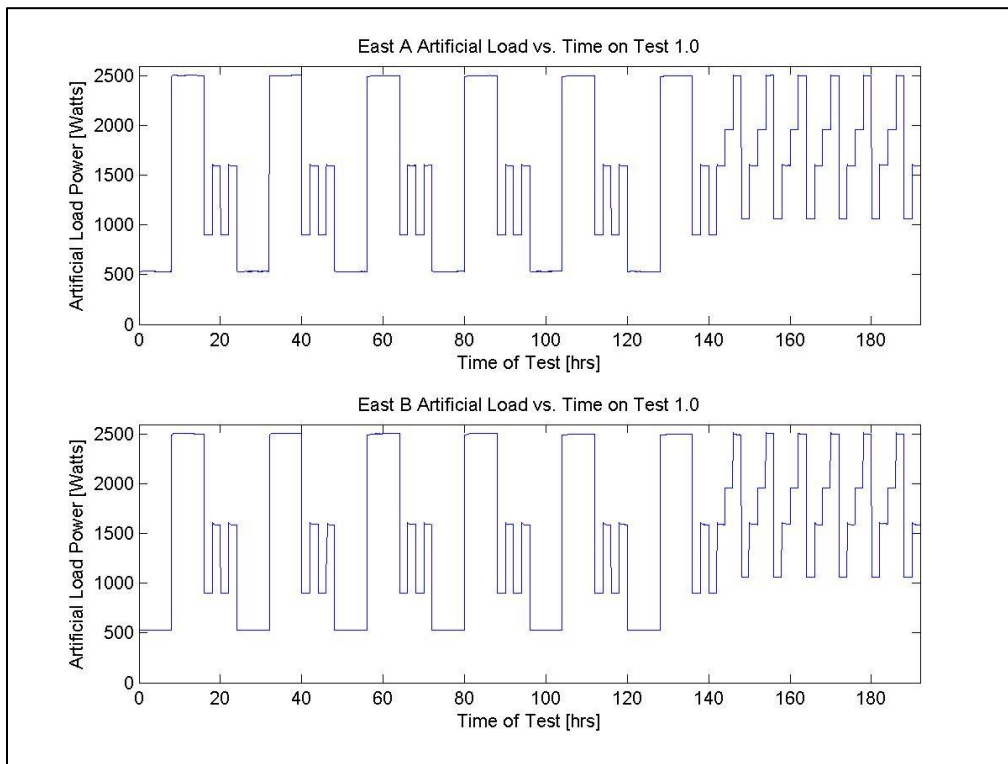
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]									
	Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	mean	variance
AHUA	East	26.639	27.52242	38.18638	36.763	47.05496	32.35975	34.75425	58.20246
	Internal	19.50992	22.16638	16.79375	15.94783	14.47679	26.82596	19.28677	21.13616
	South	28.43242	31.84858	30.95496	44.95288	34.51458	31.02092	33.62072	34.62819
	West	40.694	41.90096	46.77583	41.53592	27.60896	24.11092	37.10443	81.61224
	mean	28.81883	30.85958	33.17773	34.79991	30.91382	28.57939		
AHUB	East	32.26117	37.80329	37.88379	36.81438	43.91254	42.70579	38.56349	17.91792
	Internal	23.25975	22.37408	26.50738	21.04667	14.30425	35.99475	23.91448	51.20768
	South	38.09725	31.51754	35.93463	46.71396	43.10196	27.16913	37.08908	52.11794
	West	44.89317	37.66683	35.39863	45.24133	42.70113	32.30733	39.7014	28.79384
	mean	34.62783	32.34044	33.9311	37.45408	36.00497	34.54425		

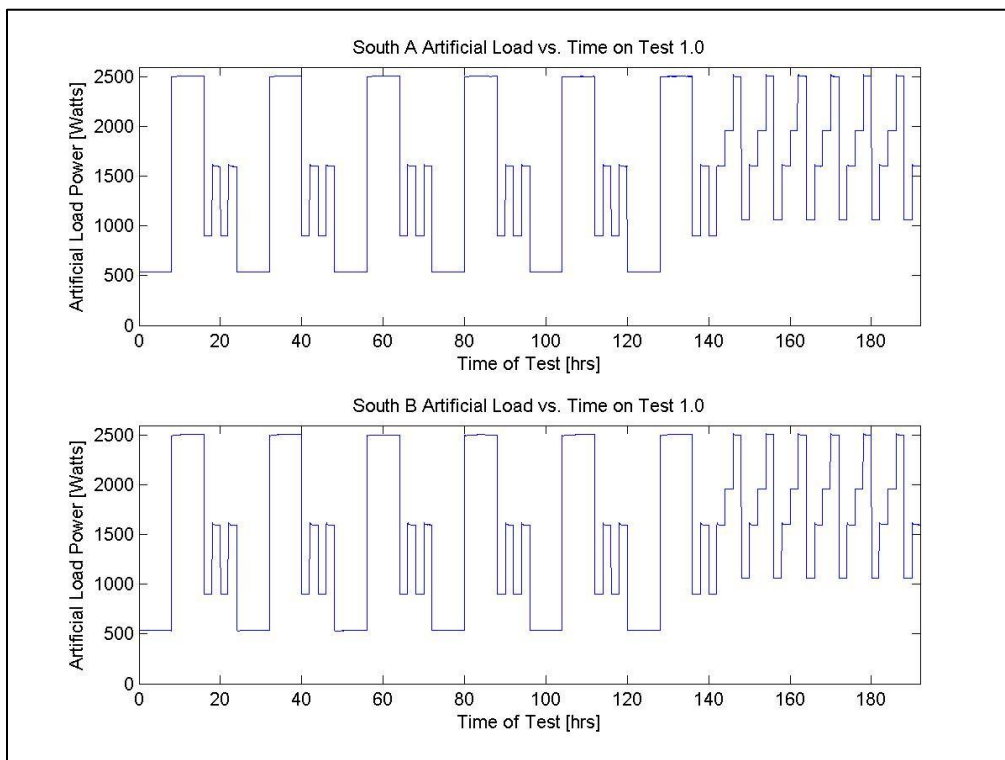
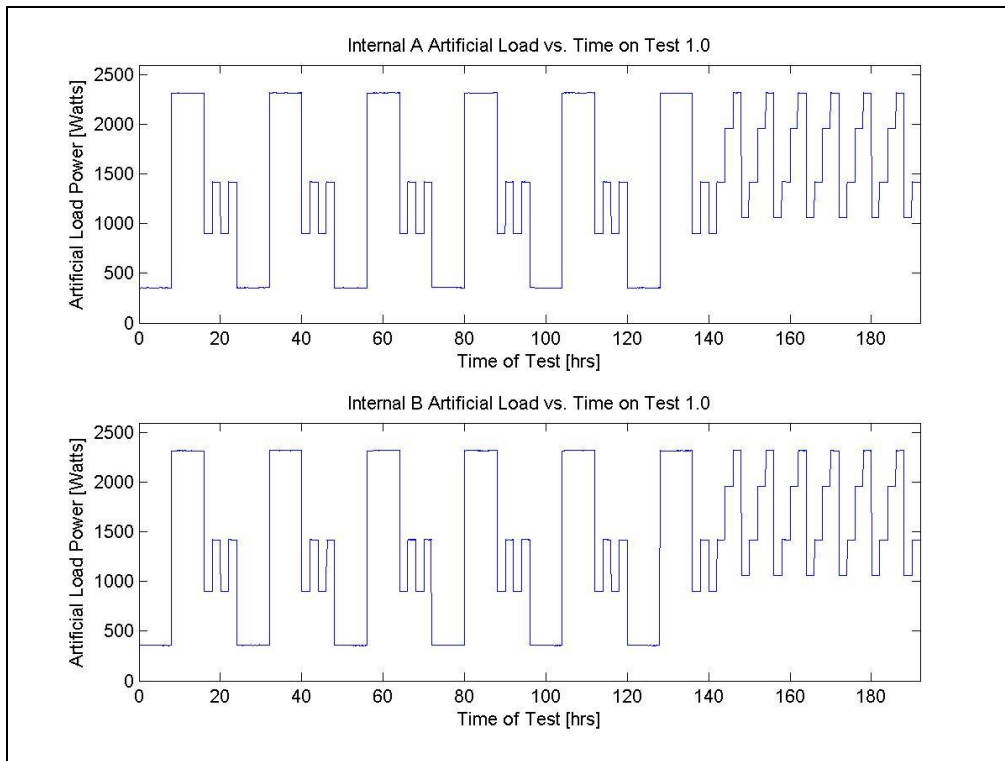
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-10.3901
	variance	1478.586
AHUB	mean	-3.0664
	variance	327.1906
difference		-7.32368

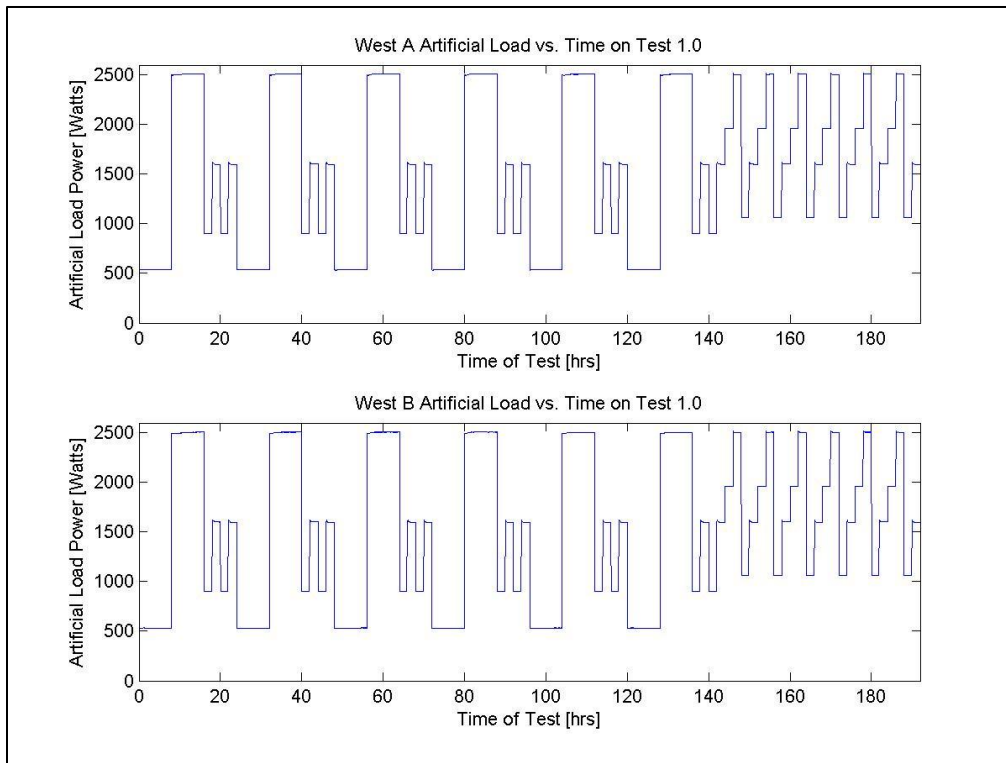
Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]								
	Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	mean
AHUA	East	-21.7911	-55.2019	-0.0099	-65.1197	0.16684	0.191146	-23.6274
	Internal	-0.01701	-0.02422	-3.15825	-15.4692	-32.1362	0.209549	-8.43255
	South	-18.2846	-39.0198	-0.05399	-13.2888	0.028559	-0.04905	-11.778
	West	0.282813	-2.78906	-0.04141	0.029774	-0.11406	-0.05391	-0.44764
	mean	-9.95247	-24.2587	-0.81589	-23.462	-8.01372	0.074436	
AHUB	East	-0.11059	-5.31832	-0.05625	-0.01719	-0.00373	0.063368	-0.90712
	Internal	-0.03915	0.023177	-7.99036	-20.6889	-35.9219	0.418056	-10.6998
	South	-1.7099	-25.5754	-0.09861	-1.48403	0.010503	0.028906	-4.80476
	West	-0.02691	-0.62648	0.024219	0.082292	0.061111	0.050521	-0.07254
	mean	-0.47164	-7.87426	-2.03025	-5.52695	-8.9635	0.140213	



Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]								
	Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	mean
AHUA	East	1848.916	7081.287	138.2364	11693.37	30.30304	23.29909	3469.236
	Internal	25.63266	32.79266	80.49085	424.9557	1142.724	18.23939	287.4726
	South	1561.077	4831.461	22.12273	2891.262	13.75011	18.30546	1556.33
	West	518.1728	1033.884	115.4134	124.7222	17.5145	20.5697	305.0462
	mean	988.4497	3244.856	89.06587	3783.578	301.073	20.10341	
	Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	mean
AHUB	East	24.72699	312.0145	19.60802	23.27472	17.28448	20.29654	69.53421
	Internal	37.63338	28.64945	167.354	599.8314	1322.211	46.51951	367.0331
	South	388.0512	3733.655	21.11014	323.1571	44.72627	33.76453	757.4106
	West	25.53185	501.6961	92.1011	103.4919	49.84399	13.42717	131.0153
	mean	118.9859	1144.004	75.04333	262.4388	358.5164	28.50194	







### TEST 2.0a

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-3
AHUA	49.66901062
AHUB	49.4969804
% difference	0.35%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	21.63803	15.28759	12.74339	16.55634	20.98595
AHUB	20.37843	15.89858	13.21997	16.49899	13.08126
% difference	5.82%	-4.00%	-3.74%	0.35%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-0.80044
	variance	2.105061
AHUB	mean [°F]	-0.90557
	variance	1.811237
difference		0.105128

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-1.06335	-1.06914	-1.00685	-1.04645
	Internal	0.066476	0.171939	0.412917	0.217111
	South	-0.95747	-1.18243	-1.19365	-1.11119
	West	-1.33337	-1.27529	-1.17503	-1.26123
	mean	-0.82193	-0.83873	-0.74065	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-1.31133	-1.29111	-1.25738	-1.28661
	Internal	-0.34579	-0.19932	0.281121	-0.088
	South	-0.8518	-1.08187	-1.01682	-0.9835
	West	-1.67276	-1.10925	-1.01048	-1.26416
	mean	-1.04542	-0.92039	-0.75089	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	1.012195	0.992794	0.963381	0.989457
	Internal	2.823789	3.226353	4.534548	3.52823
	South	1.150681	0.9967	1.070326	1.072569
	West	1.684134	1.139313	1.351371	1.391606
	mean	1.6677	1.58879	1.979907	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.191062	1.075321	1.0691	1.111828
	Internal	1.652859	1.952933	3.607667	2.404486
	South	1.107567	0.994406	0.97548	1.025818
	West	2.618738	1.083256	1.073123	1.591706
	mean	1.642557	1.276479	1.681342	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.317431
	variance	0.447374
AHUB	mean	1.101806
	variance	0.093223
difference		0.215625

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	1.869333333	1.509375	0.573583	1.317431	0.447374
AHUB	1.378583333	1.152542	0.774292	1.101806	0.093223

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.00057
	variance	0.00074
AHUB	mean	-0.01276
	variance	0.742146
difference		0.013329

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.00052	0.000647	0.001582	0.00057
	variance	0.00106	0.000792	0.000366	
AHUB	mean	-0.03827	-0.00042	0.000415	-0.01276
	variance	2.225635	0.000464	0.000392	

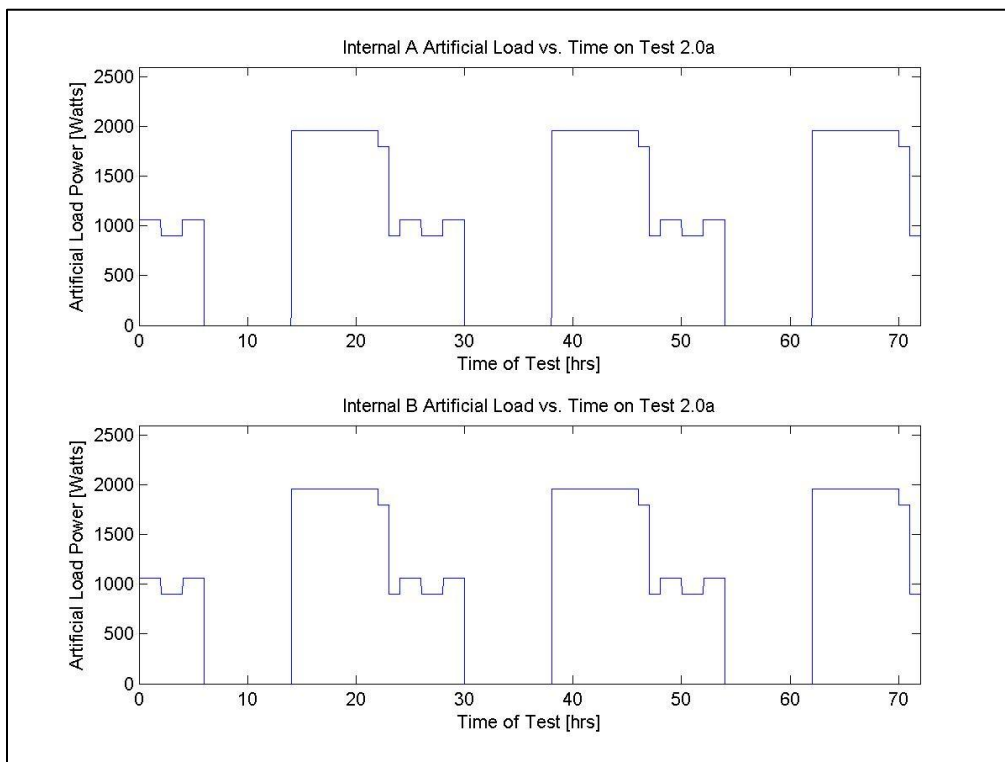
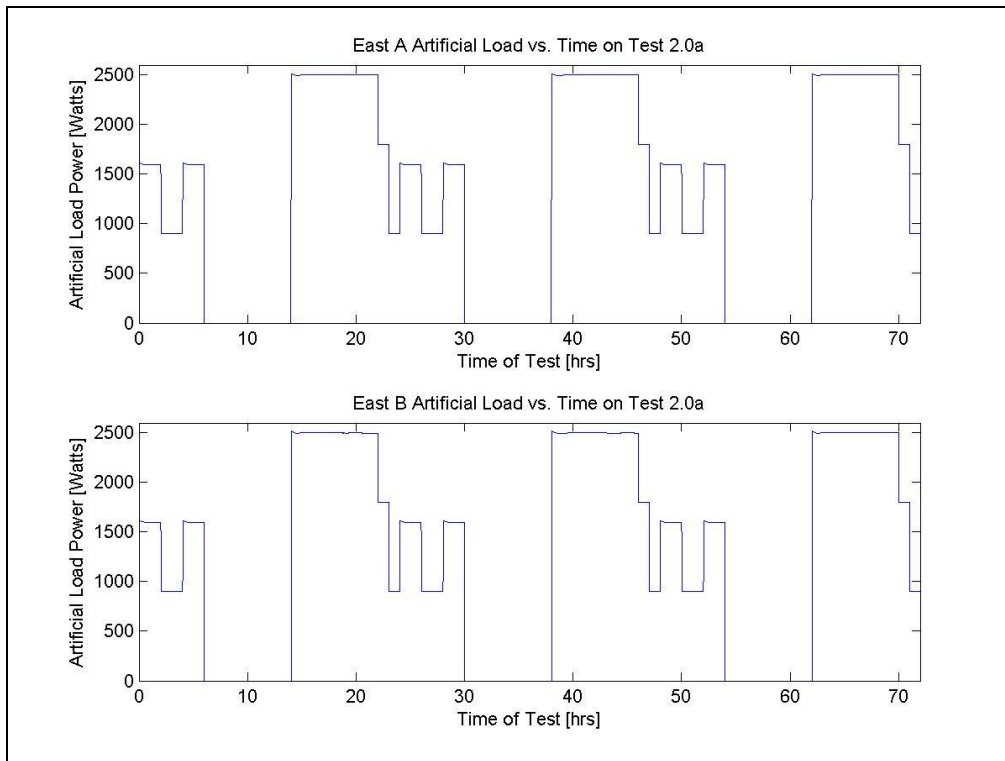
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	32.07178
	variance	86.46655
AHUB	mean	34.84617
	variance	100.3904
difference		-2.77438

Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	22.39221	26.953	36.90496	28.75006	55.07703
	Internal	34.52096	24.84621	11.9065	23.75789	128.7418
	South	36.73779	34.72058	31.52796	34.32878	6.900725
	West	42.30167	36.07587	45.97371	41.45042	25.03525
	mean	33.98816	30.64892	31.57828		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	35.41254	36.01638	23.82575	31.75156	47.20495
	Internal	34.37179	30.34733	11.16054	25.29322	153.8486
	South	42.57621	45.479	45.72475	44.59332	3.066651
	West	31.65354	44.50813	37.07804	37.74657	41.64528
	mean	36.00352	39.08771	29.44727		

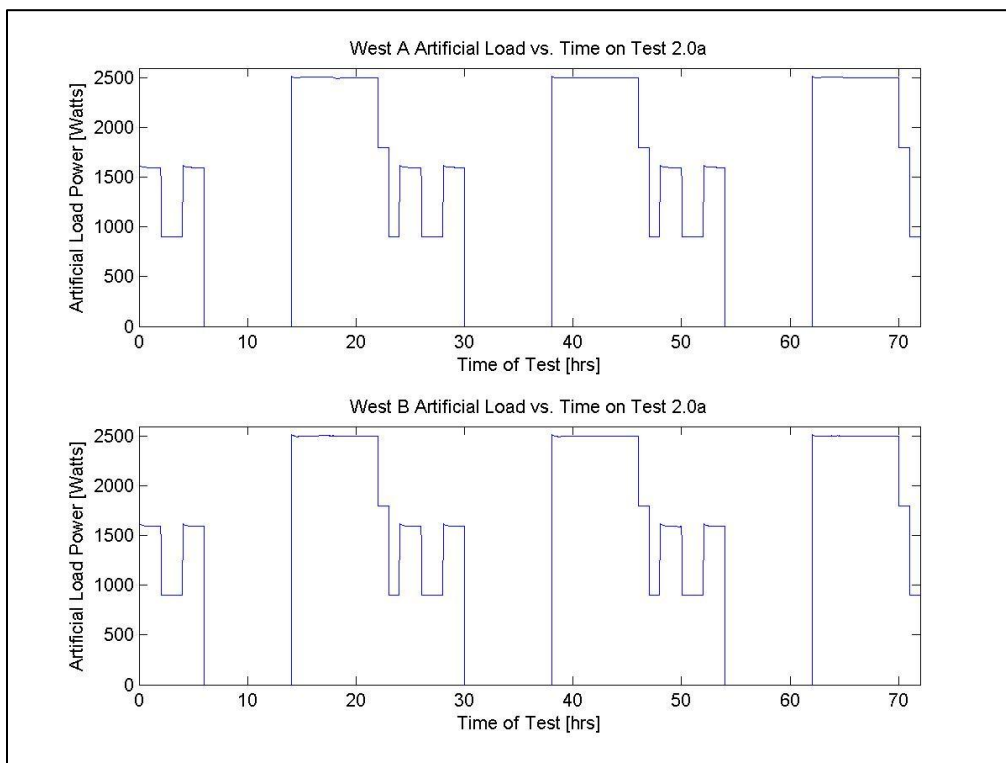
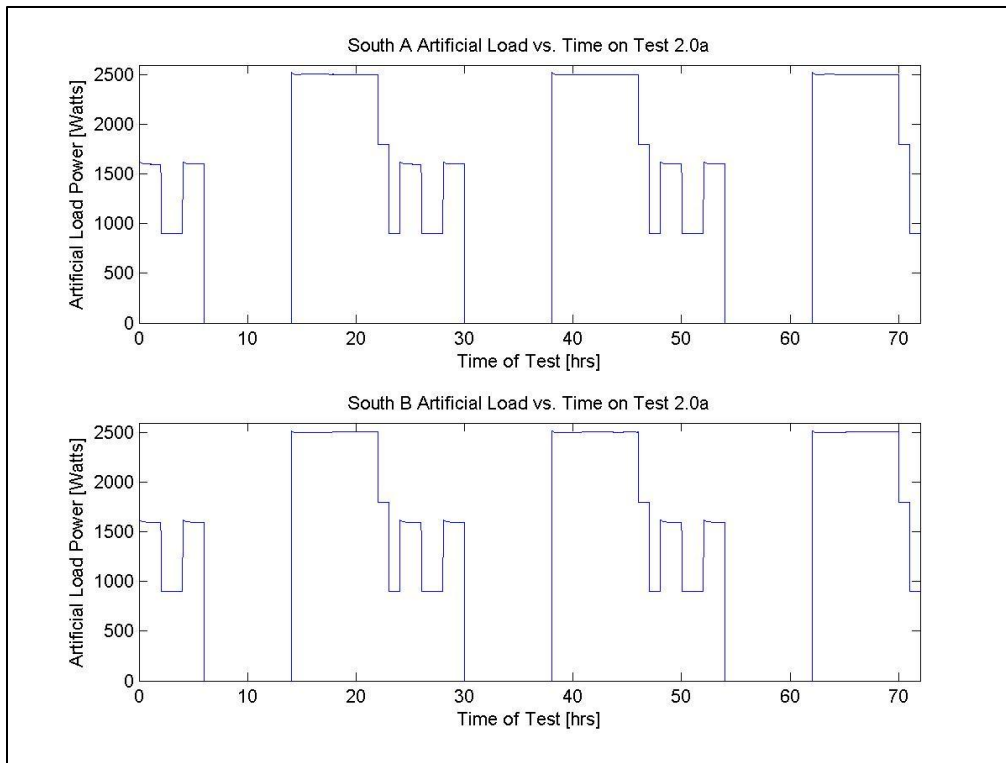
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-4.80294
	variance	809.8154
AHUB	mean	-2.78655
	variance	266.4912
difference		-2.0164

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-0.10825	-0.03316	-0.02595	-0.05579
	Internal	-0.03229	-0.16797	-35.6949	-11.965
	South	0.086198	0.036806	-0.04036	0.027546
	West	0.185764	0.034635	-21.8759	-7.21849
	mean	0.032856	-0.03242	-14.4093	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	0.018576	-0.01398	-0.05304	-0.01615
	Internal	0.244358	-0.11623	-33.6262	-11.166
	South	0.001997	0.054427	-0.01615	0.013426
	West	0.021528	0.007378	0.038802	0.022569
	mean	0.071615	-0.0171	-8.41415	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	23.05	20.95586	20.81292	21.60626
	Internal	15.09225	17.817	1688.224	573.7111
	South	20.10259	13.93591	21.10844	18.38231
	West	101.8966	18.93058	6285.076	2135.301
	mean	40.03536	17.90984	2003.805	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	16.54281	14.4323	9.89515	13.62342
	Internal	22.39263	24.26868	1920.149	655.6034
	South	33.3473	20.91487	41.33747	31.86655
	West	14.52985	17.26694	26.50793	19.43491
	mean	21.70315	19.2207	499.4724	







**TEST 2.0b**

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-3
AHUA	45.86817348
AHUB	45.935144
% difference	-0.15%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	18.28158	15.63877	11.94782	15.28939	10.12069
AHUB	18.24103	15.6841	12.01002	15.31171	9.810367
% difference	0.22%	-0.29%	-0.52%	-0.15%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-0.9264
	variance	2.071369
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.05119
	variance	2.159245
difference		0.124782

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-1.11387	-1.17235	-1.21711	-1.16778
	Internal	-0.01091	-0.20437	0.359858	0.048193
	South	-1.20451	-1.06291	-1.33268	-1.20003
	West	-1.28507	-1.46286	-1.41007	-1.386
	mean	-0.90359	-0.97562	-0.9	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-1.31388	-1.36155	-1.36408	-1.3465
	Internal	-0.42879	-0.29261	0.283336	-0.14602
	South	-1.10809	-0.90393	-1.20617	-1.07273
	West	-1.19769	-1.90347	-1.81731	-1.63949
	mean	-1.01211	-1.11539	-1.02605	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	1.029088	1.083579	1.103901	1.07219
	Internal	2.749655	1.96486	4.109707	2.941407
	South	1.05313	1.404089	1.258338	1.238519
	West	1.129471	1.87782	2.000286	1.669192
	mean	1.490336	1.582587	2.118058	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.097301	1.201017	1.222742	1.173687
	Internal	1.512419	1.698895	3.647228	2.28618
	South	1.017999	1.164826	1.188643	1.123823
	West	1.150609	4.013553	2.618424	2.594195
	mean	1.194582	2.019573	2.169259	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.383847
	variance	0.561492
AHUB	mean	1.101097
	variance	0.10874
difference		0.28275

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	2.068958333	1.498958	0.583625	1.383847	0.561492
AHUB	1.469458333	1.000417	0.833417	1.101097	0.10874

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.00054
	variance	0.000995
AHUB	mean	-0.00801
	variance	0.276909
difference		0.008554

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.00085	0.000616	0.001851	0.00054
	variance	0.001645	0.000961	0.000376	
AHUB	mean	-0.00062	-0.02376	0.000331	-0.00801
	variance	0.001033	0.829061	0.000645	

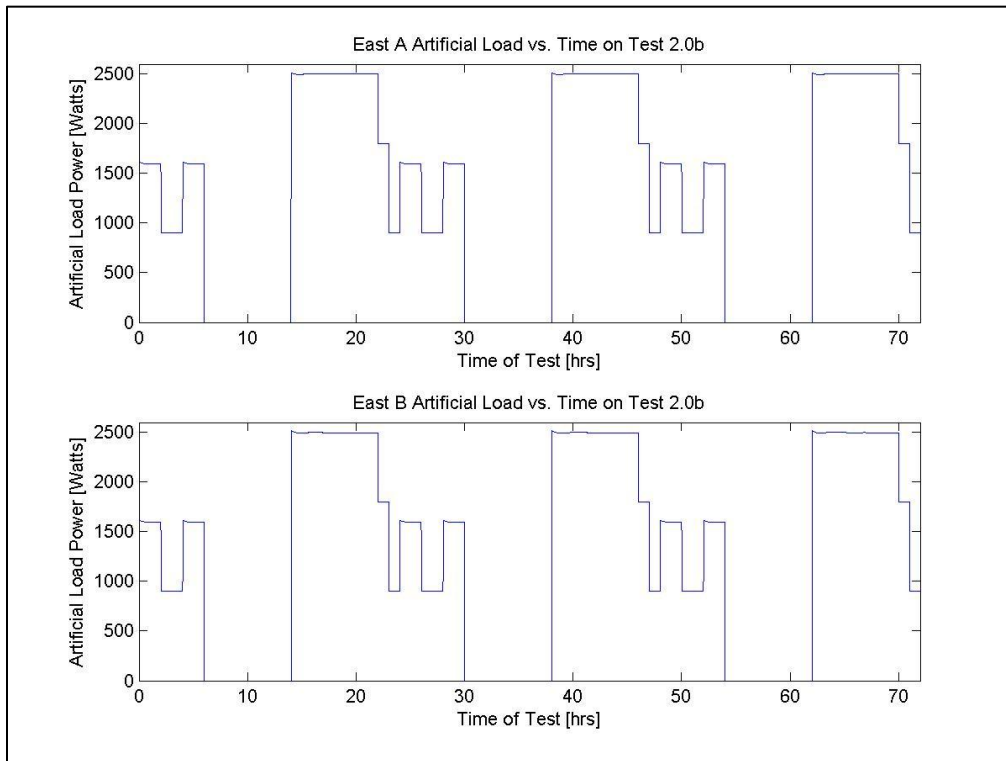
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	32.35145
	variance	78.80776
AHUB	mean	35.04698
	variance	59.99078
difference		-2.69552

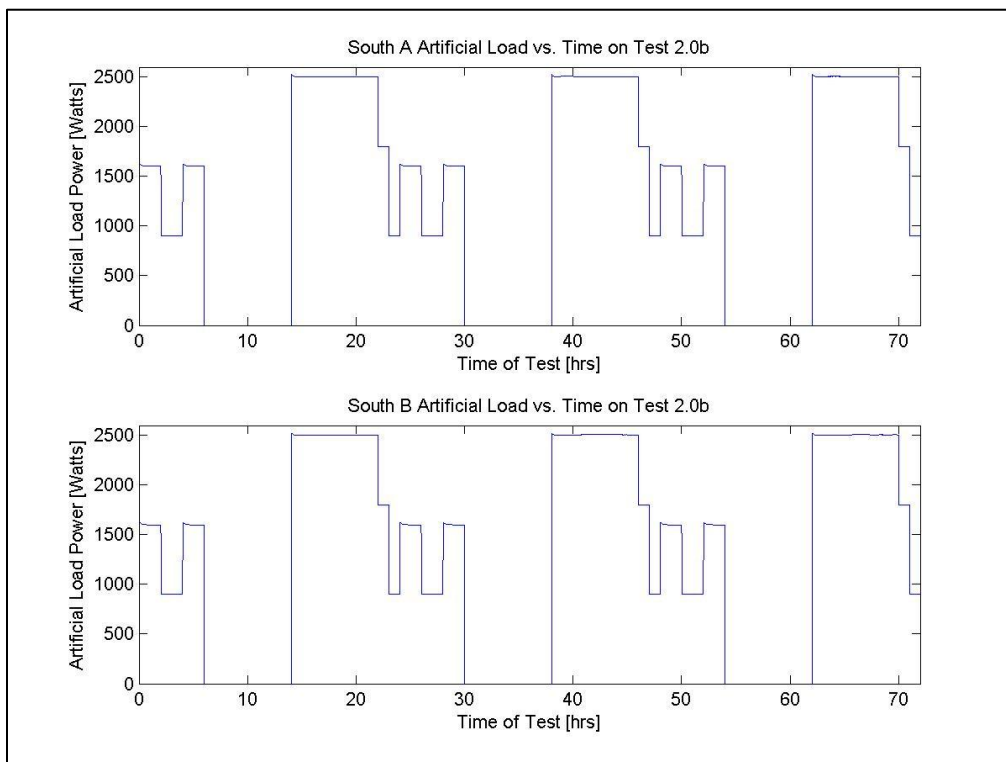
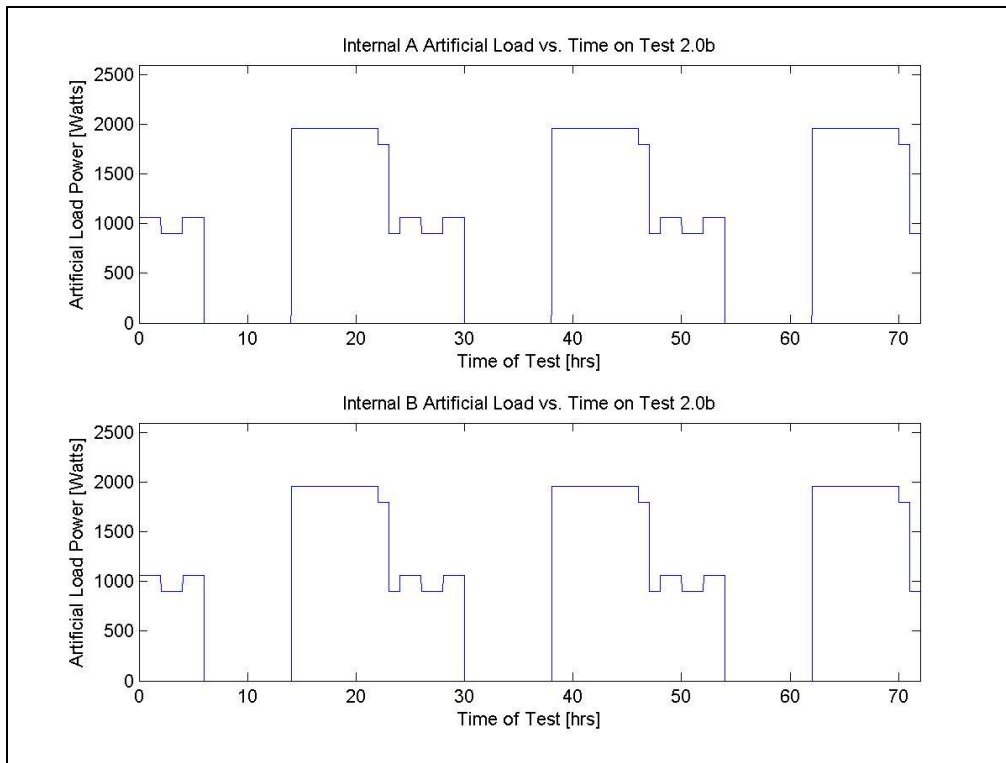
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	23.61517	35.52438	43.70013	34.27989	102.0129
	Internal	34.5395	27.11542	12.86458	24.83983	121.3342
	South	31.93342	35.20704	36.8395	34.65999	6.241866
	West	25.36475	37.50288	44.01071	35.62611	89.55962
	mean	28.86321	33.83743	34.35373		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	36.13413	42.44408	38.00679	38.86167	10.502
	Internal	36.19825	31.87679	12.96758	27.01421	152.6495
	South	32.42496	42.98838	33.93454	36.44929	32.63942
	West	37.17508	37.619	38.79417	37.86275	0.699918
	mean	35.4831	38.73206	30.92577		

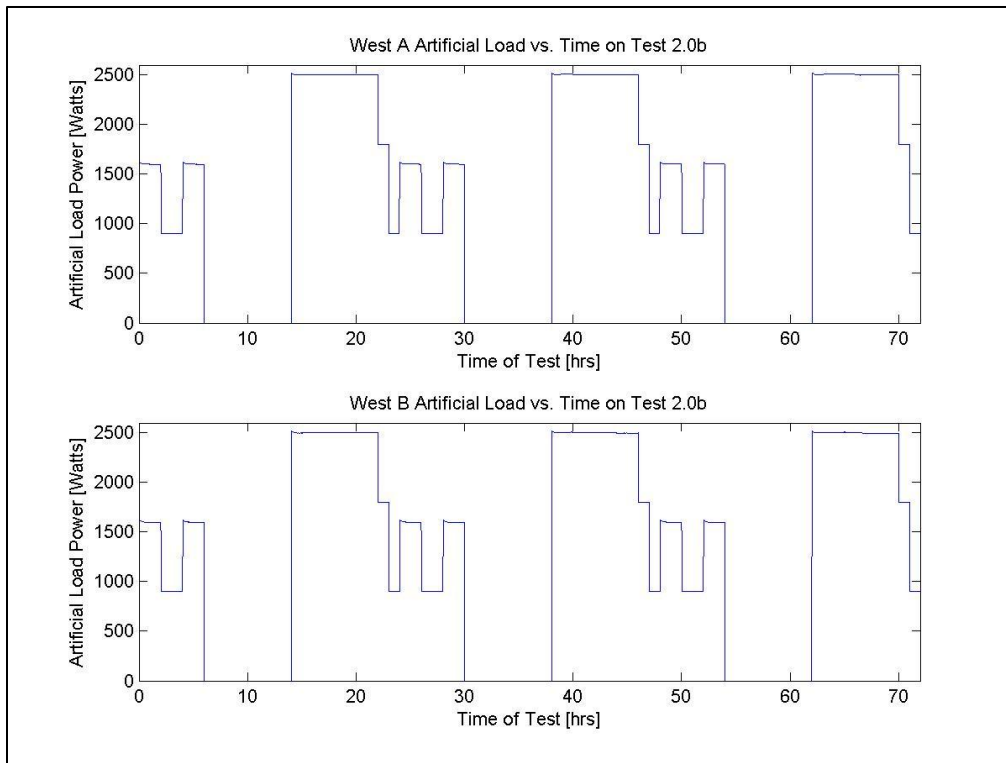
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-5.29271
	variance	1090.469
AHUB	mean	-2.89706
	variance	291.008
difference		-2.39565

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.316493	-0.01424	0.01684	0.106366
	Internal	0.301997	-0.01337	-32.4286	-10.7133
	South	0.070139	0.104601	-0.03958	0.045052
	West	0.116667	0.05	-31.9935	-10.6089
	mean	0.201324	0.031749	-16.1112	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.06693	0.072569	-0.02977	-0.00804
	Internal	0.438194	-0.00512	-35.2061	-11.591
	South	-0.10747	0.082639	-0.04557	-0.02347
	West	0.061719	0.066406	-0.02526	0.034288
	mean	0.08138	0.054123	-8.82667	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	21.36363	15.03348	24.50934	20.30215
	Internal	36.44039	16.75714	1801.155	618.1175
	South	19.48526	32.21828	17.00466	22.90274
	West	21.54608	154.1431	9193.832	3123.174
	mean	24.70884	54.538	2759.125	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	19.6786	17.16242	13.30174	16.71426
	Internal	44.17243	32.89555	2102.815	726.6275
	South	15.00299	21.76026	23.38588	20.04971
	West	15.34147	17.3496	31.67873	21.4566
	mean	23.54887	22.29196	542.7952	







**TEST 3.0a**

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-3
AHUA	46.79221443
AHUB	47.77730408
% difference	-2.11%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	18.4434	15.78429	12.56453	15.5974	8.666467
AHUB	18.84443	16.07262	12.86025	15.92577	8.968772
% difference	-2.17%	-1.83%	-2.35%	-2.11%	



Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.64063
	variance	2.784857
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.6443
	variance	2.730581
difference		0.003669

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-1.64689	-0.74533	-1.13607	-1.1761
	Internal	-1.61611	-1.67822	-1.65426	-1.64953
	South	-1.7666	-1.82858	-1.70473	-1.76664
	West	-1.94477	-2.05517	-1.91082	-1.97025
	mean	-1.74359	-1.57683	-1.60147	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-1.87592	-1.157	-1.58885	-1.54059
	Internal	-1.70736	-1.80816	-1.7766	-1.76404
	South	-1.66278	-1.59883	-1.47679	-1.57946
	West	-1.70045	-1.77109	-1.60776	-1.6931
	mean	-1.73663	-1.58377	-1.6125	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	3.008255	0.784279	1.541135	1.777889
	Internal	3.010223	2.951974	2.998689	2.986962
	South	2.964897	2.750412	2.919218	2.878175
	West	3.005989	3.02782	3.024653	3.019487
	mean	2.997341	2.378621	2.620924	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	2.896914	1.310511	2.109877	2.105767
	Internal	2.82E+00	2.70E+00	2.78E+00	2.765335
	South	3.012777	2.644861	2.756429	2.804689
	West	3.13E+00	3.066181	3.17E+00	3.122216
	mean	2.964234	2.429349	2.704923	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.339431
	variance	0.53733
AHUB	mean	1.095597
	variance	0.12812
difference		0.243833

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	1.933042	1.565167	0.520083	1.339431	0.53733
AHUB	1.463542	1.074667	0.748583	1.095597	0.12812

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.001232
	variance	0.000732
AHUB	mean	0.000222
	variance	0.000413
difference		0.001011

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	0.000135	1.05E-03	2.51E-03	0.001232
	variance	0.001029	0.000849	0.000317	
AHUB	mean	0.000459	-0.00025	0.00046	0.000222
	variance	0.000483	0.000424	0.000331	

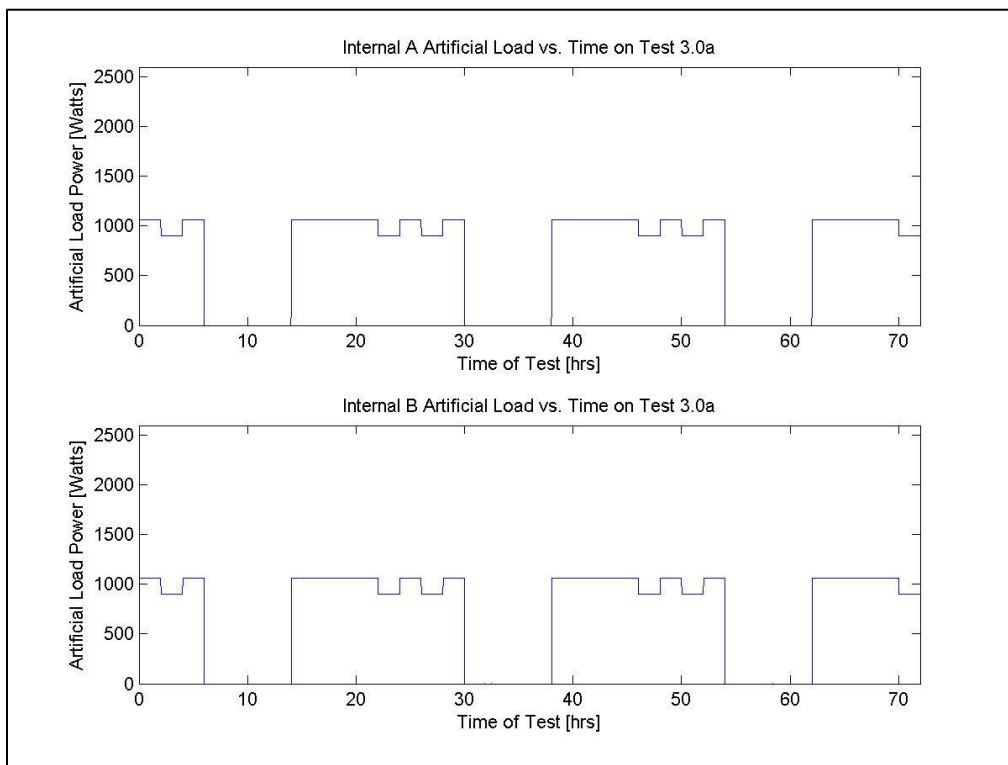
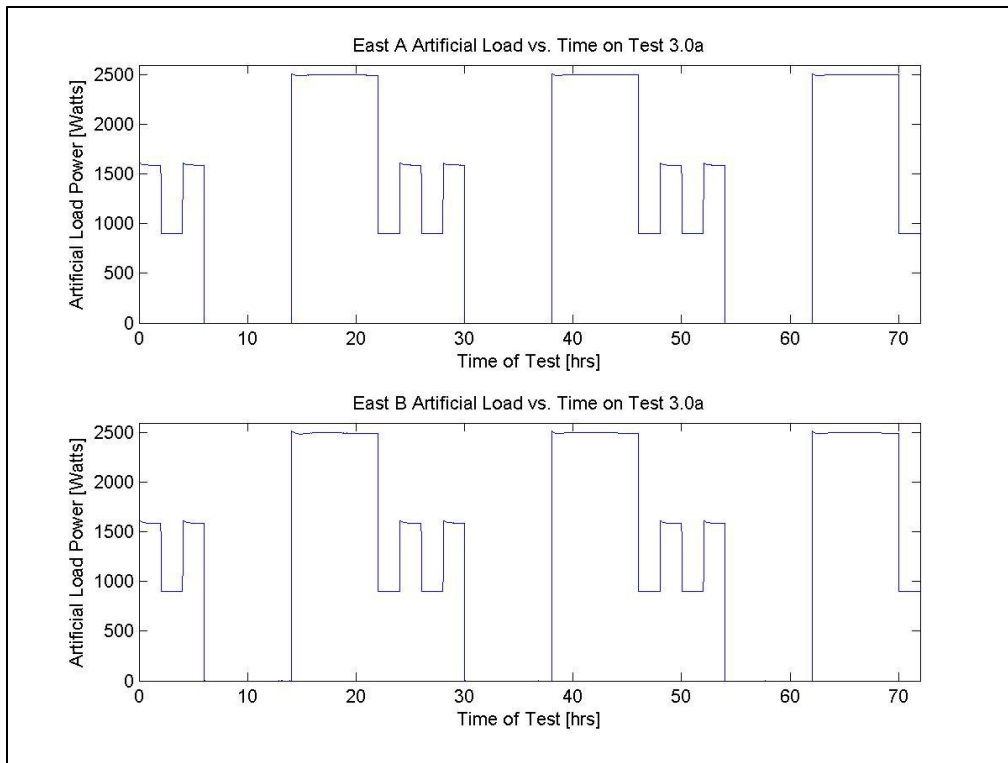
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	30.9101
	variance	59.67758
AHUB	mean	38.37425
	variance	84.41422
difference		-7.46415

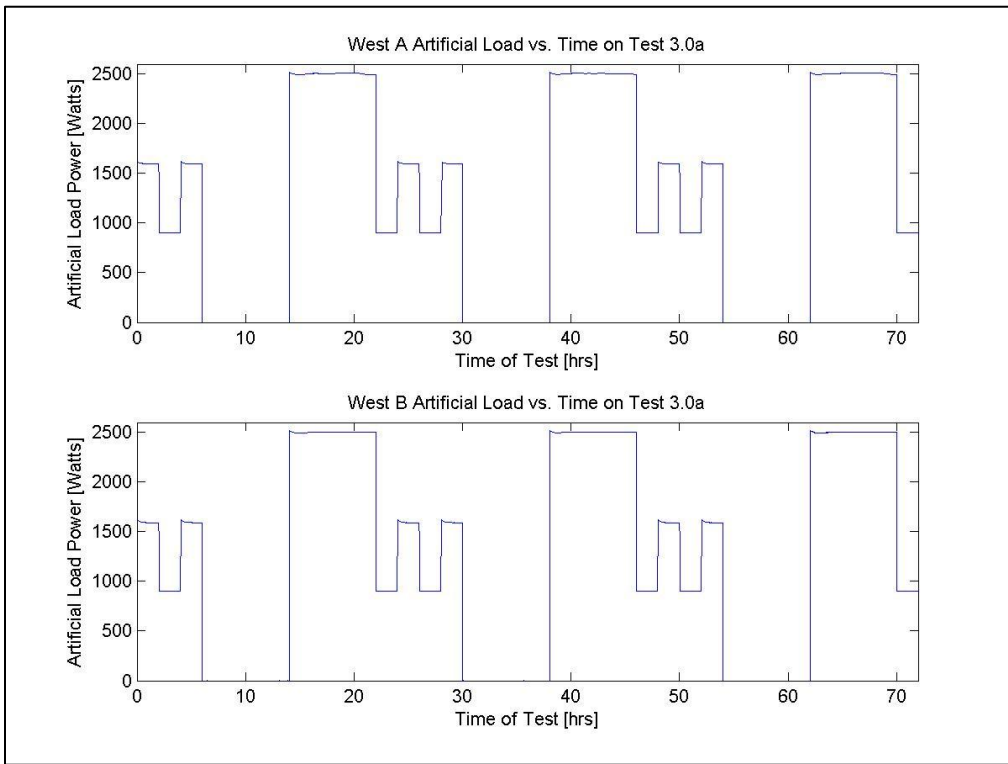
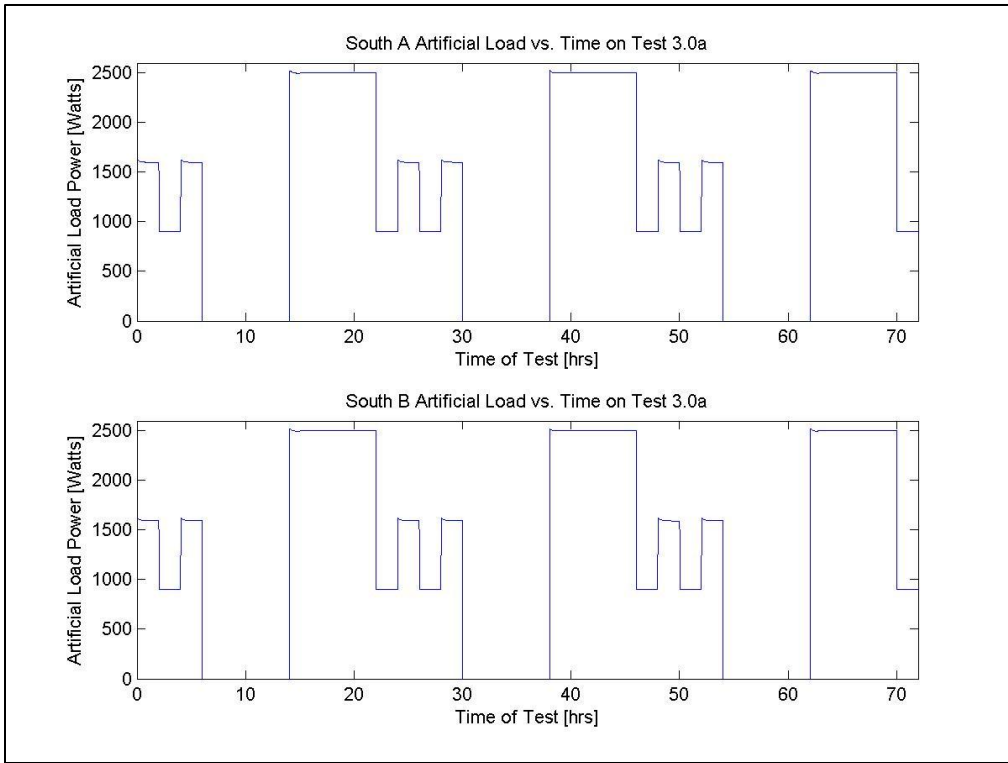
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	30.41508	28.51363	30.73379	29.8875	1.441043
	Internal	26.29258	23.41025	14.15992	21.28758	40.17969
	South	32.63667	36.16904	42.00033	36.93535	22.35998
	West	28.47667	38.98071	39.13258	35.52999	37.31775
	mean	29.45525	31.76841	31.50666		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	33.97538	38.63321	38.7675	37.12536	7.446318
	Internal	44.5865	48.03279	13.04213	35.22047	371.8785
	South	39.59658	44.32675	43.07771	42.33368	6.008802
	West	36.52388	45.78921	34.13938	38.81749	37.87514
	mean	38.67058	44.19549	32.25668		

Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-1.02012
	variance	101.1192
AHUB	mean	-0.31553
	variance	44.25697
difference		-0.70459

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-0.03429	0.085677	-0.03012	0.007089
	Internal	-0.0145	-0.03993	-0.0658	-0.04008
	South	0.062153	0.023698	0.051302	0.045718
	West	0.186806	0.000694	-12.4672	-4.09323
	mean	0.050043	0.017535	-3.12795	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.19314	-0.03568	-0.07057	-0.0998
	Internal	0.019184	-0.02283	-0.07361	-0.02575
	South	-0.06398	0.042622	-0.01675	-0.0127
	West	0.044965	0.020399	-3.43698	-1.12387
	mean	-0.04824	0.001128	-0.89948	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	20.08939	17.62498	21.64795	19.78744
	Internal	7.072507	6.596389	4.747448	6.138782
	South	15.62748	21.88444	22.21841	19.91011
	West	24.15123	20.66945	888.7733	311.198
	mean	16.73515	16.69382	234.3468	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.99E+01	1.58E+01	1.53E+01	16.97557
	Internal	12.30652	12.26178	4.141663	9.569987
	South	1.79E+01	1.95E+01	2.30E+01	20.11362
	West	15.88145	20.83911	344.0398	126.9201
	mean	16.48012	17.08518	96.61918	





**TEST 3.0b**

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-3
AHUA	49.07252482
AHUB	50.92571775
% difference	-3.78%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	16.82003	13.57784	18.67465	16.35751	6.654809
AHUB	17.19008	14.1954	19.54024	16.97524	7.176451
% difference	-2.20%	-4.55%	-4.64%	-3.78%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.36194
	variance	3.018425
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.36627
	variance	2.851027
diff		0.004333

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-1.06642	-0.22027	-1.34424	-0.87698
	Internal	-1.59112	-1.61409	-1.64345	-1.61622
	South	-1.34518	-1.4914	-1.47809	-1.43822
	West	-1.48886	-1.52021	-1.53992	-1.51633
	mean	-1.37289	-1.21149	-1.50142	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-1.30516	-0.54734	-1.50909	-1.12053
	Internal	-1.73357	-1.79259	-1.83138	-1.78585
	South	-1.06489	-1.28016	-1.33029	-1.22511
	West	-1.33277	-1.28097	-1.38703	-1.33359
	mean	-1.3591	-1.22527	-1.51445	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	2.199331	0.228374	3.248844	1.892183
	Internal	3.092278	3.070986	2.971889	3.045051
	South	3.010116	2.829537	3.200506	3.013387
	West	3.297612	4.170131	3.233626	3.567123
	mean	2.899834	2.574757	3.163716	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	2.686125	0.462668	3.175795	2.108196
	Internal	2.78E+00	2.68E+00	2.57E+00	2.679155
	South	2.231689	2.675623	3.119229	2.675514
	West	3.22E+00	3.95185	3.34E+00	3.50282
	mean	2.729841	2.442789	3.051633	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.264278
	variance	0.547284
AHUB	mean	1.069667
	variance	0.142528
diff		0.194611



Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	1.213917	0.550958	2.027958	1.264278	0.547284
AHUB	1.0485	0.703167	1.457333	1.069667	0.142528

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.00145
	variance	0.000915
AHUB	mean	-0.02582
	variance	1.069387
diff		0.027273

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	0.002556	2.84E-03	-1.05E-03	0.00145
	variance	0.000684	0.000393	0.001661	
AHUB	mean	-0.03202	-0.01479	-0.03066	-0.02582
	variance	1.481065	0.361503	1.366895	

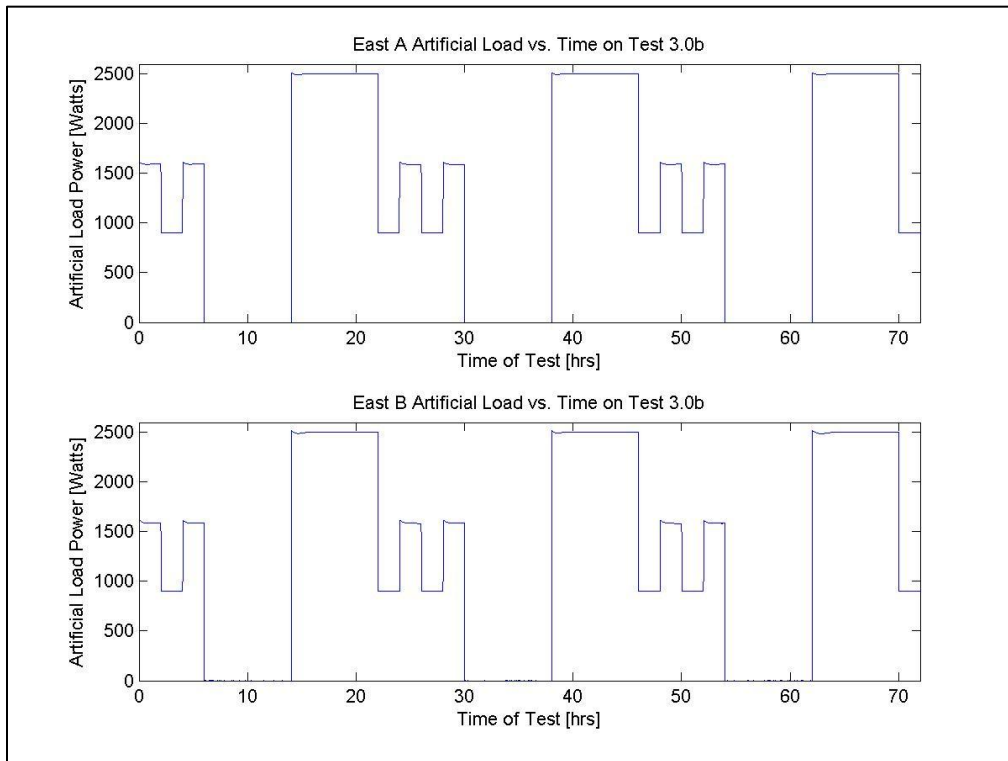
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	33.72179
	variance	41.59257
AHUB	mean	33.39177
	variance	109.8767
difference		0.330021

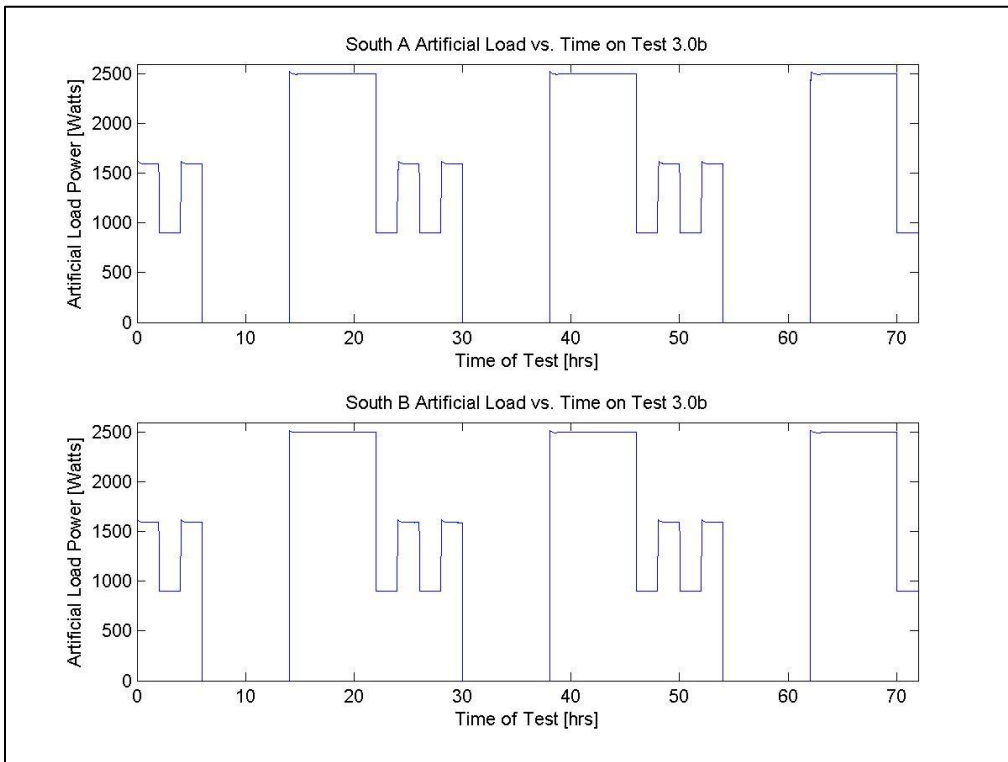
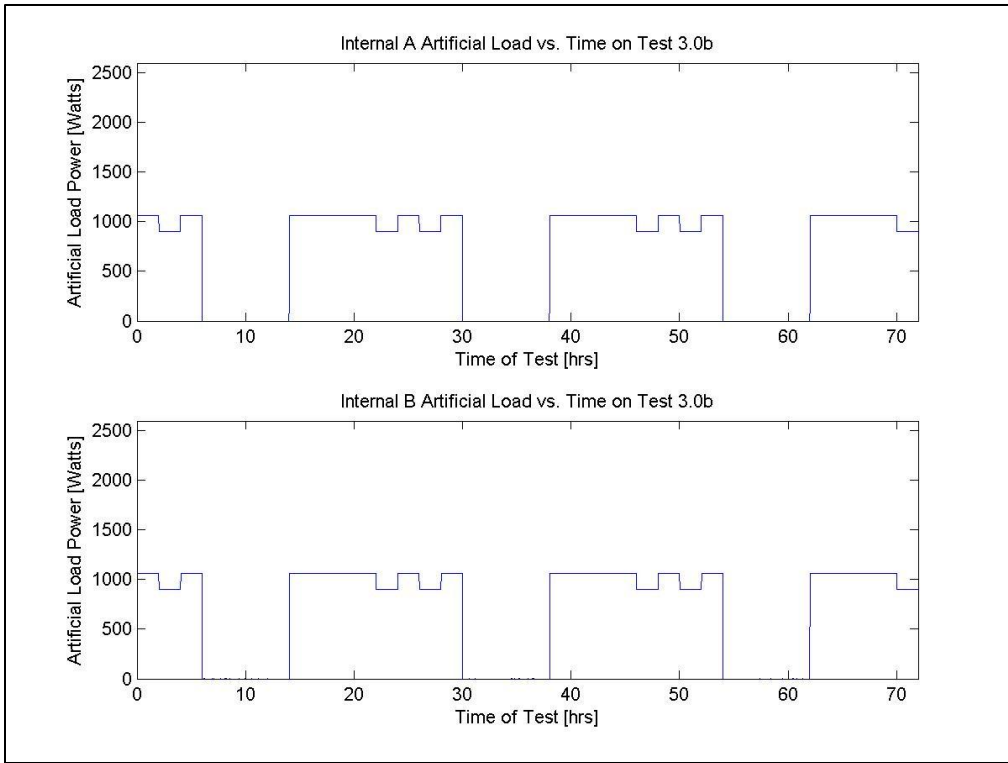
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	38.32033	36.07283	28.68992	34.36103	25.38394
	Internal	31.55067	15.89879	33.25375	26.90107	91.51271
	South	38.41146	35.45433	33.36633	35.74404	6.42627
	West	38.61221	39.11417	35.91667	37.88101	2.956986
	mean	36.72367	31.63503	32.80667		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	41.42846	36.40283	25.79779	34.54303	63.67359
	Internal	27.64863	10.45029	49.91675	29.33856	391.5422
	South	43.19746	30.26229	24.72575	32.7285	89.86264
	West	41.08292	34.54929	35.23875	36.95699	12.88632
	mean	38.33936	27.91618	33.91976		

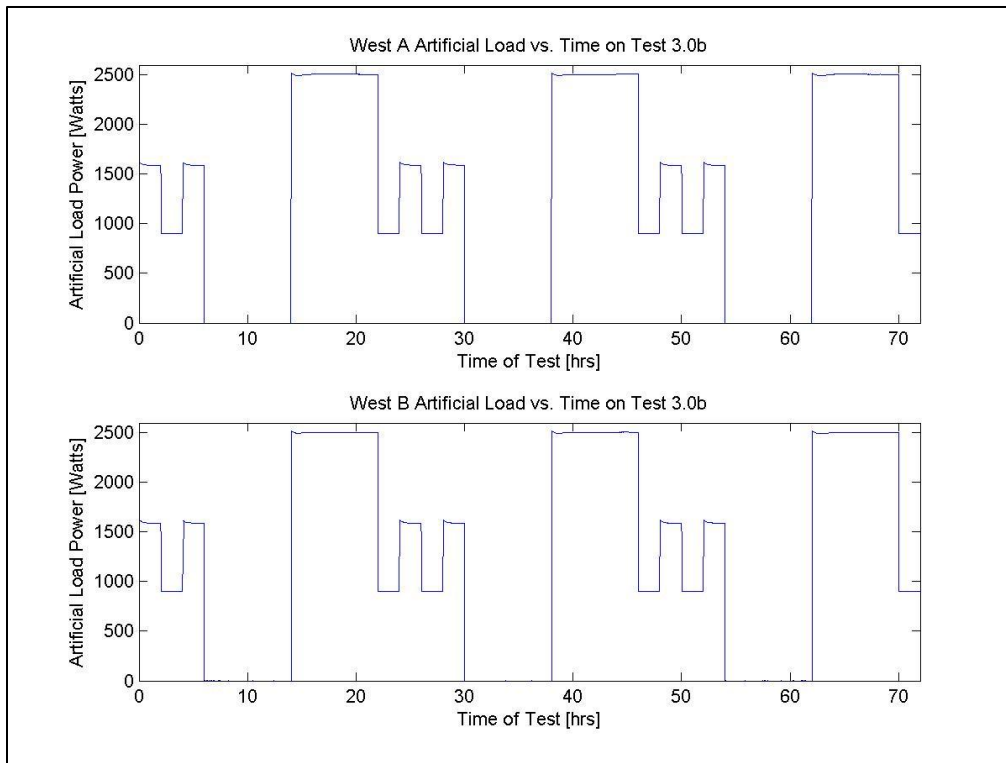
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-6.9866
	variance	2289.032
AHUB	mean	-5.27548
	variance	1753.373
difference		-1.71111

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-0.25686	-4.20208	0.136111	-1.44094
	Internal	-0.00243	-0.08238	0.099045	0.004745
	South	-0.03811	-0.01215	0.040191	-0.00336
	West	0.050174	-79.4359	-0.13472	-26.5068
	mean	-0.06181	-20.9331	0.035156	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.06328	-0.06085	0.129427	0.001765
	Internal	-0.02622	-0.06667	0.136111	0.01441
	South	0.005816	0.004253	0.122309	0.044126
	West	0.032118	-63.5487	0.029861	-21.1622
	mean	-0.01289	-15.918	0.104427	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	29.6768	301.9923	20.25348	117.3075
	Internal	8.705345	5.791192	11.2345	8.577014
	South	17.45145	18.81928	19.0891	18.45328
	West	27.71955	21253.77	25.27918	7102.258
	mean	20.88829	5395.094	18.96407	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.67E+01	1.63E+01	1.53E+01	16.11602
	Internal	7.85429	3.358587	14.97269	8.728521
	South	2.22E+01	2.35E+01	2.27E+01	22.80081
	West	18.47306	17167.91	17.44299	5734.61
	mean	16.3201	4302.787	17.58456	







**TEST 4.0**

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-3
AHUA	53.37155798
AHUB	55.88558348
% difference	-4.71%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	19.82698	19.55705	13.98753	17.79052	10.86528
AHUB	20.85409	19.3724	15.6591	18.62853	7.162003
% difference	-5.18%	0.94%	-11.95%	-4.71%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.05133
	variance	3.281008
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.05867
	variance	2.685982
difference		0.007349

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-1.21496	-0.4532	0.155824	-0.50411
	Internal	-1.44543	-1.44239	-0.9024	-1.2634
	South	-1.31164	-1.10263	-1.05376	-1.15601
	West	-1.44707	-1.45653	-0.94173	-1.28178
	mean	-1.35477	-1.11369	-0.68552	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-1.27552	-0.49124	-0.22469	-0.66382
	Internal	-1.48152	-1.50562	-1.34187	-1.443
	South	-1.10536	-0.84014	-0.79907	-0.91486
	West	-1.26283	-1.28307	-1.09317	-1.21303
	mean	-1.28131	-1.03002	-0.8647	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	2.860652	0.77634	0.766054	1.467682
	Internal	3.418257	3.446085	5.590105	4.151482
	South	3.080841	2.303313	2.447144	2.610433
	West	3.320915	3.316647	5.493647	4.043736
	mean	3.170167	2.460596	3.574237	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	2.992514	0.744315	0.29621	1.344346
	Internal	3.33E+00	3.30E+00	3.91E+00	3.513621
	South	2.476269	1.555455	1.635515	1.88908
	West	3.22E+00	3.232263	3.82E+00	3.425379
	mean	3.004274	2.208855	2.41619	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.970722
	variance	0.54962
AHUB	mean	0.947625
	variance	0.099147
difference		0.023097

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	1.794833	0.759292	0.358042	0.970722	0.54962
AHUB	1.234458	0.997708	0.610708	0.947625	0.099147

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.00098
	variance	0.000554
AHUB	mean	3.29E-05
	variance	0.000413
difference		0.000947

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	0.001847	1.99E-03	-8.94E-04	0.00098
	variance	0.000902	0.000425	0.000332	
AHUB	mean	-0.00012	0.000158	5.97E-05	3.29E-05
	variance	0.000452	0.000436	0.000352	

Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	27.80039
	variance	50.82359
AHUB	mean	31.0037
	variance	66.14053
difference		-3.20332

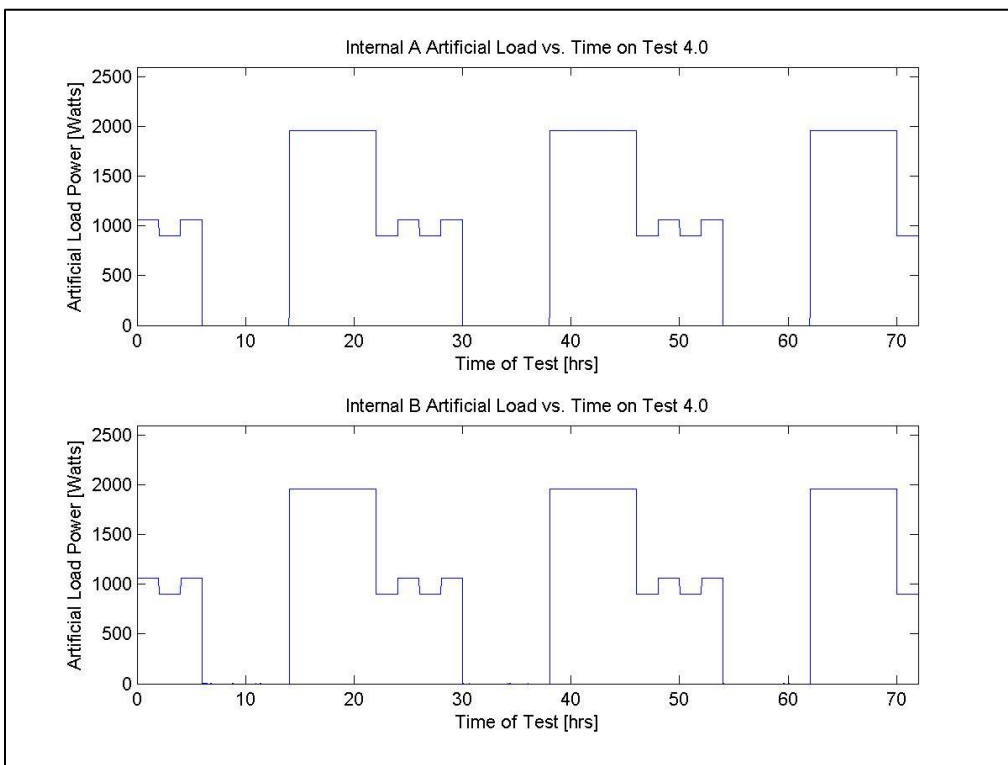
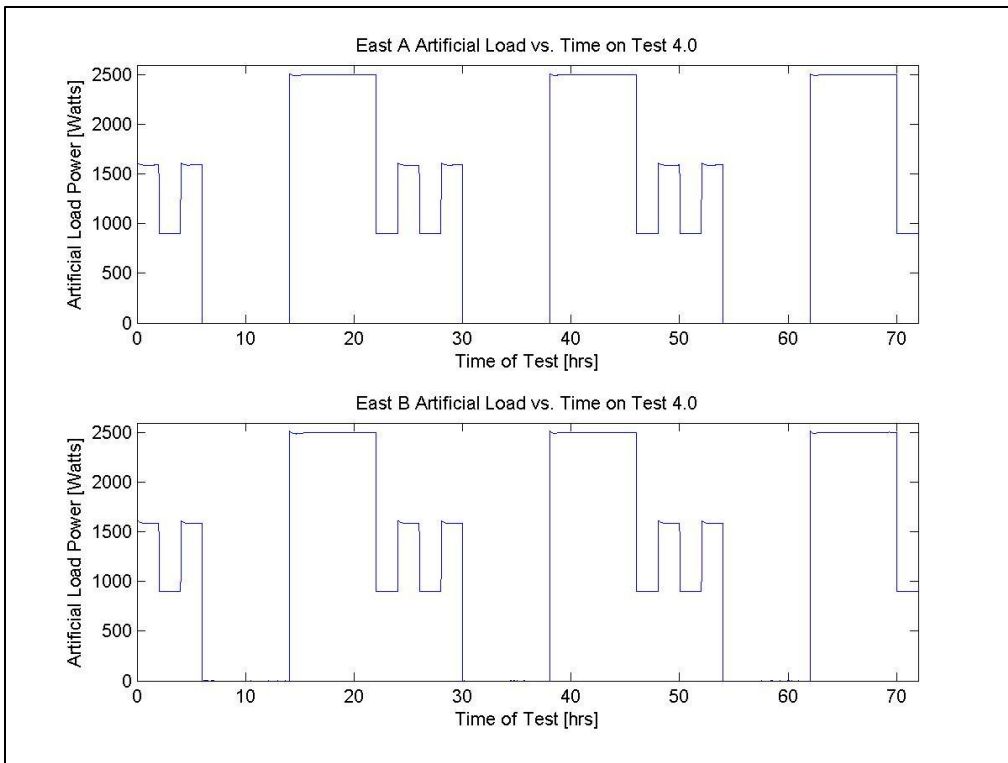
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	31.34946	38.64725	30.52879	33.5085	19.97344
	Internal	26.19846	23.61008	9.767958	19.85883	78.04424
	South	26.21317	30.80904	23.58579	26.86933	13.36675
	West	34.18592	28.60179	30.10696	30.96489	8.347647
	mean	29.48675	30.41704	23.49738		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	32.66371	38.37858	38.21996	36.42075	10.59281
	Internal	26.83063	22.781	14.02204	21.21122	42.8631
	South	27.33046	29.51288	39.49992	32.11442	42.09994
	West	40.63796	36.74892	25.41842	34.26843	62.52322
	mean	31.86569	31.85534	29.29008		

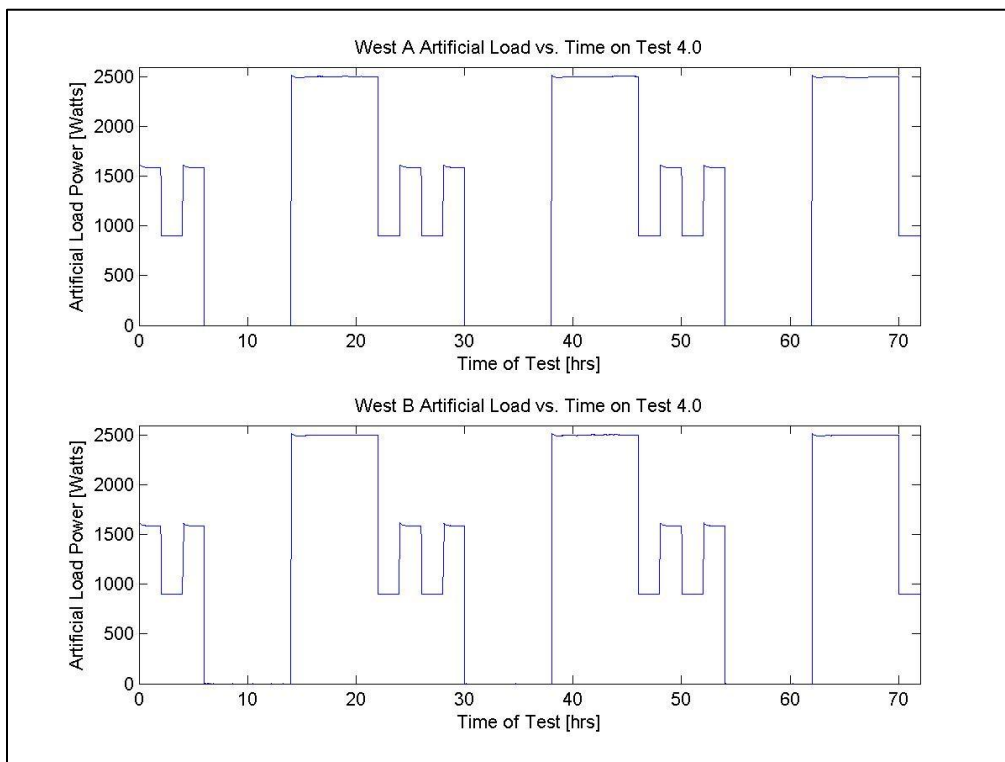
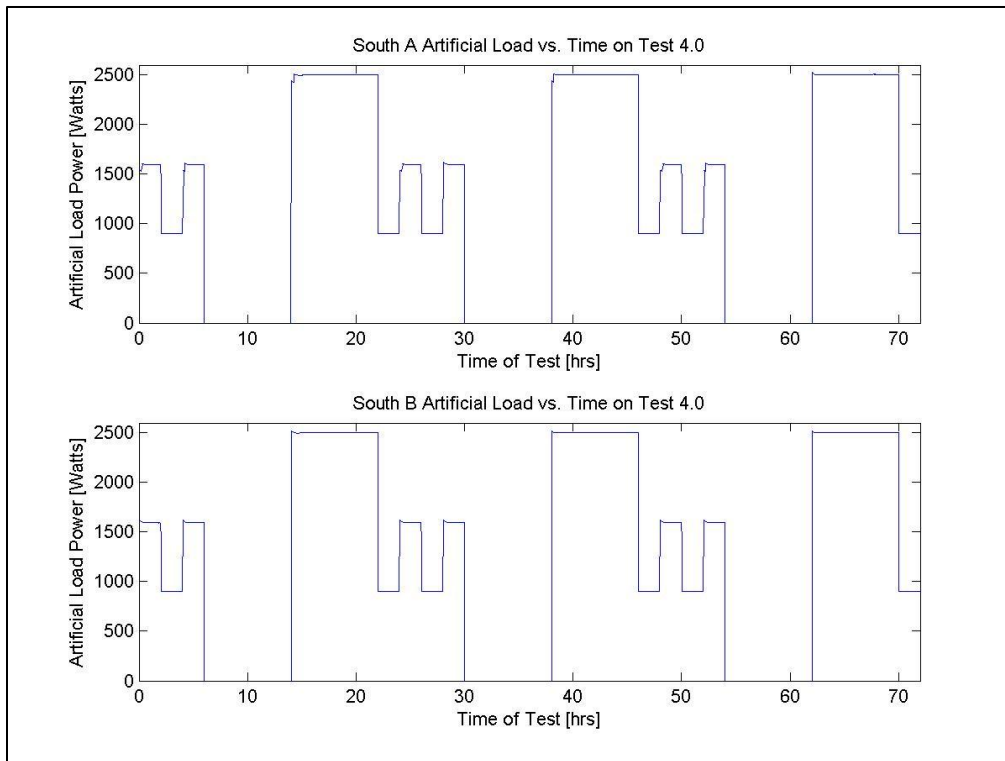
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-30.2389
	variance	9994.091
AHUB	mean	-7.23001
	variance	1950.015
difference		-23.0089



Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-0.04878	-9.79453	-134.172	-48.0051
	Internal	0.042361	-0.02161	-36.9366	-12.3053
	South	-0.13741	-0.14644	-56.5076	-18.9305
	West	-0.08186	-11.667	-113.395	-41.7148
	mean	-0.05642	-5.4074	-85.2529	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.01701	-0.19635	-0.02153	-0.0783
	Internal	0.055903	-0.0059	-19.64	-6.53001
	South	0.024826	0.047396	-0.06493	0.002431
	West	-0.11753	-0.0105	-66.8145	-22.3142
	mean	-0.01345	-0.04134	-21.6352	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	23.16512	1182.16	39265.34	13490.22
	Internal	8.017336	9.761791	2765.983	927.9207
	South	20.04064	19.57339	16675.89	5571.836
	West	21.97802	1659.161	33659.78	11780.31
	mean	18.30028	717.6641	23091.75	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	2.02E+01	2.06E+01	1.82E+01	19.65085
	Internal	8.26075	7.784147	1194.238	403.4275
	South	1.31E+01	2.14E+01	2.85E+01	20.98556
	West	18.80719	21.77107	17816.68	5952.42
	mean	15.08074	17.87345	4764.409	





**TEST 5.0**

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-3
AHUA	43.28097713
AHUB	43.24513023
% difference	0.08%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	18.12841	14.65745	10.49511	14.42699	14.60666
AHUB	18.01957	14.58656	10.63901	14.41504	13.64024
% difference	0.60%	0.48%	-1.37%	0.08%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-2.17796
	variance	3.609104
AHUB	mean [°F]	-2.31446
	variance	3.904535
difference		0.136504

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-2.16361	-2.25722	-2.3779	-2.26624
	Internal	-1.3842	-1.41072	-1.26926	-1.35472
	South	-2.33889	-2.42643	-2.50991	-2.42508
	West	-2.61494	-2.63972	-2.74271	-2.66579
	mean	-2.12541	-2.18352	-2.22494	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-2.58332	-2.63529	-2.70303	-2.64055
	Internal	-1.43649	-1.47016	-1.26374	-1.39013
	South	-2.39025	-2.50796	-2.53295	-2.47705
	West	-2.46311	-2.58161	-3.20566	-2.75013
	mean	-2.21829	-2.29876	-2.42634	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	2.9493	3.058216	3.193155	3.06689
	Internal	3.419593	3.440203	3.987556	3.615784
	South	3.059184	3.191689	3.289893	3.180256
	West	3.474499	3.529973	3.729612	3.578028
	mean	3.225644	3.30502	3.550054	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	3.257454	3.414338	3.500734	3.390842
	Internal	3.30E+00	3.27E+00	4.13E+00	3.567775
	South	3.145042	3.283721	3.320296	3.249687
	West	3.37E+00	3.557472	5.44E+00	4.121376
	mean	3.268649	3.381751	4.096859	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.459792
	variance	0.418659
AHUB	mean	1.367458
	variance	0.249974
difference		0.092333

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	1.921583	1.737542	0.72025	1.459792	0.418659
AHUB	1.857375	1.387	0.858	1.367458	0.249974

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.000604
	variance	0.000772
AHUB	mean	-5.96E-03
	variance	0.156746
difference		0.006564

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	0.001278	-7.99E-05	6.14E-04	0.000604
	variance	0.001026	0.000928	0.000362	
AHUB	mean	-0.00023	0.000353	-1.80E-02	-0.00596
	variance	0.001077	0.000794	0.468366	

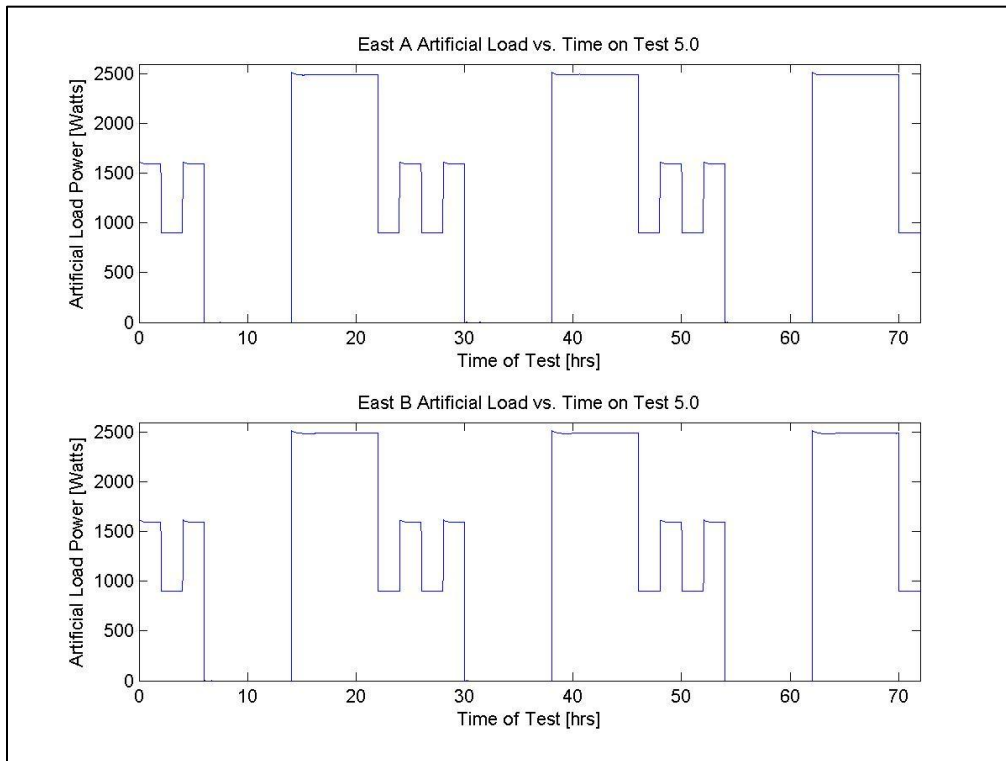
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	28.12132
	variance	67.39729
AHUB	mean	26.67405
	variance	42.76123
difference		1.447271

Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	28.27233	24.54704	38.13008	30.31649	49.25868
	Internal	27.01433	26.03058	14.75188	22.59893	46.42415
	South	18.05492	21.54921	32.50033	24.03482	56.80121
	West	27.32183	36.96938	42.31392	35.53504	57.73362
	mean	25.16585	27.27405	31.92405		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	19.57721	37.57221	24.99621	27.38188	85.22356
	Internal	28.01879	28.0635	14.17508	23.41913	64.08973
	South	21.31254	30.43571	33.08725	28.2785	38.1511
	West	26.84175	33.04742	22.96092	27.61669	25.88477
	mean	23.93757	32.27971	23.80486		

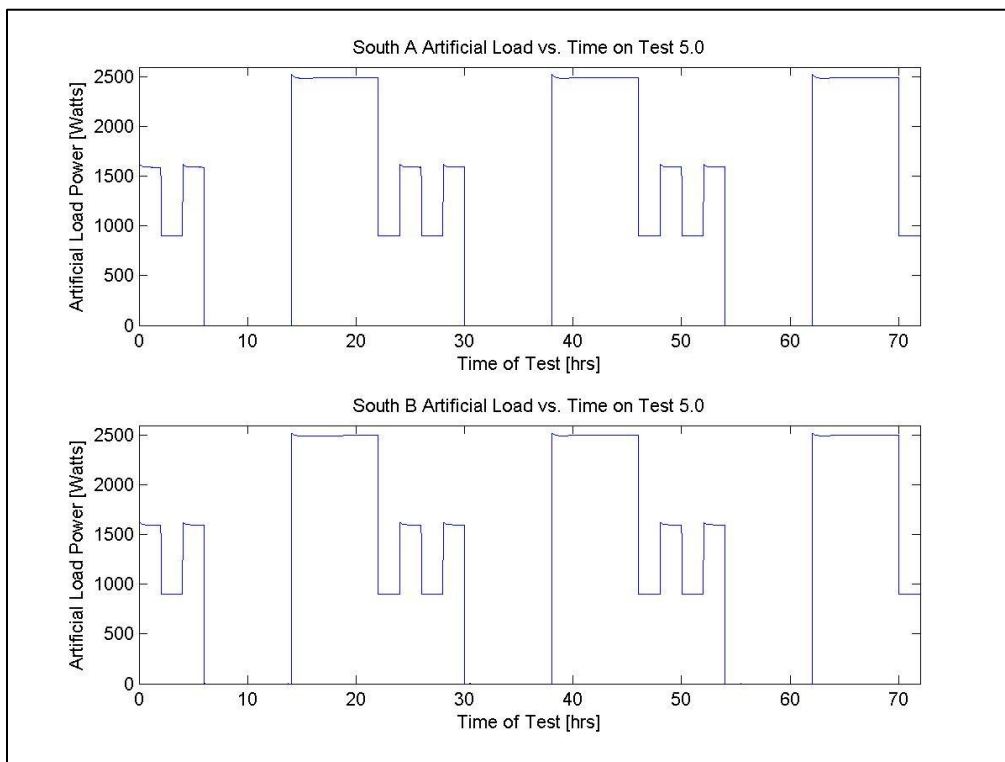
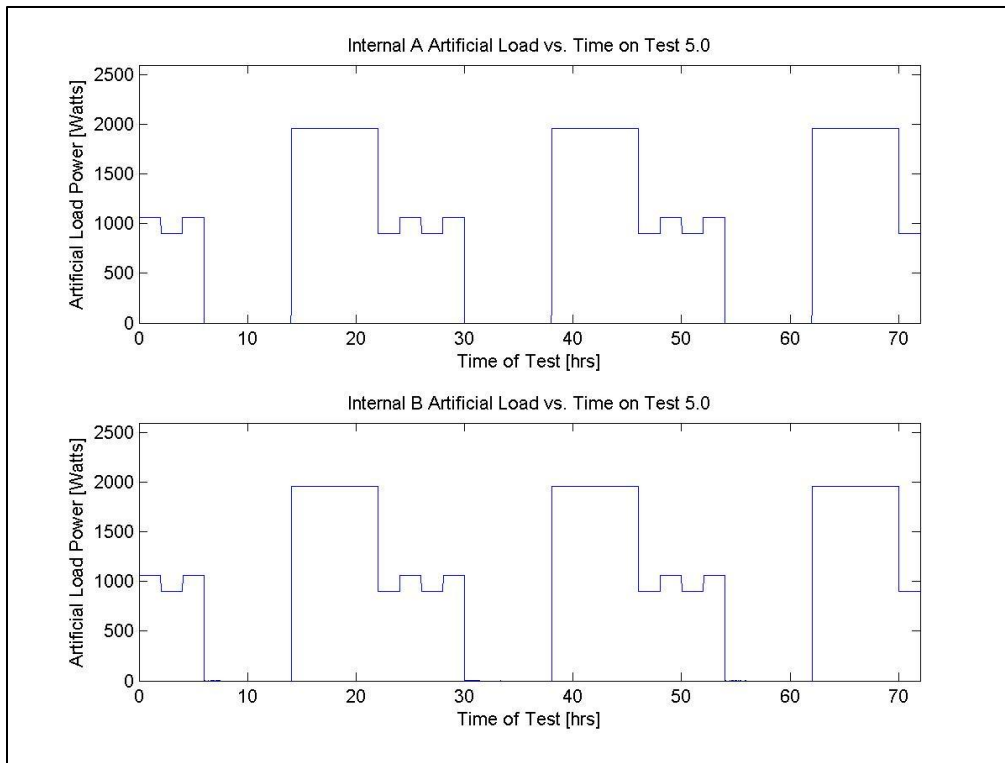
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-1.28963
	variance	97.21548
AHUB	mean	-2.16926
	variance	210.6492
difference		0.87963

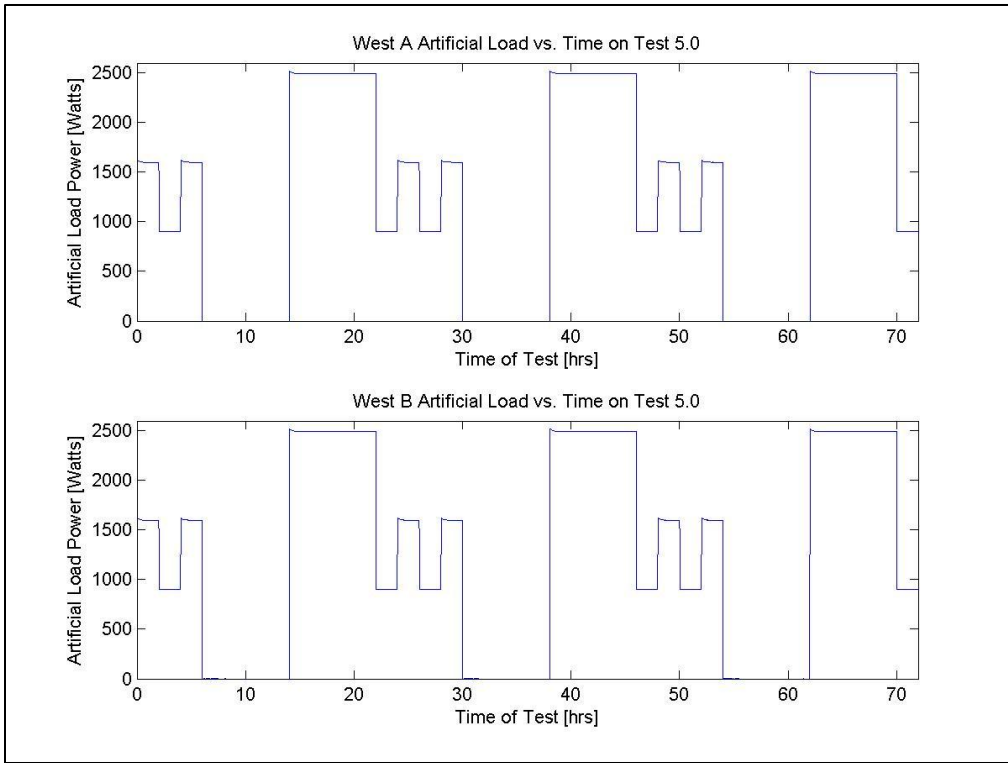
Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.23776	0.171528	-0.05729	0.117332
	Internal	0.016753	-0.05816	-15.7108	-5.25072
	South	-0.00304	0.065017	-0.0349	0.009028
	West	-0.09688	0.059635	-0.06519	-0.03414
	mean	0.03865	0.059505	-3.96704	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.30564	0.043663	0.007813	-0.08472
	Internal	-0.00095	-0.05686	-25.3491	-8.46898
	South	-0.18811	-0.1434	0.019444	-0.10402
	West	0.007552	-0.05712	-0.00833	-0.0193
	mean	-0.12179	-0.05343	-6.33255	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	23.26734	20.04752	15.71149	19.67545
	Internal	8.837226	9.230545	768.0165	262.0281
	South	20.09371	8.563427	12.06964	13.57559
	West	20.06859	19.12319	15.15596	18.11591
	mean	18.06672	14.24117	202.7384	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	2.15E+01	1.67E+01	1.04E+01	16.18336
	Internal	7.859222	7.420746	1796.009	603.763
	South	1.95E+01	1.82E+01	1.35E+01	17.07895
	West	10.84551	11.74204	9.061019	10.54952
	mean	14.9343	13.51356	457.2332	









## APPENDIX B: TEST SERIES 2 RESULTS TABLES AND GRAPHS

### TEST 2.1a

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-6
AHUA	44.01866428
AHUB	50.46723947
% difference	-14.65%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	13.33962	15.34585	15.3332	14.67289	1.333245
AHUB	19.85371	17.19587	13.41767	16.82241	10.46025
% difference	-48.83%	-12.06%	12.49%	-14.65%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-0.78737
	variance	2.213394
AHUB	mean [°F]	-0.90967
	variance	1.763165
difference		0.122293

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-1.21297	-0.97694	-1.06136	-1.08375
	Internal	0.171806	0.079044	0.049718	0.100189
	South	-1.21462	-0.80056	-0.79597	-0.93705
	West	-1.24519	-1.30782	-1.13366	-1.22889
	mean	-0.87524	-0.75157	-0.73532	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-1.29145	-1.20734	-1.23919	-1.24599
	Internal	-0.288	-0.34071	0.124499	-0.16807
	South	-1.19439	-0.86496	-0.74541	-0.93492
	West	-1.2358	-1.49469	-1.13858	-1.28969
	mean	-1.00241	-0.97692	-0.74967	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	1.094229	0.989366	0.958447	1.014014
	Internal	3.467752	3.11909	3.04813	3.211657
	South	1.274745	1.659039	1.636738	1.523507
	West	1.731497	2.041306	2.108203	1.960335
	mean	1.892056	1.9522	1.937879	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.174714	1.127618	1.052861	1.118398
	Internal	1.676464	1.625787	3.066846	2.123032
	South	1.109195	1.111631	1.272387	1.164404
	West	1.242872	1.926075	2.049403	1.73945
	mean	1.300811	1.447778	1.860374	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.741417
	variance	0.002724
AHUB	mean	1.100708
	variance	0.116112
difference		-0.35929

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	0.6915	0.737125	0.795625	0.741417	0.002724
AHUB	1.44216667	1.099292	0.760667	1.100708	0.116112

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.00063
	variance	0.000472
AHUB	mean	-0.01079
	variance	0.467765
difference		0.01016

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.00119	-0.00016	-0.00055	-0.00063
	variance	0.000422	0.000474	0.00052	
AHUB	mean	0.000474	-0.03185	-0.001	-0.01079
	variance	0.000491	1.402335	0.000453	

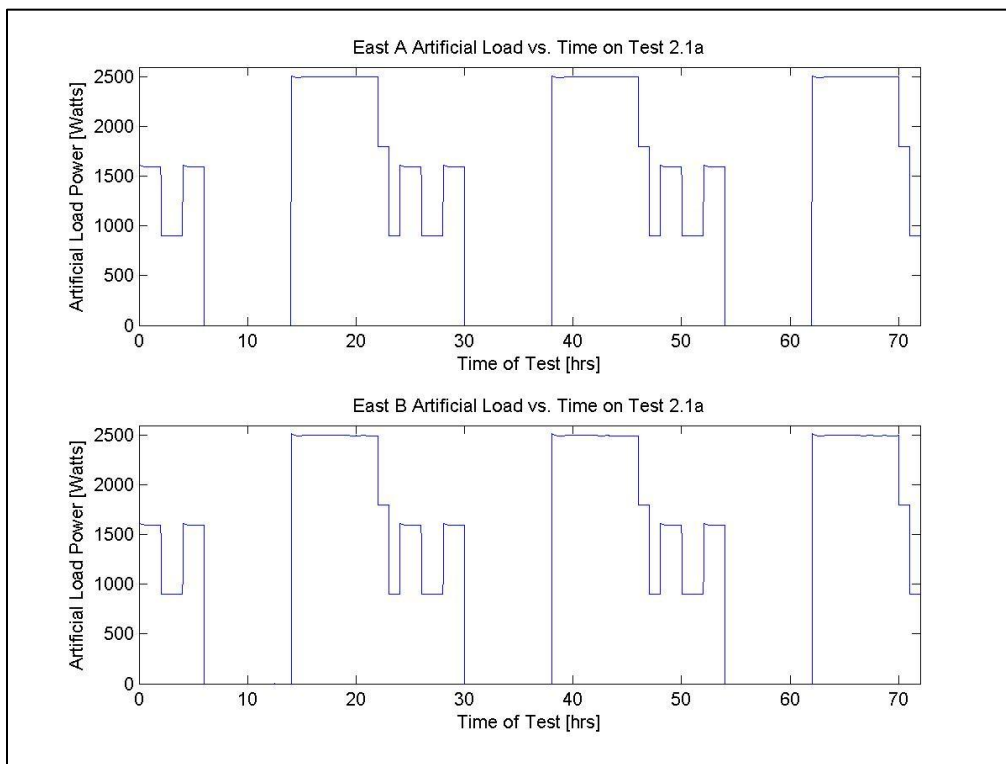
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	37.58582
	variance	77.16903
AHUB	mean	34.75559
	variance	68.23776
difference		2.830226

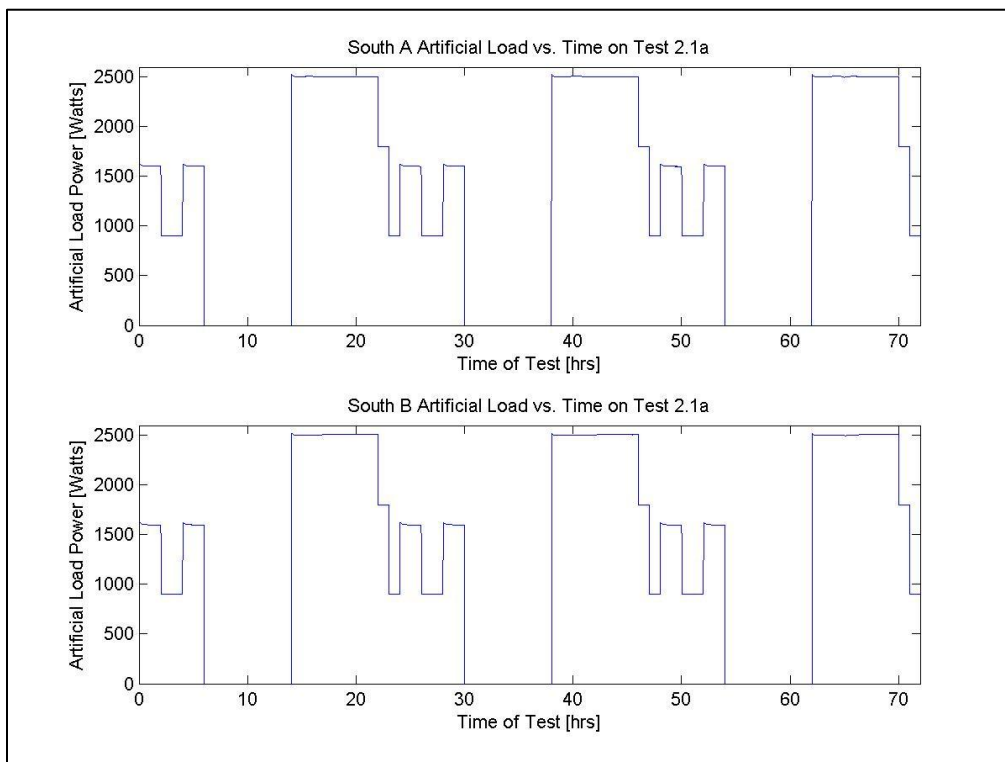
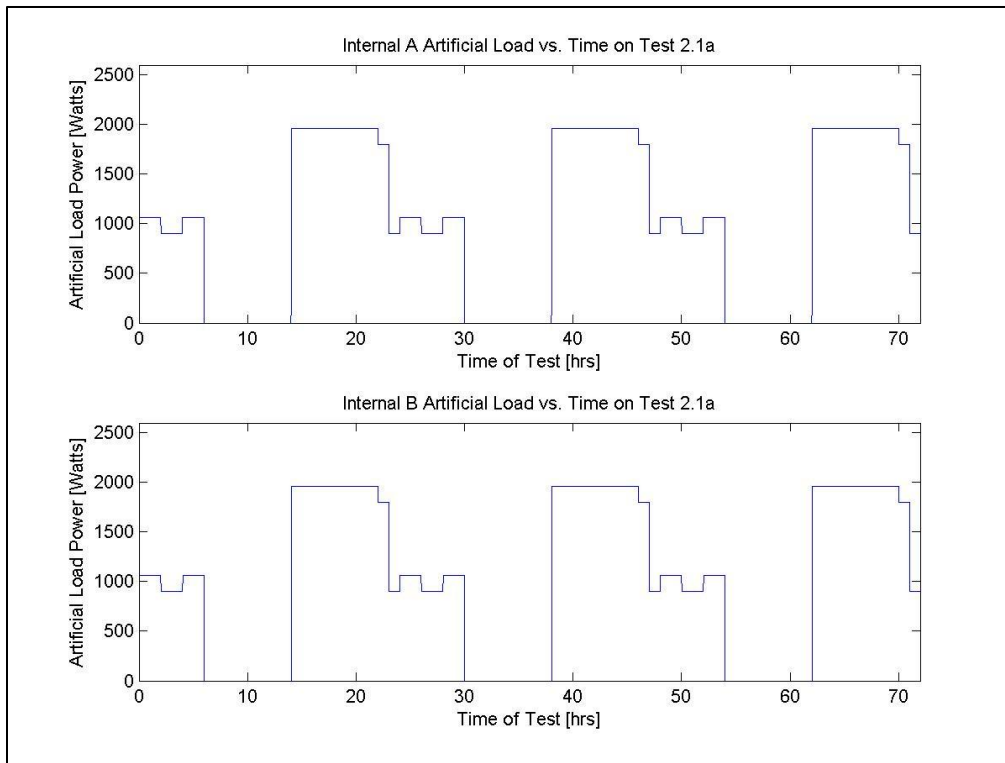
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	41.56392	40.11458	38.87992	40.18614	1.804804
	Internal	24.06963	23.0995	26.65613	24.60842	3.380118
	South	36.94754	39.91075	43.56954	40.14261	11.00304
	West	46.291	38.3795	51.54783	45.40611	43.93852
	mean	37.21802	35.37608	40.16335		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	37.55625	37.79946	41.08037	38.81203	3.873837
	Internal	32.12908	33.55125	11.43654	25.70563	153.2107
	South	32.4065	42.28958	40.74713	38.48107	28.27009
	West	32.40063	40.89175	34.77858	36.02365	19.18745
	mean	33.62311	38.63301	32.01066		

Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-13.021
	variance	2925.467
AHUB	mean	-8.90533
	variance	2199.918
difference		-4.11564

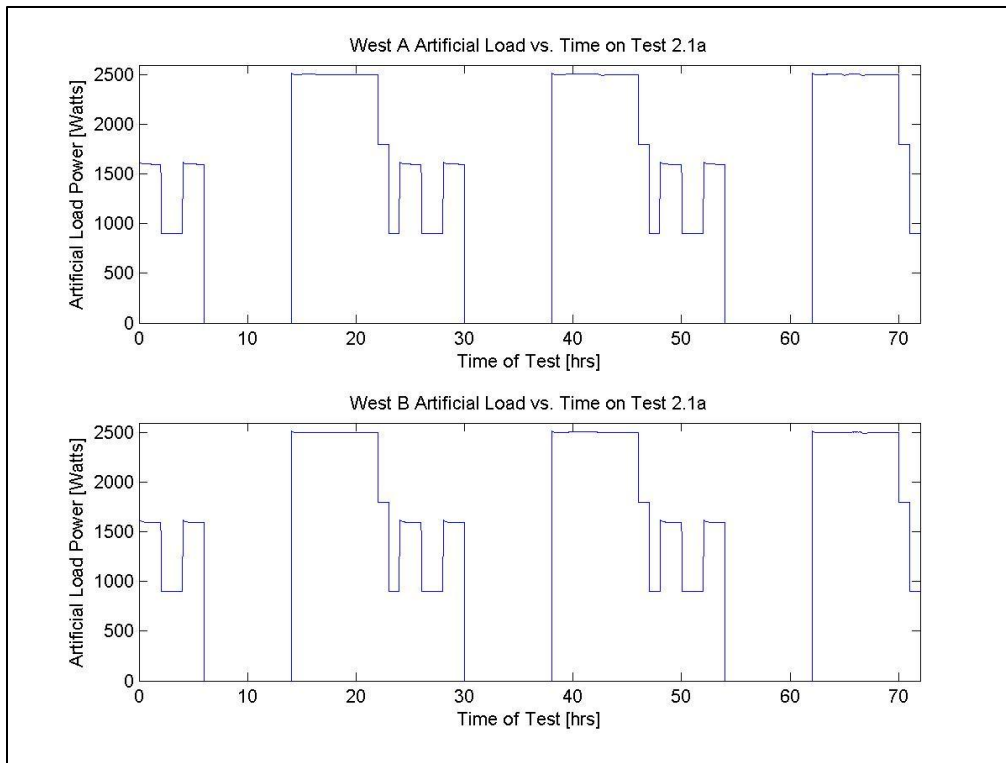
Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.087326	-0.002	-0.0441	0.013744
	Internal	-18.8758	-16.4161	-15.5728	-16.9549
	South	-5.5072	-20.1921	-20.2773	-15.3255
	West	-15.1302	-22.4753	-21.8462	-19.8172
	mean	-9.85647	-14.7714	-14.4351	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.12005	-0.08455	-0.02075	-0.07512
	Internal	-0.04835	-0.02813	-32.9685	-11.015
	South	-0.10634	0.040712	-30.9846	-10.3501
	West	0.040712	-0.02396	-42.5602	-14.1811
	mean	-0.05851	-0.02398	-26.6335	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	21.77353	19.03243	20.43794	20.41463
	Internal	1235.08	1097.696	1087.206	1139.994
	South	944.3781	6153.792	6228.128	4442.099
	West	4935.867	6261.336	6228.326	5808.51
	mean	1784.275	3382.964	3391.025	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	15.97123	14.55322	15.0568	15.19375
	Internal	14.34763	24.0798	1897.418	645.2819
	South	21.25535	21.50411	9119.684	3054.148
	West	13.61375	23.98672	12325.62	4121.074
	mean	16.29699	21.03096	5839.445	









### TEST 2.1b

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-6
AHUA	55.90979232
AHUB	46.9588971
% difference	16.01%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	22.82817	19.05931	14.02231	18.6366	19.5198
AHUB	15.599	15.72115	15.63874	15.65297	0.003882
% difference	31.67%	17.51%	-11.53%	16.01%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-0.7109
	variance	2.130692
AHUB	mean [°F]	-0.79495
	variance	1.69751
difference		0.084048

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-1.03926	-1.10037	-1.0358	-1.05848
	Internal	-0.01655	0.047558	0.426457	0.152487
	South	-0.89702	-0.81545	-0.77804	-0.83017
	West	-1.23679	-1.18643	-0.8991	-1.10744
	mean	-0.79741	-0.76367	-0.57162	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-1.24458	-1.28142	-1.25564	-1.26055
	Internal	-0.12213	-0.08404	-0.084	-0.09672
	South	-0.69094	-0.65752	-0.71104	-0.6865
	West	-1.1293	-1.19546	-1.08329	-1.13602
	mean	-0.79674	-0.80461	-0.78349	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.958152	0.983948	0.951984	0.964695
	Internal	2.593941	2.821429	4.271428	3.228933
	South	1.137294	1.293955	1.551426	1.327558
	West	1.376613	1.501773	2.836148	1.904845
	mean	1.5165	1.650276	2.402746	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.086522	1.06828	1.108611	1.087804
	Internal	2.330237	2.360142	2.333098	2.341159
	South	1.242605	1.183768	1.154417	1.193597
	West	1.291286	1.517403	1.198298	1.335662
	mean	1.487662	1.532399	1.448606	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.252764
	variance	0.40576
AHUB	mean	0.94425
	variance	0.002692
difference		0.308514

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	1.795291667	1.411625	0.551375	1.252764	0.40576
AHUB	0.927916667	1.002333	0.9025	0.94425	0.002692

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.0006
	variance	0.000791
AHUB	mean	-0.0013
	variance	0.000743
difference		0.000701

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.00121	-0.00049	-8.82E-05	-0.0006
	variance	0.001036	0.000934	0.000403	
AHUB	mean	-0.00224	-0.00123	-0.00043	-0.0013
	variance	0.000828	0.00071	0.000692	

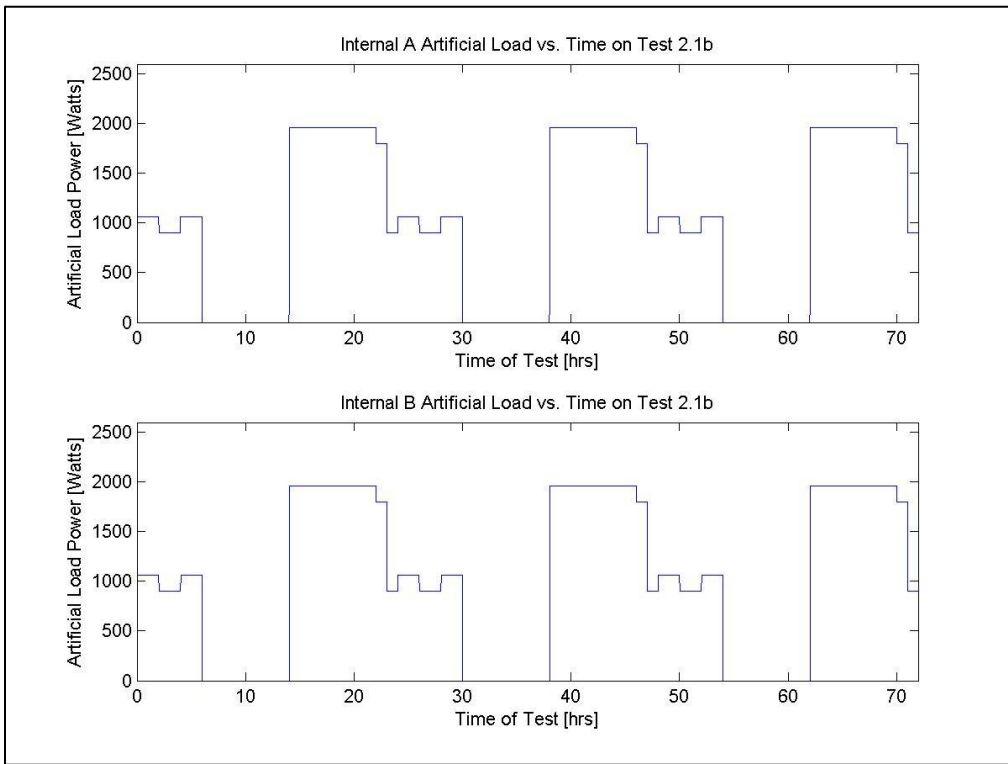
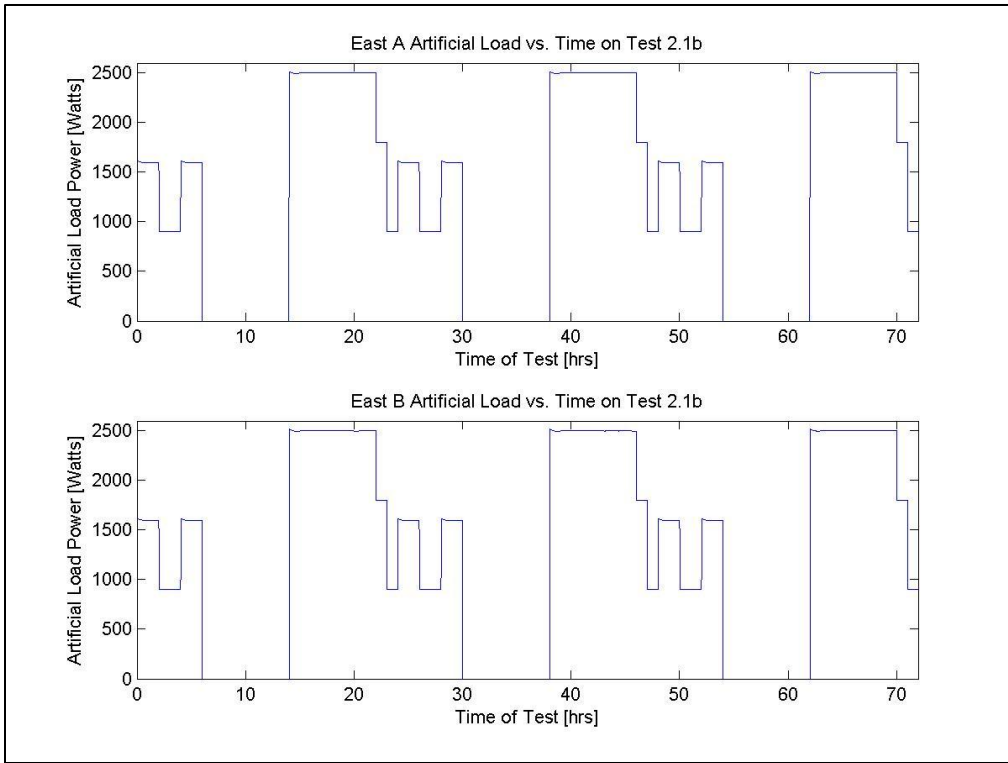
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	32.24026
	variance	83.76938
AHUB	mean	33.20001
	variance	53.17159
difference		-0.95975

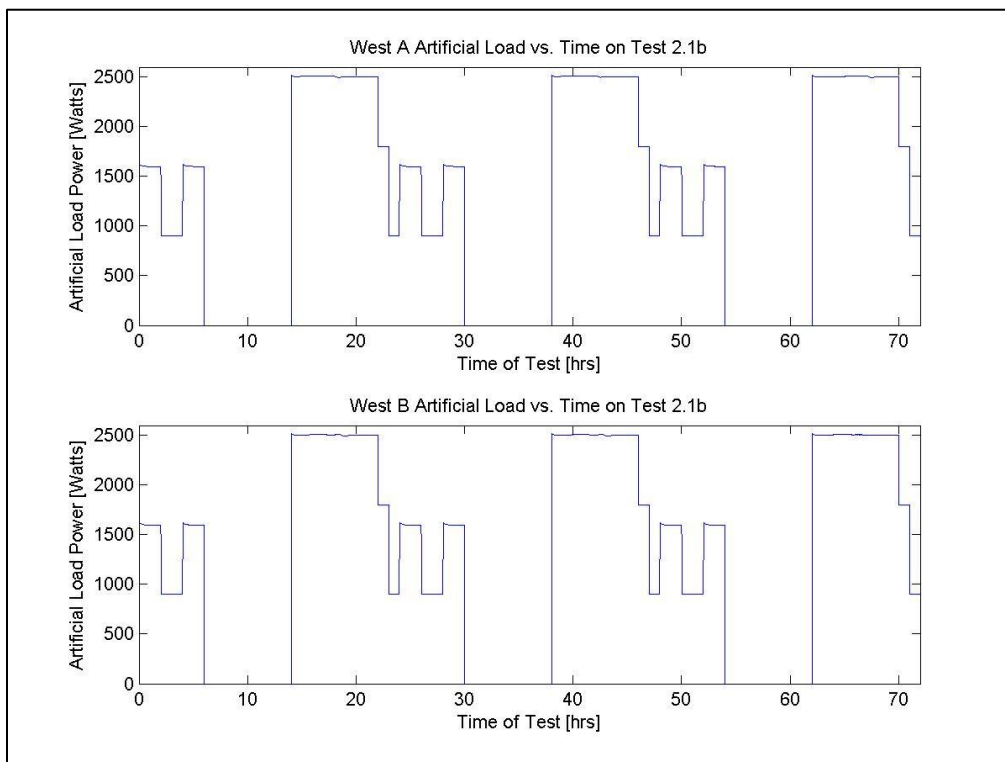
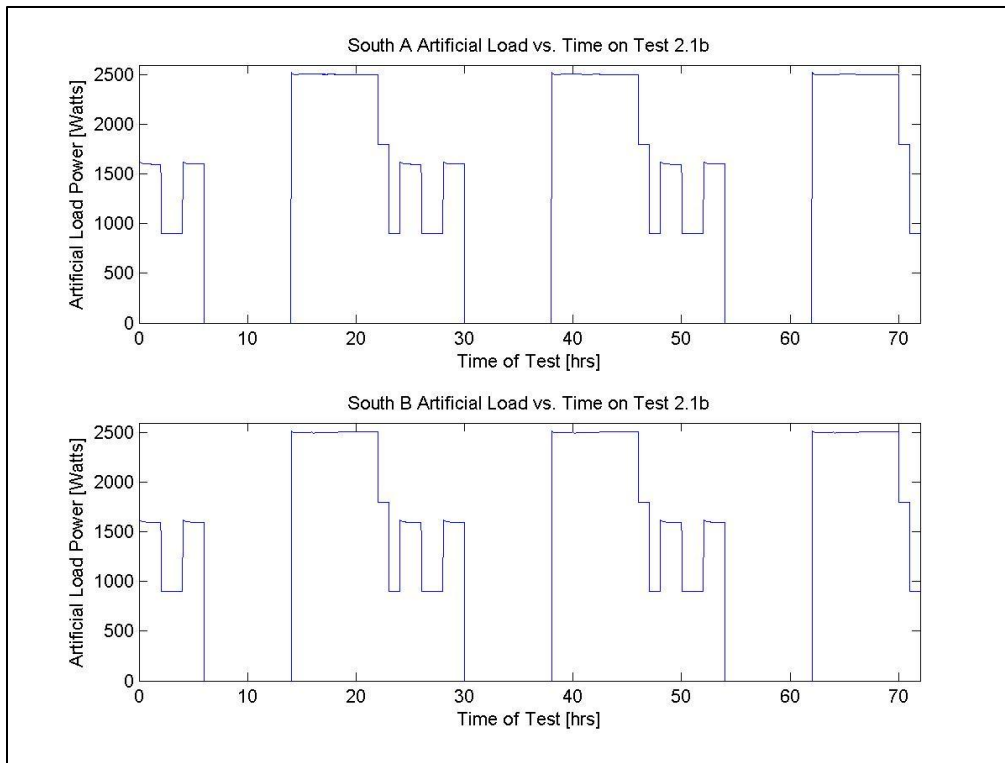
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	21.2845	27.52158	29.63938	26.14849	18.86503
	Internal	33.00925	26.13458	14.15325	24.43236	91.06035
	South	37.29592	44.36321	43.22033	41.62649	14.39191
	West	41.76133	37.04075	31.45904	36.75371	26.5961
	mean	33.33775	33.76503	29.618		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	26.48442	28.85196	41.16142	32.16593	62.09039
	Internal	24.27017	27.28858	21.05738	24.20538	9.710138
	South	38.74638	39.49233	42.93004	40.38958	4.97956
	West	34.47179	37.93458	35.71108	36.03915	3.078454
	mean	30.99319	33.39186	35.21498		

Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-13.7087
	variance	3437.039
AHUB	mean	-11.086
	variance	2207.948
difference		-2.62271

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.348264	0.131076	-0.01884	0.153501
	Internal	0.024913	-0.09063	-31.8426	-10.6361
	South	0.032378	-11.8666	-47.5324	-19.7889
	West	0.322569	-16.8204	-57.1924	-24.5634
	mean	0.182031	-7.16163	-34.1466	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	0.027951	-0.0092	-0.05252	-0.01126
	Internal	-16.2343	-14.0319	-16.0853	-15.4505
	South	-17.3107	-17.9207	-16.5897	-17.2737
	West	-10.6937	-13.5887	-10.5435	-11.6086
	mean	-11.0527	-11.3876	-10.8178	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	20.96178	20.63289	17.5402	19.71162
	Internal	14.93457	16.68892	1716.918	582.8471
	South	25.66868	2109.855	13860.49	5332.005
	West	168.7664	2804.371	15777.54	6250.226
	mean	57.58287	1237.887	7843.122	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	12.69191	12.86247	17.60509	14.38649
	Internal	1133.735	1135.091	1089.068	1119.298
	South	5706.922	5891.892	5289.796	5629.537
	West	1490.965	2241.786	1938.867	1890.539
	mean	2086.079	2320.408	2083.834	





**TEST 2.2a**

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-6
AHUA	43.17386232
AHUB	49.95628943
% difference	-15.71%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	13.70022	13.85255	15.62108	14.39129	1.140102
AHUB	19.81637	16.61398	13.52594	16.6521	9.893473
% difference	-44.64%	-19.93%	13.41%	-15.71%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-0.78368
	variance	1.730546
AHUB	mean [°F]	-0.83947
	variance	1.424626
difference		0.055787



Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-1.05637	-0.91524	-0.90533	-0.95898
	Internal	0.054262	-0.02777	0.112494	0.04633
	South	-1.13992	-1.04487	-0.99561	-1.06013
	West	-1.21538	-1.17852	-1.09193	-1.16194
	mean	-0.83935	-0.7916	-0.72009	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-1.27477	-1.19252	-1.16993	-1.21241
	Internal	-0.31576	-0.36135	0.066168	-0.20365
	South	-1.10079	-0.95893	-0.89613	-0.98528
	West	-1.03334	-0.99348	-0.84278	-0.95653
	mean	-0.93117	-0.87657	-0.71067	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.963202	0.947471	0.954135	0.954936
	Internal	3.107815	2.787878	3.007746	2.967813
	South	0.973376	0.938761	0.964437	0.958858
	West	1.031218	1.040186	1.201101	1.090835
	mean	1.518903	1.428574	1.531855	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.039133	0.986431	0.977294	1.000953
	Internal	1.65428	1.551016	2.824462	2.00992
	South	1.013025	0.965227	0.959744	0.979332
	West	0.998117	1.073035	1.169847	1.080333
	mean	1.176139	1.143927	1.482837	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.880486
	variance	0.000722
AHUB	mean	1.082097
	variance	0.127418
difference		-0.20161

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	0.907291667	0.853542	0.880625	0.880486	0.000722
AHUB	1.469208333	1.011125	0.765958	1.082097	0.127418

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.002702
	variance	0.00071
AHUB	mean	-0.0001
	variance	0.000436
difference		0.002804

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	0.002542	0.003097	2.47E-03	0.002702
	variance	0.000826	0.000562	0.000743	
AHUB	mean	-0.00011	0.000128	-0.00032	-0.0001
	variance	0.000525	0.000413	0.000371	

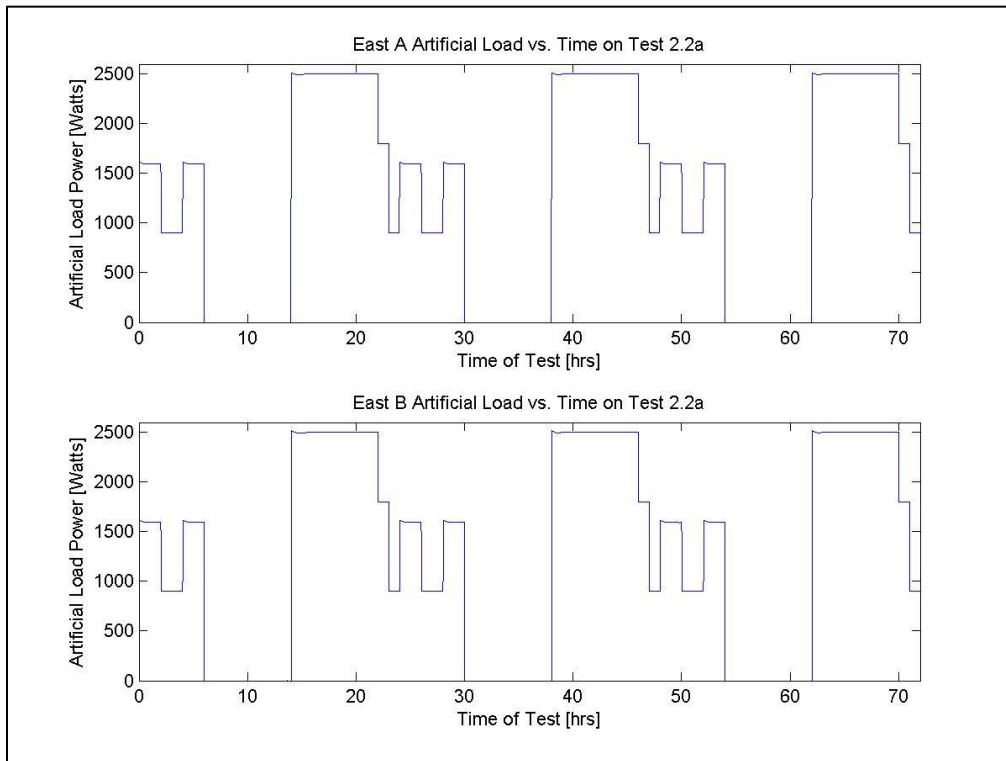
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	36.71073
	variance	75.36977
AHUB	mean	34.71182
	variance	82.63293
difference		1.998903

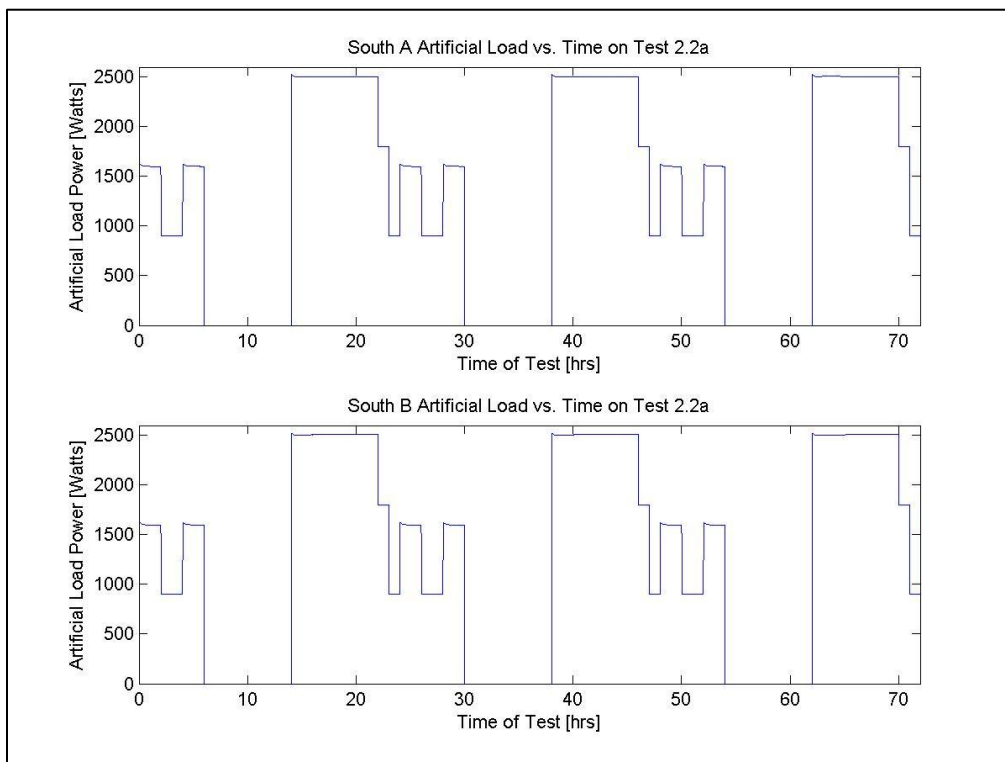
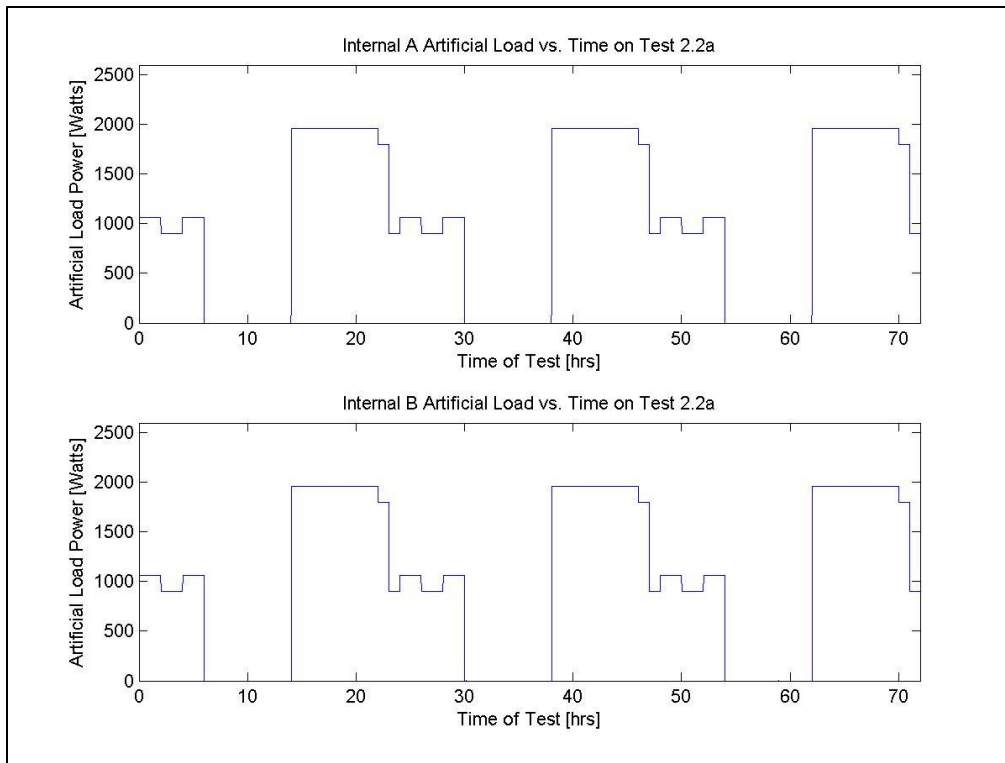
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	33.27504	40.88092	30.03596	34.73064	30.99235
	Internal	42.68175	37.60925	37.68875	39.32658	8.444438
	South	24.82713	23.3935	45.956	31.39221	159.5918
	West	29.51221	43.07213	51.59608	41.39347	124.0378
	mean	32.57403	36.23895	41.3192		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	36.28454	42.01575	23.96742	34.08924	85.05011
	Internal	40.19867	34.02792	10.565	28.26386	244.4568
	South	36.72404	35.18108	35.1985	35.70121	0.784717
	West	43.18096	39.43229	39.76571	40.79299	4.3046
	mean	39.09705	37.66426	27.37416		

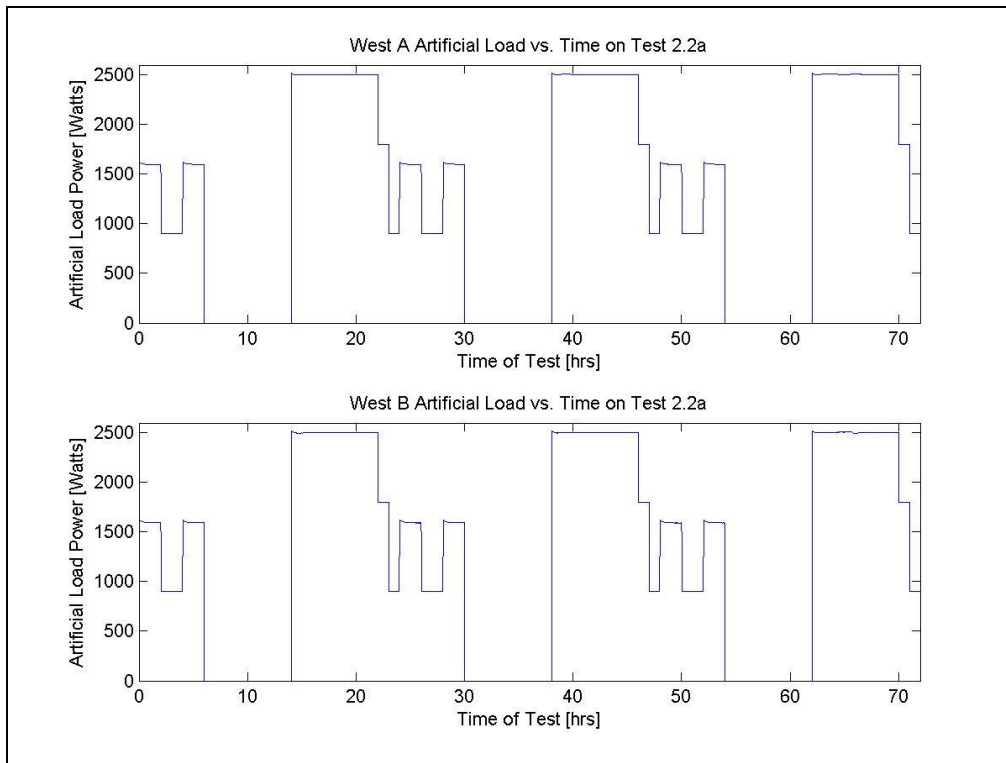
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.28218
	variance	134.6213
AHUB	mean	-5.22099
	variance	1037.286
difference		4.938809

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.006337	-0.00399	-0.00148	0.000289
	Internal	-0.77231	-0.43464	-0.53082	-0.57925
	South	0.013455	-0.01345	0.055469	0.01849
	West	0.014497	-0.07101	-1.64818	-0.56823
	mean	-0.18451	-0.13077	-0.53125	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.07023	0.003906	-0.06215	-0.04282
	Internal	0.054688	-0.03672	-32.814	-10.932
	South	0.104253	-0.00234	-0.13403	-0.01071
	West	-0.00443	0.002604	-29.6934	-9.89841
	mean	0.021072	-0.00814	-15.6759	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	31.81249	26.74575	28.01026	28.85617
	Internal	299.6458	210.9455	207.533	239.3747
	South	19.75285	17.76916	71.21946	36.24716
	West	22.26604	31.06319	646.8821	233.4038
	mean	93.3693	71.63089	238.4112	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	17.1943	16.50479	10.05855	14.58588
	Internal	21.76477	29.75867	1908.745	653.423
	South	19.34053	17.06177	36.70451	24.36894
	West	16.5252	16.48247	8712.691	2915.233
	mean	18.7062	19.95193	2667.05	







### TEST 2.2b

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-6
AHUA	66.43631352
AHUB	60.76872032
% difference	8.53%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	23.64715	19.09068	23.69849	22.14544	6.999325
AHUB	19.33787	20.64526	20.78558	20.25624	0.637471
% difference	18.22%	-8.14%	12.29%	8.53%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-0.64428
	variance	1.866947
AHUB	mean [°F]	-0.77496
	variance	1.290087
difference		0.13068

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-1.10152	-0.69212	-0.45981	-0.75115
	Internal	-0.14757	0.289559	-0.04208	0.033303
	South	-1.1341	-0.73649	-0.6262	-0.83227
	West	-1.28375	-0.82595	-0.97136	-1.02702
	mean	-0.91674	-0.49125	-0.52486	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-1.20753	-0.93353	-0.7164	-0.95249
	Internal	-0.34277	-0.28126	-0.31646	-0.3135
	South	-0.94345	-0.68835	-0.58348	-0.73843
	West	-1.40268	-0.98258	-0.90105	-1.09544
	mean	-0.97411	-0.72143	-0.62935	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	1.015458	0.789902	0.793645	0.866335
	Internal	2.348499	3.984606	2.769605	3.034236
	South	0.973181	1.222881	0.988639	1.061567
	West	1.217878	2.494079	1.293035	1.66833
	mean	1.388754	2.122867	1.461231	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.075268	0.968202	0.76351	0.93566
	Internal	1.62E+00	1.74E+00	1.72E+00	1.691676
	South	0.873569	0.866859	0.850235	0.863555
	West	1.52E+00	1.069032	1.05E+00	1.211748
	mean	1.272235	1.160353	1.094391	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.756556
	variance	0.226402
AHUB	mean	2.068583
	variance	0.006575
difference		-0.31203

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	2.2845	1.360833	1.624333	1.756556	0.226402
AHUB	2.149833333	1.987667	2.06825	2.068583	0.006575

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.00057
	variance	0.001778
AHUB	mean	0.039629
	variance	0.009451
difference		-0.0402

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.00186	-8.19E-05	2.37E-04	-0.00057
	variance	0.001843	0.001692	0.0018	
AHUB	mean	0.062438	0.008733	0.047717	0.039629
	variance	0.013512	0.003767	0.009546	



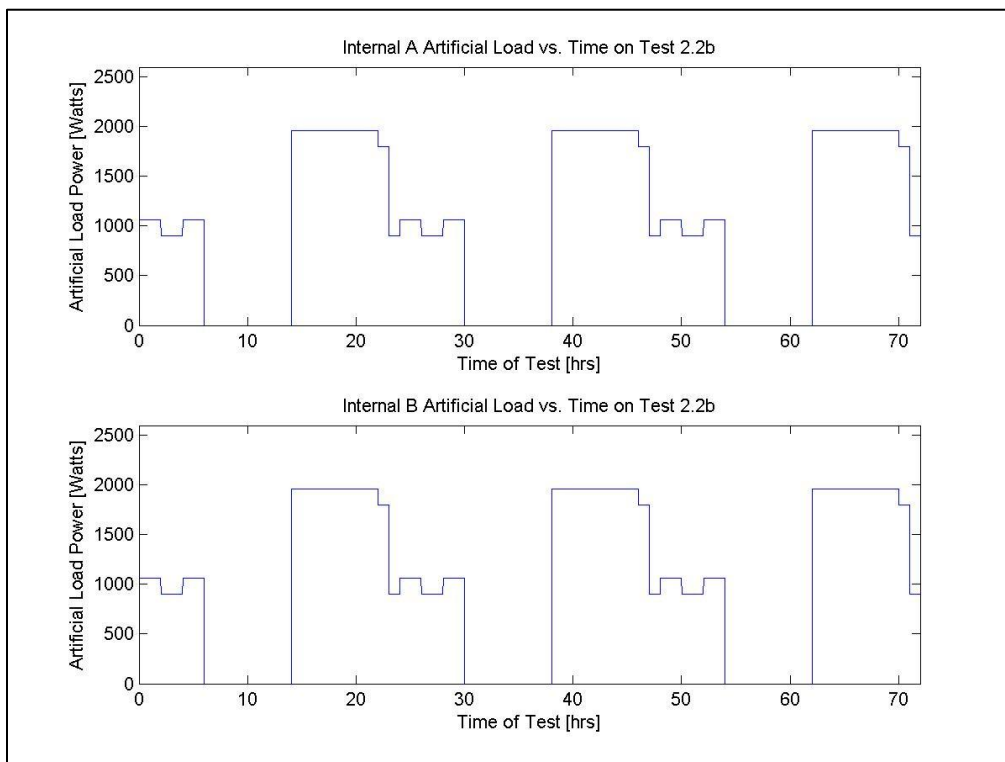
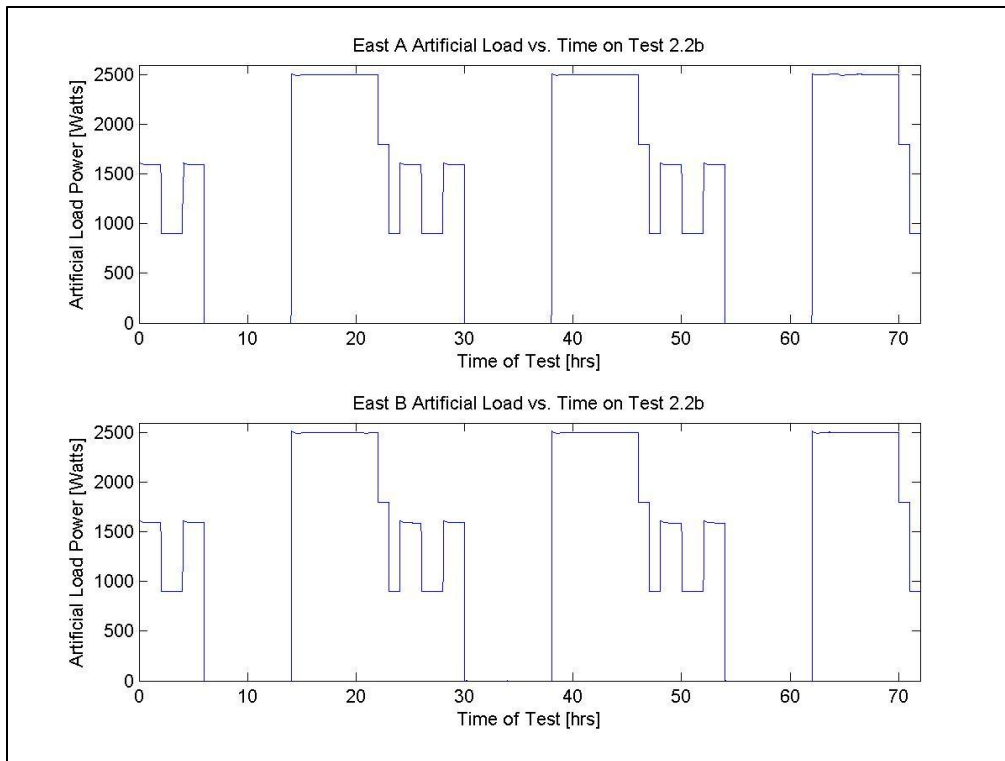
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	34.18119
	variance	62.01452
AHUB	mean	45.15715
	variance	60.99215
difference		-10.976

Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	22.81529	38.95096	39.01829	33.59485	87.15025
	Internal	28.61779	25.51025	29.43313	27.85372	4.285089
	South	27.33538	33.4065	47.29288	36.01158	104.6653
	West	35.16704	36.01921	46.60758	39.26461	40.62098
	mean	28.48388	33.47173	40.58797		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	39.66958	40.16629	39.87417	39.90335	0.062318
	Internal	59.50738	55.88392	57.87354	57.75494	3.292912
	South	41.49163	42.9405	45.09988	43.17733	3.296935
	West	39.84842	40.31358	39.21688	39.79296	0.302999
	mean	45.12925	44.82607	45.51611		

Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-13.5117
	variance	3545.013
AHUB	mean	-0.26632
	variance	111.8046
difference		-13.2454

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-0.2553	-1.31189	-2.90538	-1.49086
	Internal	-0.01328	-30.356	0.228385	-10.047
	South	0.217622	-51.5637	-3.27179	-18.206
	West	-0.01563	-73.1066	0.212674	-24.3032
	mean	-0.01664	-39.0845	-1.43403	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.08125	0.094184	-0.06849	-0.01852
	Internal	-2.31493	-0.08264	-0.42726	-0.94161
	South	-0.06016	0.022743	-0.20061	-0.07934
	West	0.040365	0.007986	-0.12578	-0.02581
	mean	-0.60399	0.010569	-0.20553	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	21.06683	85.88994	550.4591	219.1386
	Internal	10.19489	1579.355	30.67936	540.0765
	South	20.40688	13814.54	520.0111	4784.987
	West	18.25091	18971.67	184.8898	6391.603
	mean	17.47988	8612.865	321.5098	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	3.68E+01	3.17E+01	3.57E+01	34.74846
	Internal	404.6781	196.8273	197.5917	266.3657
	South	7.06E+01	9.07E+01	1.22E+02	94.34995
	West	52.65765	52.2141	46.46353	50.44509
	mean	141.1947	92.86229	100.3749	





**TEST 2.3a**

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-6
AHUA	59.39611958
AHUB	60.23032318
% difference	-1.40%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	21.76851	19.64311	17.9845	19.79871	3.597846
AHUB	24.02777	19.31117	16.89139	20.07677	13.17158
% difference	-10.38%	1.69%	6.08%	-1.40%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-0.54509
	variance	1.588596
AHUB	mean [°F]	-0.70901
	variance	1.353481
difference		0.163919

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-0.67543	-0.75839	-0.86248	-0.76543
	Internal	-0.01024	0.052819	0.063453	0.035346
	South	-0.65223	-0.25079	-0.21425	-0.37242
	West	-1.07327	-1.13378	-1.02652	-1.07786
	mean	-0.60279	-0.52253	-0.50995	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.87014	-1.03661	-1.04021	-0.98232
	Internal	-0.38415	-0.28469	0.137198	-0.17721
	South	-0.64831	-0.75257	-0.81287	-0.73792
	West	-0.9501	-0.98484	-0.88082	-0.93859
	mean	-0.71318	-0.76468	-0.64918	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.788068	0.803015	0.976093	0.855725
	Internal	2.742947	2.857626	2.989699	2.863424
	South	1.277374	0.441602	0.483198	0.734058
	West	1.168364	1.179908	1.123879	1.157383
	mean	1.494188	1.320538	1.393217	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	0.83465	0.957573	0.950812	0.914345
	Internal	1.51E+00	1.75E+00	3.13E+00	2.127015
	South	0.817047	0.851013	0.937134	0.868398
	West	1.08E+00	1.016826	9.96E-01	1.032375
	mean	1.060486	1.143036	1.503077	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.970722
	variance	0.048847
AHUB	mean	1.194278
	variance	0.106322
difference		0.776444

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	2.069541667	1.717542	2.125083	1.970722	0.048847
AHUB	1.54325	1.142208	0.897375	1.194278	0.106322

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.39133
	variance	0.077616
AHUB	mean	0.059137
	variance	0.013835
difference		-0.45047

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.36292	-4.12E-01	-3.99E-01	-0.39133
	variance	0.086945	0.074386	0.070327	
AHUB	mean	-0.0002	0.001058	0.176554	0.059137
	variance	0.000655	0.000871	0.019302	

Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	60.88244
	variance	297.5042
AHUB	mean	36.14549
	variance	52.08469
difference		24.73695

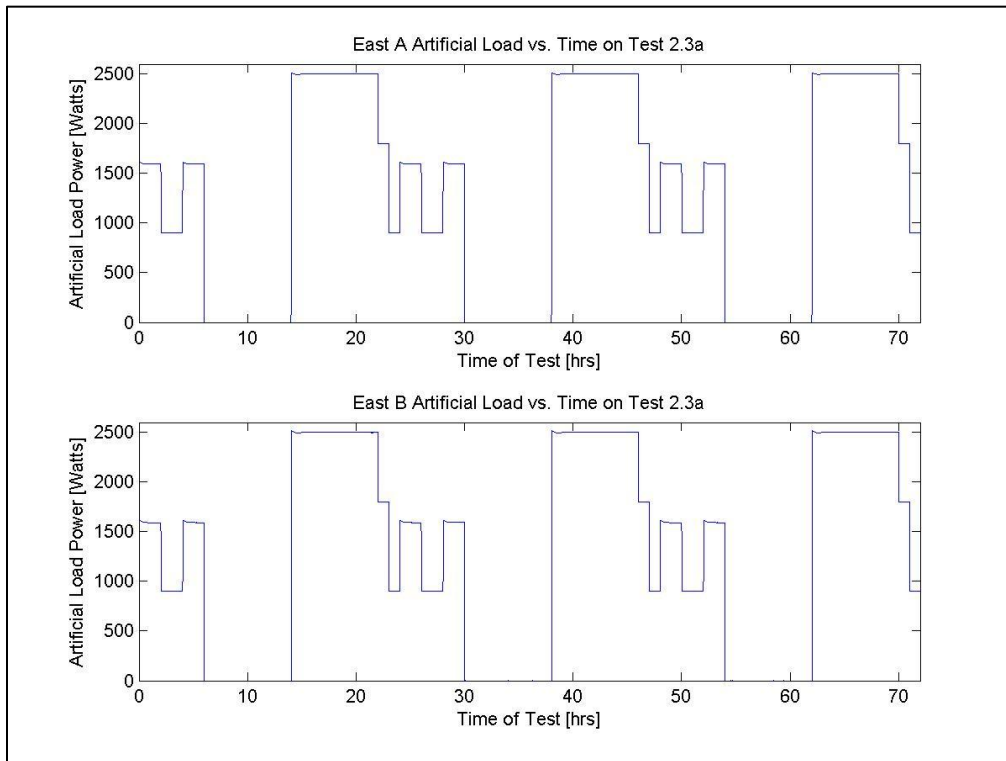
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	46.00571	43.23392	49.66996	46.30319	10.42203
	Internal	83.77471	83.83362	95.25967	87.62267	43.74369
	South	47.88354	55.15837	62.07558	55.03917	50.36417
	West	60.63679	50.25821	52.79925	54.56475	29.26649
	mean	59.57519	58.12103	64.95111		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	42.15054	22.69875	45.18308	36.67746	148.8523
	Internal	39.10433	30.18888	25.25813	31.51711	49.25253
	South	40.38321	40.98538	35.59188	38.98682	8.734887
	West	42.34871	38.69921	31.15383	37.40058	32.59613
	mean	40.9967	33.14305	34.29673		

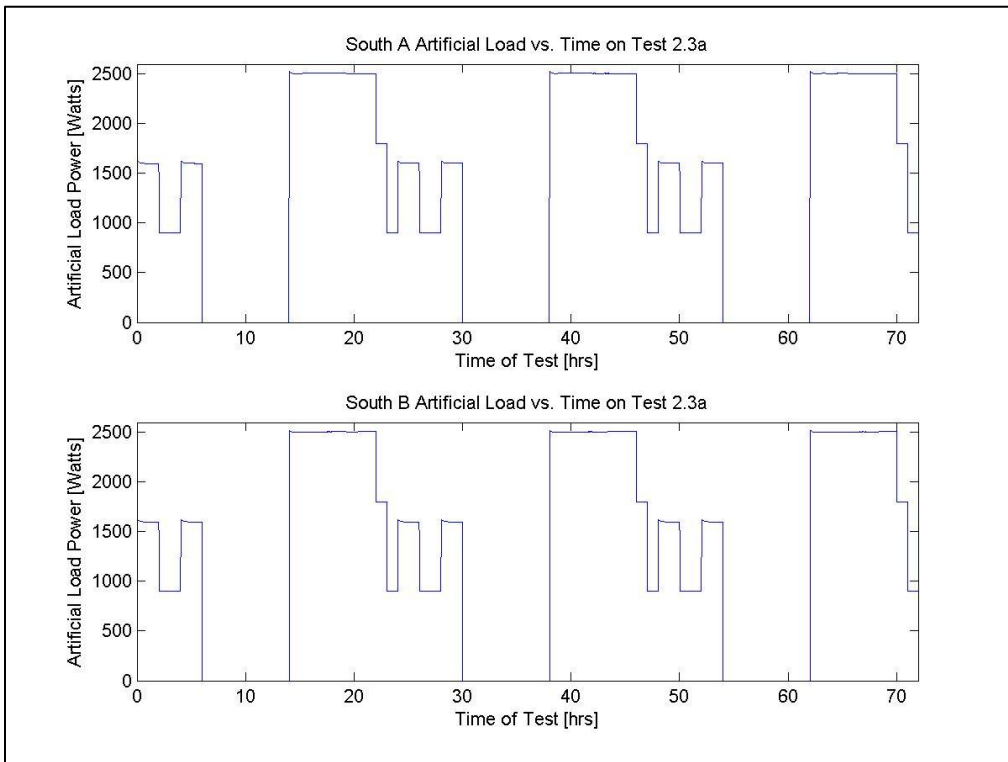
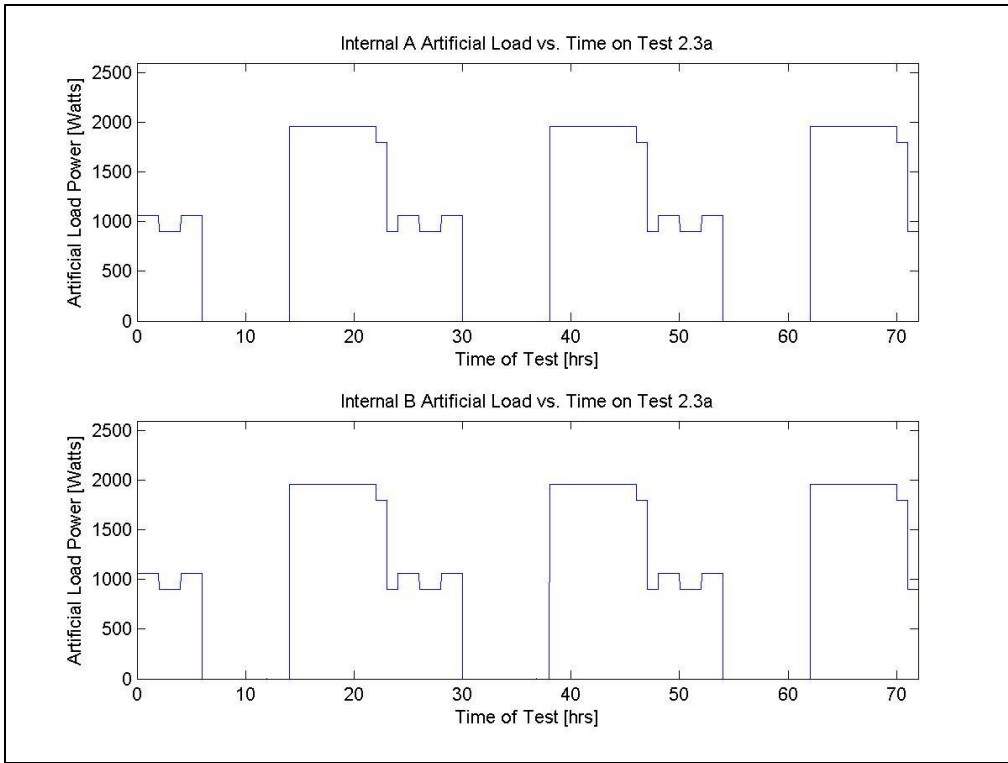
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-4.31157
	variance	1304.072
AHUB	mean	-2.57493
	variance	229.5735
difference		-1.73664

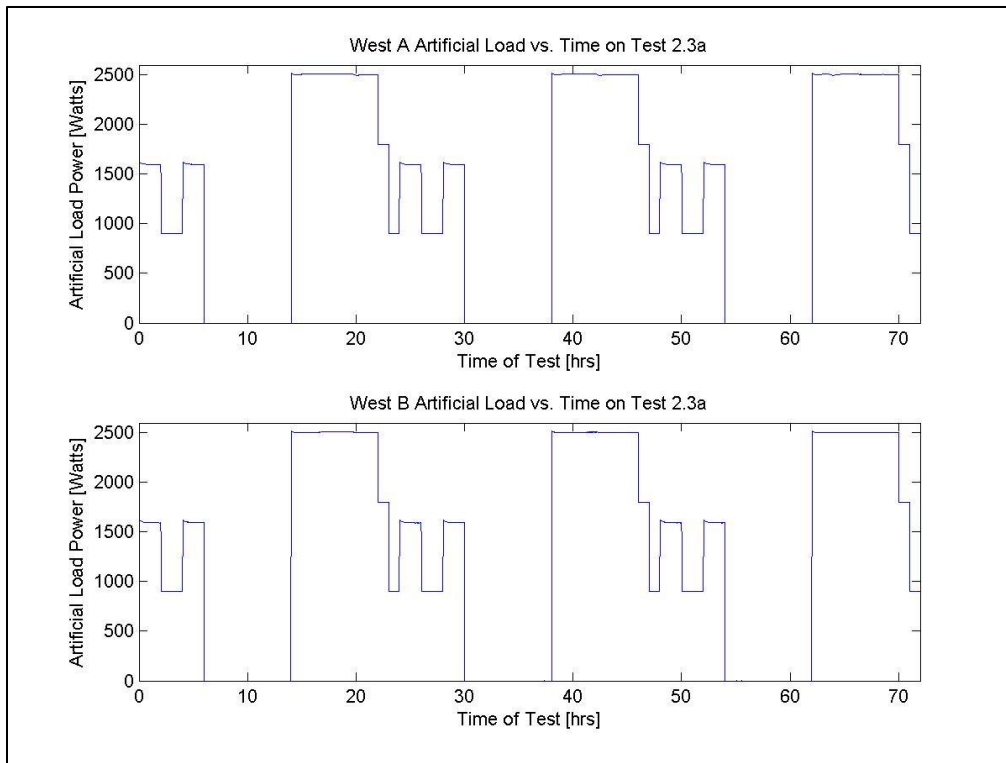
Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.01441	-0.11936	-0.0375	-0.04748
	Internal	-5.62465	-3.45755	-6.15781	-5.08001
	South	-16.6488	-4.98325	-12.7946	-11.4755
	West	-0.99783	-0.10686	-0.82509	-0.64326
	mean	-5.81421	-2.16675	-4.95375	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	0.058941	-0.01667	-0.12813	-0.02862
	Internal	0.026649	-0.05113	-30.778	-10.2675
	South	0.114931	-0.12101	-0.01936	-0.00848
	West	0.024219	0.042708	-0.05234	0.004861
	mean	0.056185	-0.03652	-7.74447	



Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	82.36013	74.74891	108.5702	88.55974
	Internal	747.7918	622.5505	796.7213	722.3545
	South	6818.37	809.2978	4489.815	4039.161
	West	350.8116	225.2385	206.476	260.842
	mean	1999.833	432.9589	1400.396	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.92E+01	1.10E+01	2.05E+01	16.91028
	Internal	25.31399	27.11317	1649.448	567.2917
	South	1.95E+01	2.34E+01	3.04E+01	24.41767
	West	22.44051	17.71462	22.23889	20.79801
	mean	21.61095	19.80764	430.6446	







### TEST 2.3b

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-6
AHUA	73.7513365
AHUB	71.97171942
% difference	2.41%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	26.65218	26.79202	20.30714	24.58378	13.72214
AHUB	19.60263	19.34109	33.028	23.99057	61.27343
% difference	26.45%	27.81%	-62.64%	2.41%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-0.31833
	variance	1.899286
AHUB	mean [°F]	-0.57651
	variance	1.611803
difference		0.258186

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-0.90937	-0.63005	-0.17284	-0.57076
	Internal	-0.20054	0.082469	0.490589	0.124173
	South	-0.28098	-0.17007	0.209785	-0.08042
	West	-1.06425	-0.9286	-0.24606	-0.74631
	mean	-0.61379	-0.41156	0.070368	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-1.05671	-0.88798	-0.46851	-0.8044
	Internal	-0.39488	-0.29733	0.323717	-0.12283
	South	-0.6847	-0.55719	-0.46036	-0.56742
	West	-1.00724	-0.91252	-0.51445	-0.81141
	mean	-0.78588	-0.66375	-0.2799	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.957362	0.803458	1.13539	0.965403
	Internal	2.207746	3.023132	4.938586	3.389821
	South	0.356414	0.277085	0.556459	0.396653
	West	1.138118	1.525787	3.351775	2.005227
	mean	1.16491	1.407366	2.495553	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	0.958224	0.85217	0.912969	0.907788
	Internal	1.60E+00	1.79E+00	4.57E+00	2.651063
	South	1.07882	1.071172	0.998281	1.049424
	West	1.12E+00	1.048203	1.77E+00	1.313191
	mean	1.188348	1.189736	2.063016	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.464347
	variance	0.323475
AHUB	mean	1.419611
	variance	0.009765
difference		0.044736

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	2.055125	1.417375	0.920542	1.464347	0.323475
AHUB	1.483541667	1.4695	1.305792	1.419611	0.009765

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.00078
	variance	0.001621
AHUB	mean	0.206906
	variance	0.060646
difference		-0.20768

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.00167	1.31E-03	-1.98E-03	-0.00078
	variance	0.001823	0.001634	0.001401	
AHUB	mean	0.222226	0.145131	0.253361	0.206906
	variance	0.02777	0.04177	0.106269	

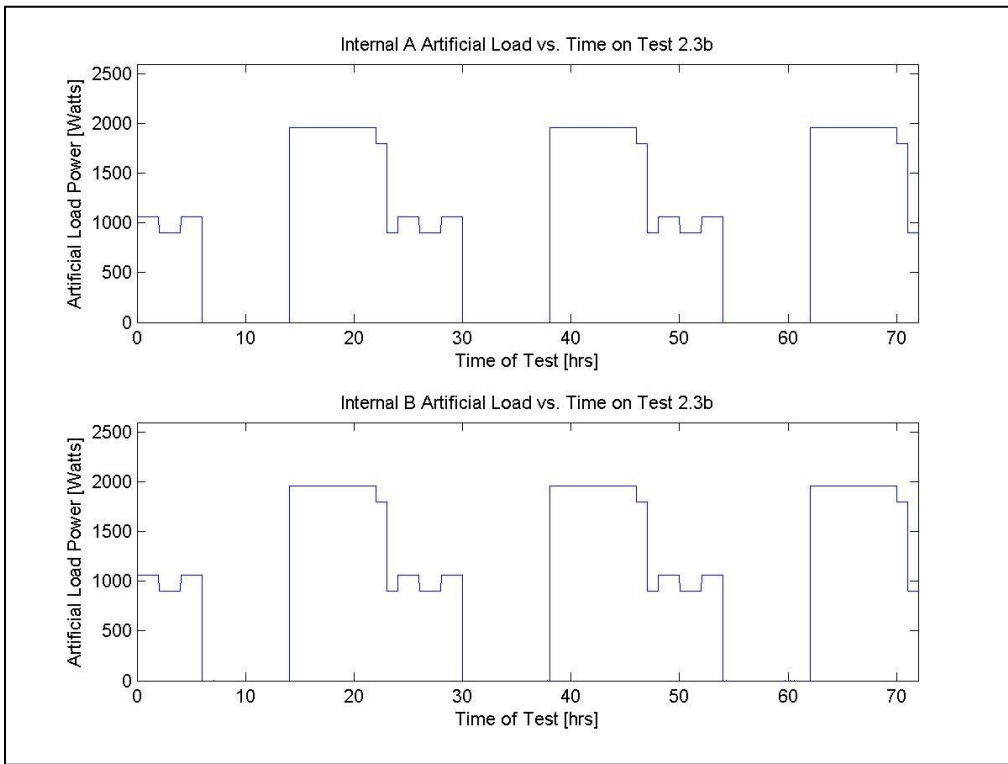
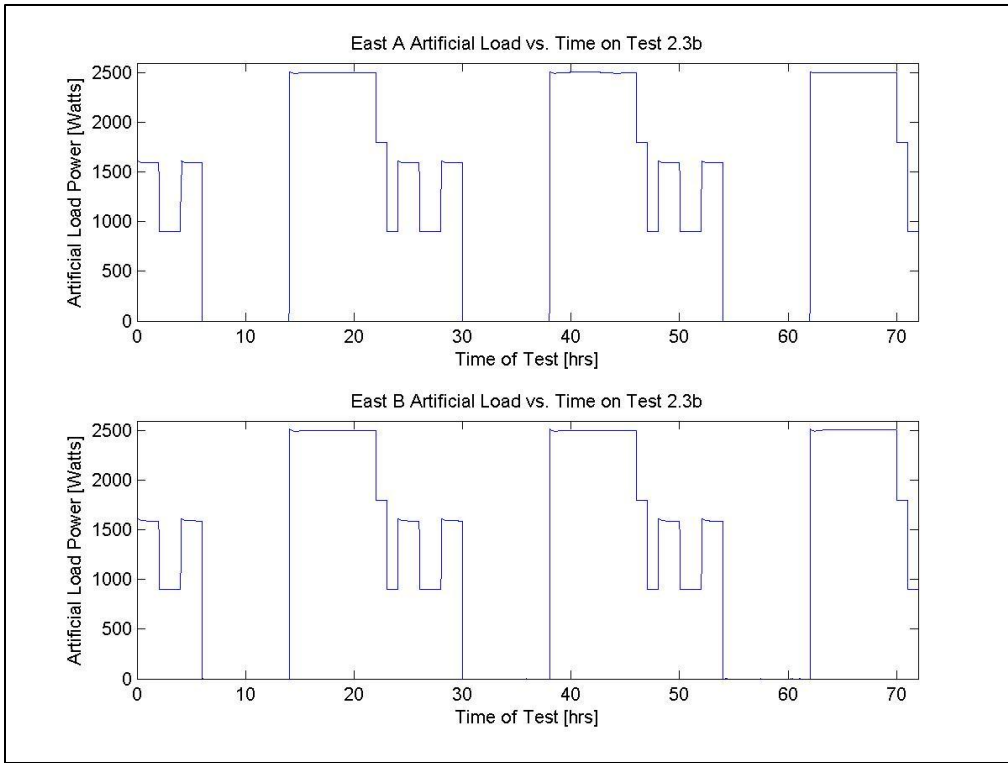
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	31.13845
	variance	18.26055
AHUB	mean	48.13082
	variance	65.2177
difference		-16.9924

Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	36.86633	30.30892	29.34617	32.17381	16.74658
	Internal	34.10938	26.53208	21.06896	27.23681	42.88559
	South	30.57163	34.30383	29.47371	31.44972	6.410818
	West	33.77458	33.57971	33.72613	33.69347	0.010294
	mean	33.83048	31.18114	28.40374		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	34.564	45.04808	41.93771	40.5166	28.99367
	Internal	56.45	54.06896	37.87192	49.46363	102.1931
	South	53.37233	55.11846	38.91817	49.13632	79.07022
	West	57.51108	53.05971	49.64938	53.40672	15.54193
	mean	50.47435	51.8238	42.09429		

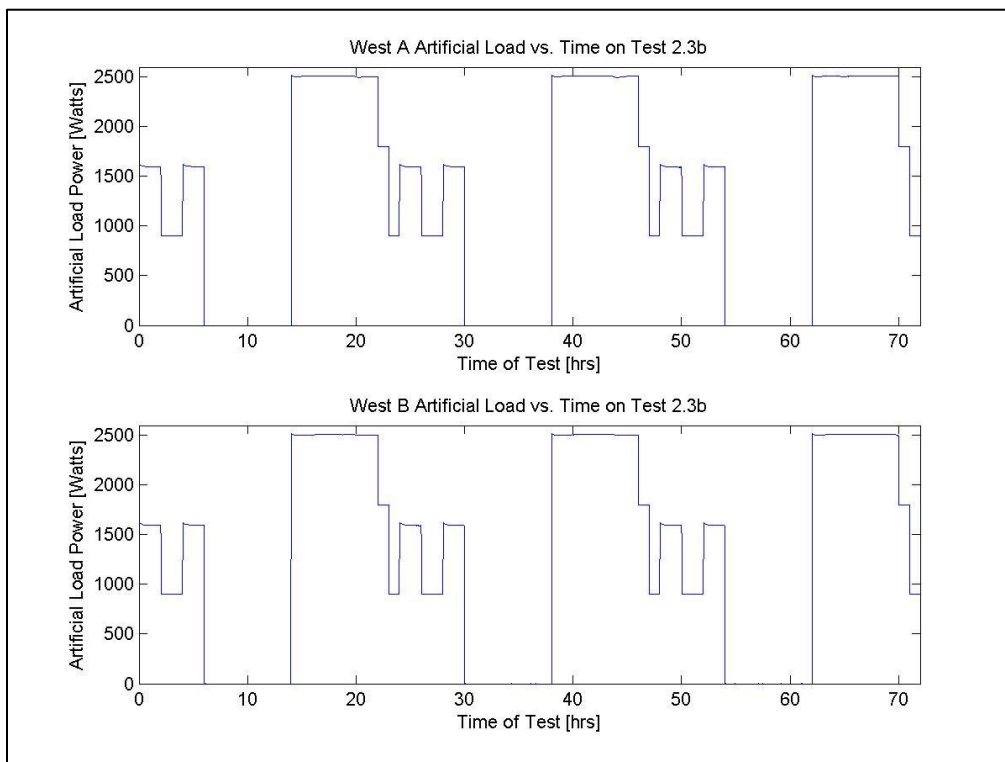
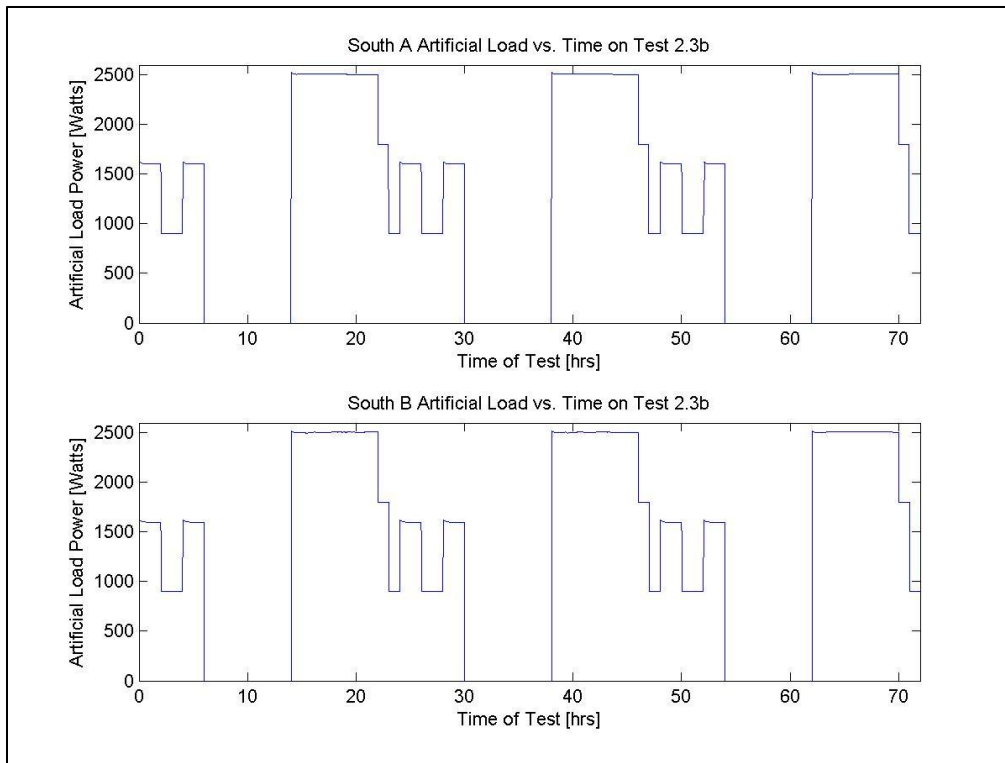
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-29.1655
	variance	7631.059
AHUB	mean	-3.79814
	variance	1153.311
difference		-25.3673

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.142188	-6.61875	-101.379	-35.9519
	Internal	0.473264	-0.06311	-30.5978	-10.0626
	South	0.052257	-8.65295	-89.0573	-32.5527
	West	0.198438	-19.0255	-95.4573	-38.0948
	mean	0.216536	-8.59008	-79.1229	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.06658	-0.09557	0.130295	-0.01062
	Internal	-3.7303	-2.30208	-1.53325	-2.52188
	South	-4.49931	-10.3853	-13.8827	-9.58912
	West	-3.55894	-1.87899	-3.77491	-3.07095
	mean	-2.96378	-3.66549	-4.76515	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	20.95925	526.1203	24343.76	8296.946
	Internal	30.90475	17.77906	1454.512	501.0652
	South	20.14318	881.2618	21199.13	7366.844
	West	69.07254	2468.488	22055.35	8197.638
	mean	35.26993	973.4123	17263.19	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	3.14E+01	4.75E+01	1.09E+02	62.64352
	Internal	610.3688	473.9028	182.1285	422.1334
	South	9.12E+02	4.16E+03	5.16E+03	3409.743
	West	649.6552	411.6541	903.7748	655.028
	mean	550.7441	1272.279	1589.138	







## APPENDIX C: TEST SERIES 3 TABLES AND GRAPHS

### TEST 3.1

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-3
AHUA	48.2534336
AHUB	40.73122578
% difference	15.59%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	20.06565	16.68424	11.50354	16.08448	18.59721
AHUB	14.45781	13.85701	12.4164	13.57708	1.100609
% difference	27.95%	16.95%	-7.94%	15.59%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.37664
	variance	2.766387
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.35769
	variance	2.728751
difference		-0.01895

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-0.47691	-0.32567	-1.3336	-0.71206
	Internal	-1.65682	-1.59395	-1.55515	-1.60197
	South	-1.51056	-1.38783	-1.55306	-1.48382
	West	-1.75481	-1.65144	-1.71985	-1.7087
	mean	-1.34978	-1.23972	-1.54041	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.78025	-0.58133	-1.6019	-0.98783
	Internal	-1.74119	-1.6816	-1.66165	-1.69481
	South	-1.26669	-1.15666	-1.41096	-1.27811
	West	-1.50407	-1.43909	-1.4669	-1.47002
	mean	-1.32305	-1.21467	-1.53535	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.508068	0.357923	2.87586	1.247284
	Internal	2.963019	3.114001	3.180904	3.085975
	South	2.699359	2.649635	3.096886	2.815293
	West	3.078306	3.163263	3.069869	3.103813
	mean	2.312188	2.321206	3.05588	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	0.812989	0.562283	2.940219	1.438497
	Internal	2.83E+00	2.96E+00	2.94E+00	2.909236
	South	2.656772	2.451029	3.25044	2.78608
	West	3.32E+00	3.365505	3.24E+00	3.310579
	mean	2.406584	2.334218	3.092492	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.345847
	variance	0.530433
AHUB	mean	0.798958
	variance	0.008289
difference		0.546889

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	1.944917	1.557458	0.535167	1.345847	0.530433
AHUB	0.901042	0.769667	0.726167	0.798958	0.008289

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.000505
	variance	0.000694
AHUB	mean	-0.00059
	variance	0.000431
difference		0.001093

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.00019	5.64E-04	1.14E-03	0.000505
	variance	0.000952	0.000847	0.000283	
AHUB	mean	-0.00038	-0.00013	-0.00126	-0.00059
	variance	0.000719	0.000385	0.000188	

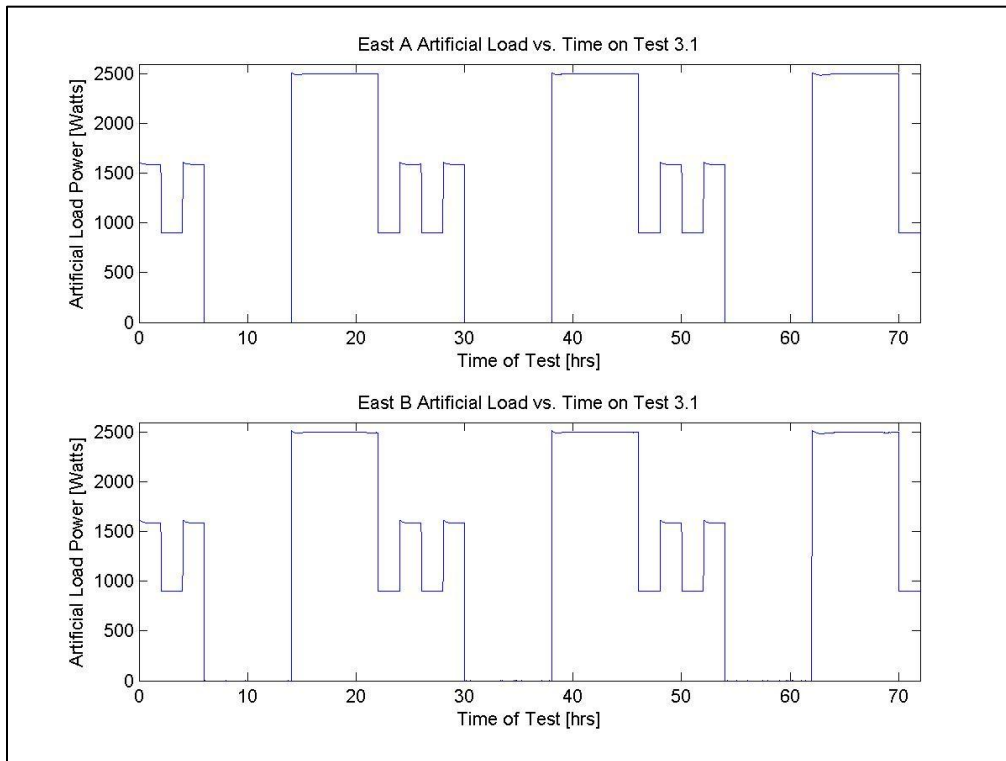
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	31.96239
	variance	74.51218
AHUB	mean	32.52723
	variance	144.0868
difference		-0.56483

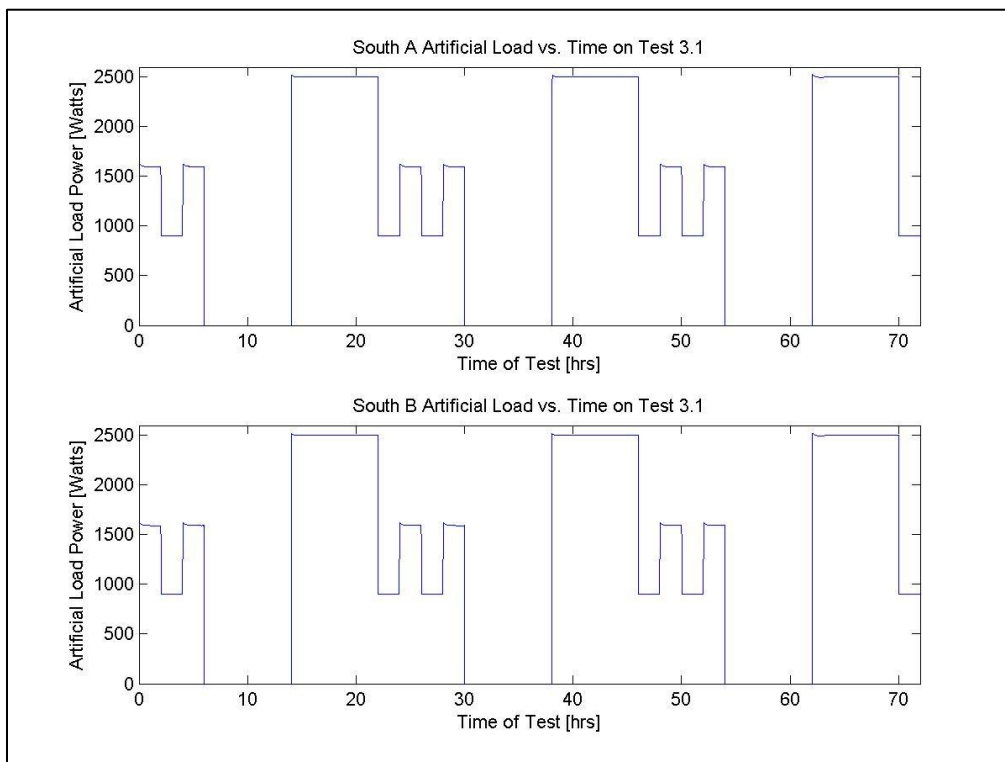
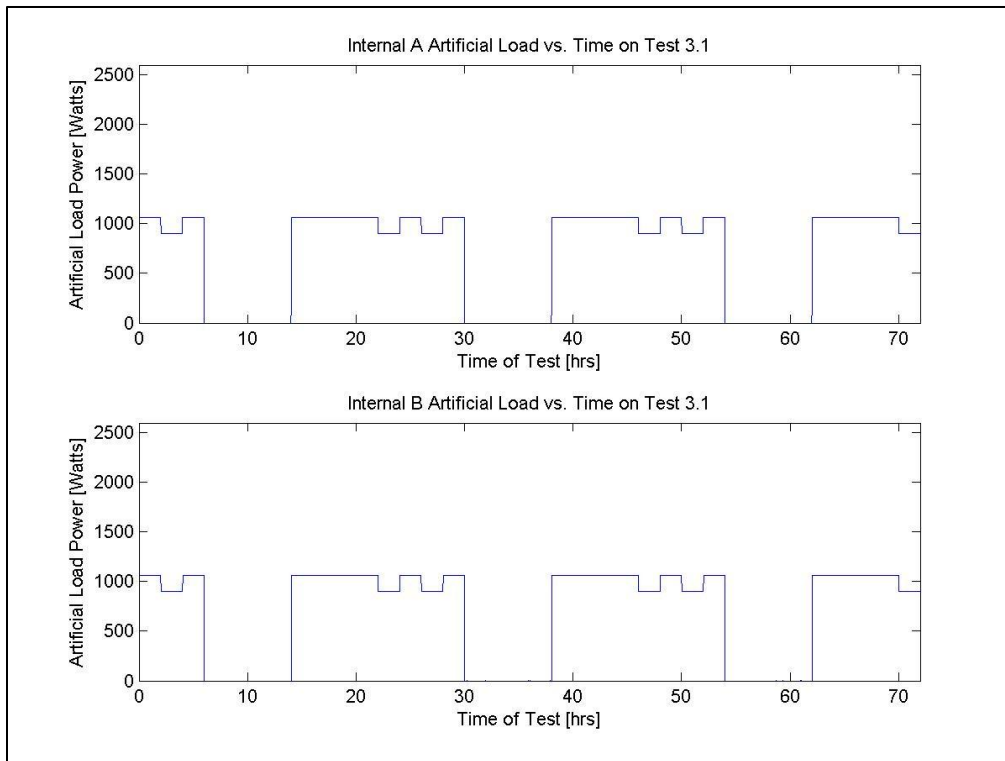
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	27.122	31.74146	41.07242	33.31196	50.50338
	Internal	19.9315	30.496	14.11196	21.51315	68.98542
	South	36.45804	35.029	36.11208	35.86638	0.555819
	West	31.592	33.88554	45.99671	37.15808	59.90605
	mean	28.77589	32.788	34.32329		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	44.55079	37.12208	44.45646	42.04311	18.16461
	Internal	17.64004	12.84583	12.92929	14.47172	7.530427
	South	43.53096	28.76554	40.91167	37.73606	62.06776
	West	40.19704	30.78592	36.59108	35.85801	22.54536
	mean	36.47971	27.37984	33.72213		

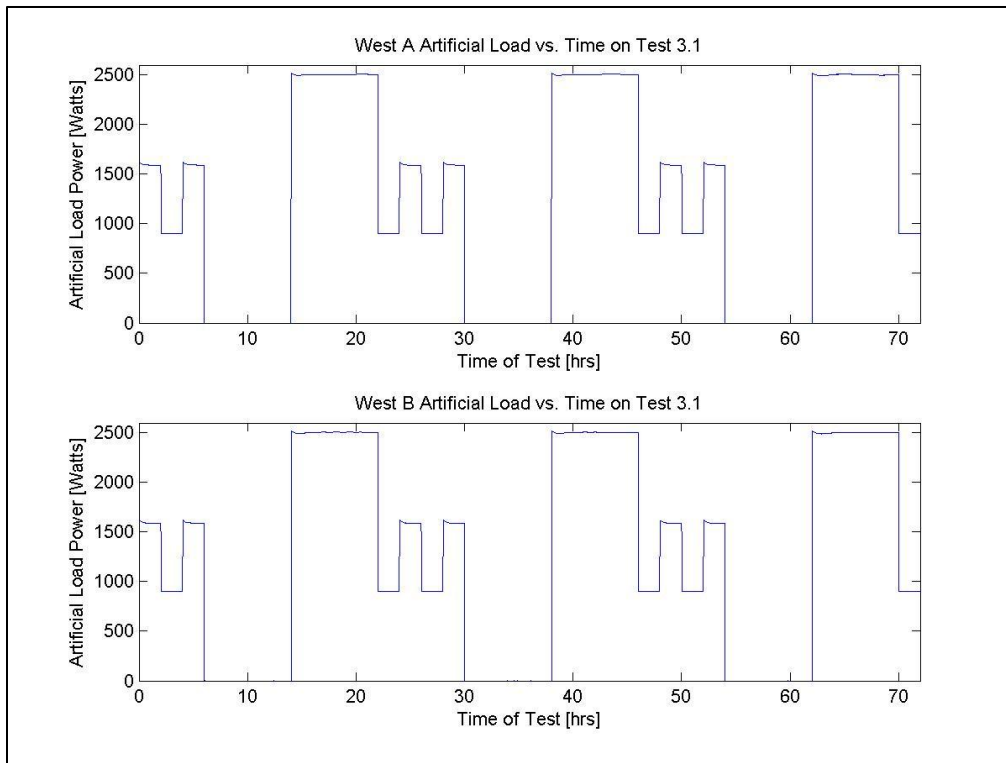
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.00635
	variance	17.86463
AHUB	mean	-1.43197
	variance	261.6922
difference		1.425615

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.214757	0.084635	0.000694	0.100029
	Internal	0.010938	-0.04653	-0.0678	-0.03446
	South	0.032986	-0.02995	-0.00226	0.00026
	West	-0.2434	0.032552	-0.06285	-0.09123
	mean	0.003819	0.010178	-0.03305	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	0.023958	-0.02752	-0.00226	-0.00194
	Internal	0.018924	0.002431	-0.01701	0.001447
	South	0.031684	-0.0237	-0.00911	-0.00038
	West	-14.126	-3.10964	0.054688	-5.727
	mean	-3.51287	-0.78961	0.006576	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	20.63544	24.41992	21.93381	22.32972
	Internal	4.937901	8.527021	4.980253	6.148392
	South	20.57029	18.7798	15.84987	18.39999
	West	23.21636	25.42603	25.10941	24.58393
	mean	17.34	19.28819	16.96833	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	2.78E+01	2.22E+01	1.81E+01	22.67513
	Internal	10.10851	5.337425	3.508505	6.318145
	South	4.29E+01	3.21E+01	2.36E+01	32.87287
	West	2399.912	352.1714	19.88074	923.9882
	mean	620.1872	102.9316	16.27199	







### TEST 3.2

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-3
AHUA	51.85688927
AHUB	42.44829728
% difference	18.14%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	19.98839	18.36137	13.50714	17.28563	11.36956
AHUB	13.34386	15.28453	13.81991	14.14943	1.022983
% difference	33.24%	16.76%	-2.32%	18.14%	



Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.25112
	variance	2.808963
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.21254
	variance	2.547241
difference		-0.03858

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-1.19297	-0.20988	-0.5569	-0.65325
	Internal	-1.68331	-1.59421	-1.59135	-1.62296
	South	-1.33996	-1.13133	-1.35279	-1.2747
	West	-1.44768	-1.44097	-1.47202	-1.45356
	mean	-1.41598	-1.0941	-1.24327	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-1.37573	-0.35317	-0.80333	-0.84408
	Internal	-1.75272	-1.64335	-1.7452	-1.71375
	South	-1.01892	-0.76042	-0.97844	-0.91926
	West	-1.38723	-1.375	-1.35697	-1.37307
	mean	-1.38365	-1.03299	-1.22098	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	2.759413	0.273322	0.825044	1.285926
	Internal	2.908971	3.098667	3.086653	3.03143
	South	3.202929	2.410487	3.095029	2.902815
	West	3.328096	3.26989	3.323219	3.307068
	mean	3.049852	2.263092	2.582486	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	3.023517	0.335931	1.158859	1.506102
	Internal	2.79E+00	2.96E+00	2.77E+00	2.83712
	South	2.275933	1.41357	1.884818	1.858107
	West	3.29E+00	3.295174	3.32E+00	3.304253
	mean	2.844976	2.000906	2.283305	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.039569
	variance	0.28333
AHUB	mean	0.708264
	variance	9.58E-06
difference		0.331306

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	1.590667	0.999708	0.528333	1.039569	0.28333
AHUB	0.7115	0.705333	0.707958	0.708264	9.58E-06

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.002787
	variance	0.000496
AHUB	mean	-0.00039
	variance	0.000279
difference		0.003173

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	0.003212	2.95E-03	2.20E-03	0.002787
	variance	0.000758	0.000435	0.000295	
AHUB	mean	-0.00138	0.000704	-0.00048	-0.00039
	variance	0.000234	0.000341	0.00026	

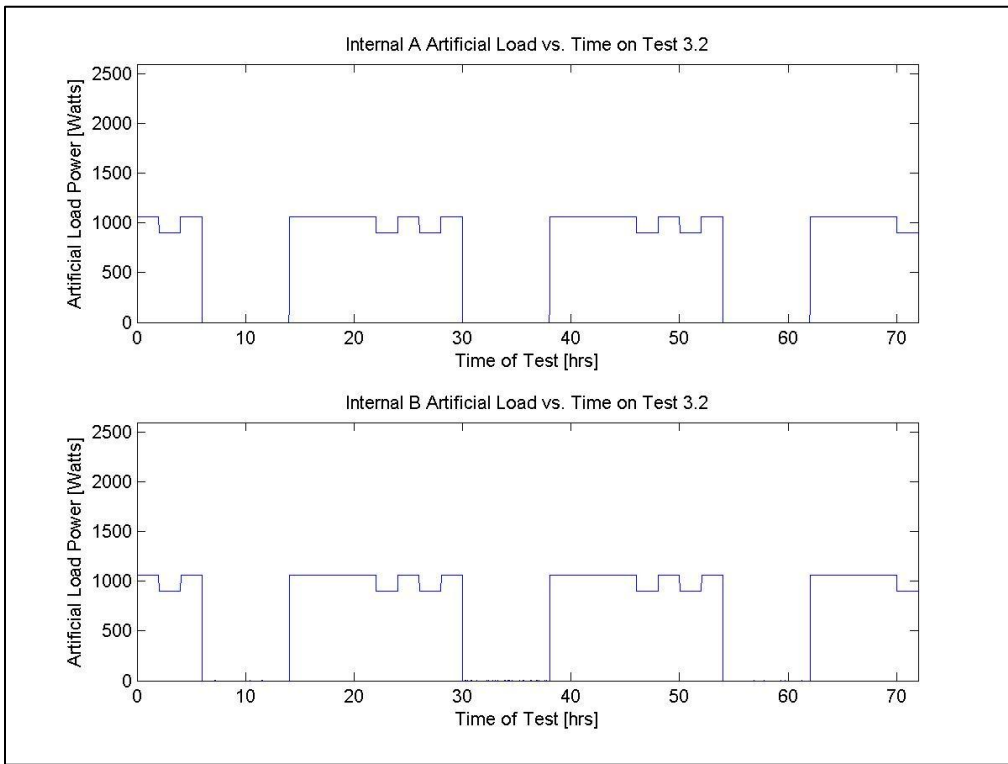
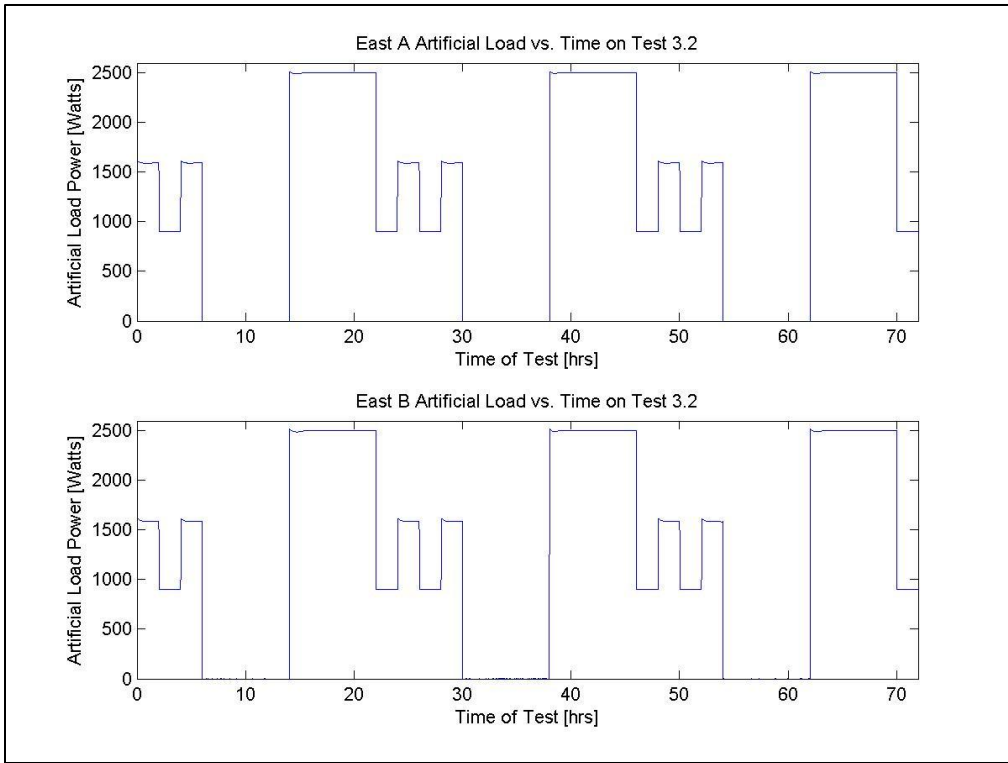
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	31.68802
	variance	65.65034
AHUB	mean	30.85588
	variance	147.3069
difference		0.832146

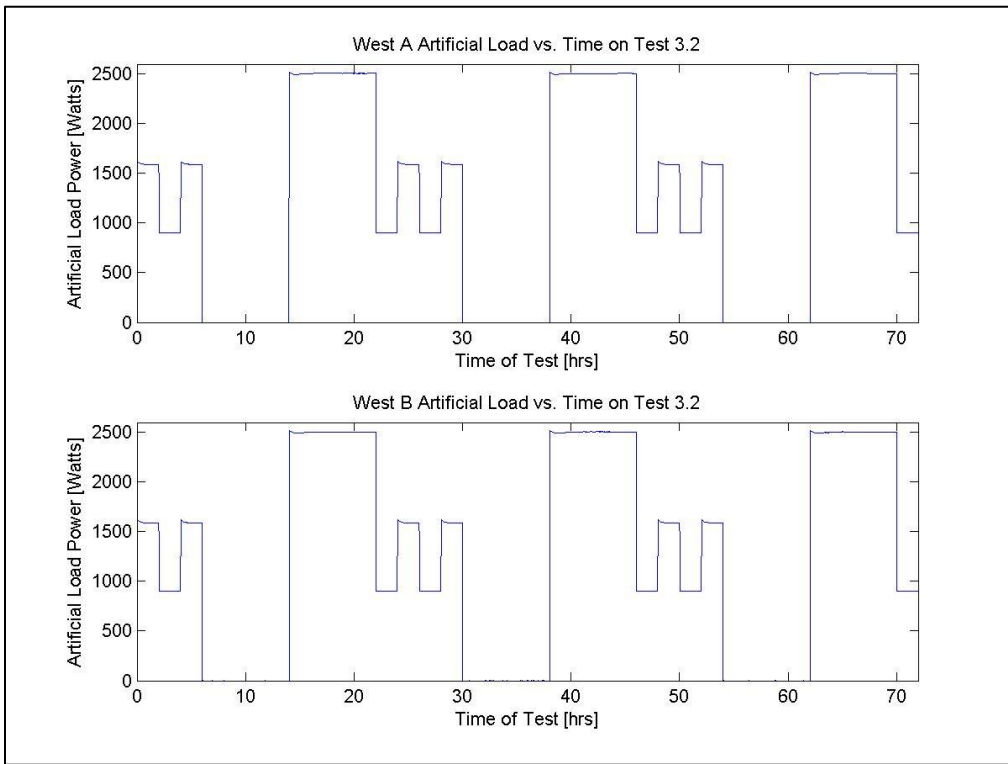
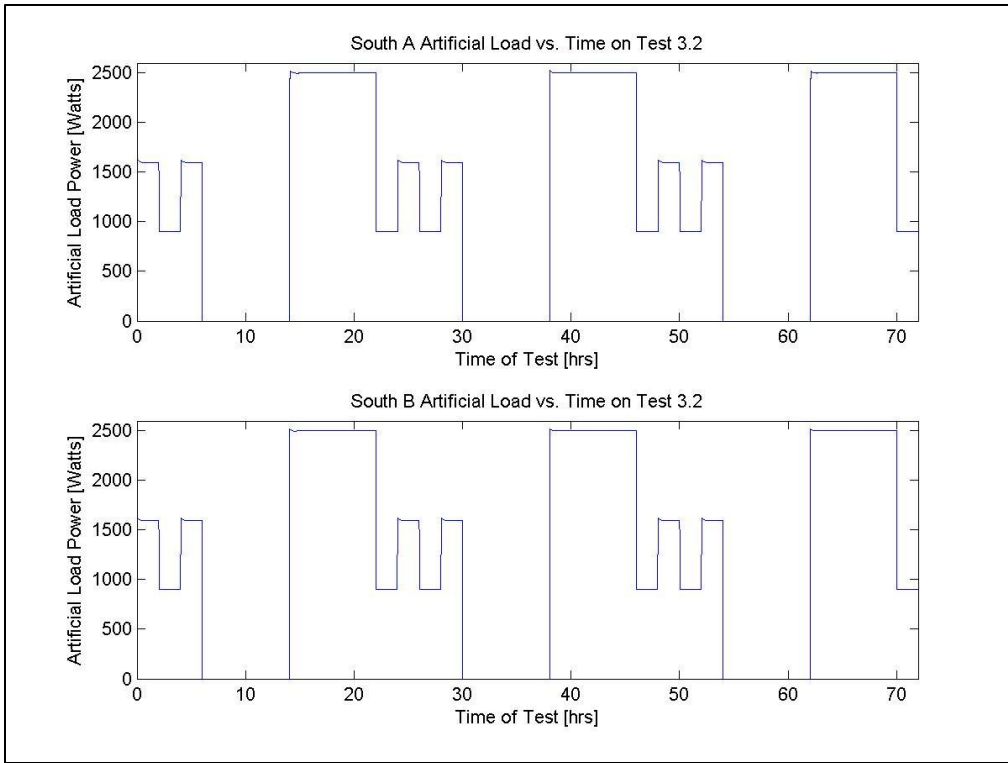
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	26.03662	33.91446	35.64479	31.86529	26.22853
	Internal	46.36721	27.65254	13.72942	29.24972	268.2196
	South	26.86638	32.69042	32.74554	30.76744	11.41452
	West	29.01438	35.77708	39.81742	34.86963	29.79404
	mean	32.07115	32.50863	30.48429		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	31.25113	34.47283	38.96121	34.89506	14.99505
	Internal	12.05125	13.19467	11.59438	12.2801	0.679512
	South	34.921	44.58975	37.52338	39.01138	25.03179
	West	29.90121	46.02479	35.78492	37.23697	66.57383
	mean	27.03115	34.57051	30.96597		

Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-2.11998
	variance	499.5541
AHUB	mean	-0.00668
	variance	26.75235
difference		-2.1133

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-0.28464	-0.01345	-0.04488	-0.11432
	Internal	0.032465	-0.02865	-0.06589	-0.02069
	South	0.173785	-0.18134	-0.07066	-0.02607
	West	0.094618	0.034462	-25.0856	-8.31884
	mean	0.004058	-0.04724	-6.31675	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.03802	-0.06788	0.04401	-0.02063
	Internal	0.011198	0.005295	-0.00391	0.004196
	South	0.008247	0.014236	0.035764	0.019416
	West	-0.04453	0.033941	-0.07856	-0.02972
	mean	-0.01578	-0.0036	-0.00067	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	19.47751	27.95453	31.05659	26.16287
	Internal	12.34176	8.11015	4.983441	8.478451
	South	20.18303	19.33919	17.15171	18.89131
	West	20.40053	22.31916	5219.228	1753.982
	mean	18.10071	19.43076	1318.105	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.62E+01	2.05E+01	2.03E+01	19.02306
	Internal	3.162542	4.220231	3.51296	3.631911
	South	2.92E+01	3.46E+01	3.60E+01	33.26009
	West	16.0415	89.27666	48.15091	51.15636
	mean	16.15249	37.16929	26.98178	





**TEST 3.3**

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-3
AHUA	54.00671753
AHUB	39.71534922
% difference	26.46%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	21.37976	18.34327	14.28369	18.00224	12.67578
AHUB	13.06779	13.25516	13.3924	13.23845	0.026552
% difference	38.88%	27.74%	6.24%	26.46%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.151
	variance	2.699326
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.15133
	variance	2.477233
difference		0.000335

Temperature Control [ $^{\circ}$ F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-0.21317	-0.18163	-0.17355	-0.18945
	Internal	-1.68252	-1.61274	-1.57959	-1.62495
	South	-1.36612	-1.37184	-1.30443	-1.34746
	West	-1.56445	-1.55907	-1.20289	-1.44213
	mean	-1.20656	-1.18132	-1.06511	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.51567	-0.47958	-0.40477	-0.46667
	Internal	-1.74982	-1.62463	-1.65426	-1.67624
	South	-1.13034	-1.07134	-1.05739	-1.08636
	West	-1.43355	-1.33321	-1.36144	-1.37607
	mean	-1.20735	-1.12719	-1.11946	

Temperature Control [ $^{\circ}$ F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.241931	0.20905	0.210382	0.220454
	Internal	2.939737	3.063252	3.104153	3.035714
	South	2.53926	2.527929	2.568836	2.545341
	West	3.241117	3.252798	4.598654	3.697523
	mean	2.240511	2.263257	2.620506	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	0.468345	0.510068	0.387423	0.455278
	Internal	2.75E+00	3.11E+00	2.91E+00	2.923195
	South	2.28595	2.349708	2.173489	2.269716
	West	3.37E+00	3.604105	3.41E+00	3.459712
	mean	2.219167	2.392567	2.219192	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.314556
	variance	0.58982
AHUB	mean	1.502458
	variance	0.005329
difference		-0.1879



Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	2.01975	1.427625	0.496292	1.314556	0.58982
AHUB	1.418167	1.544708	1.5445	1.502458	0.005329

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.001182
	variance	0.000799
AHUB	mean	-0.21328
	variance	0.062185
difference		0.214466

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	0.000726	-3.33E-04	3.15E-03	0.001182
	variance	0.001128	0.000903	0.000362	
AHUB	mean	-0.20994	-0.21535	-0.21456	-0.21328
	variance	0.057018	0.070253	0.059353	

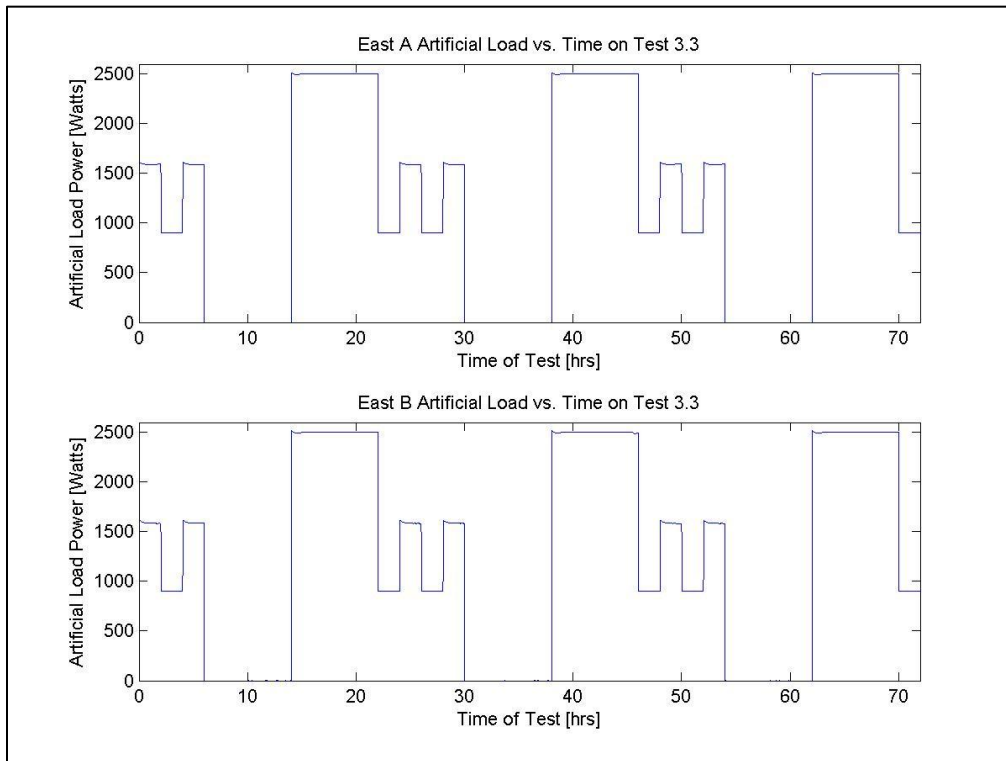
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	29.35234
	variance	36.21918
AHUB	mean	81.41971
	variance	178.5497
difference		-52.0674

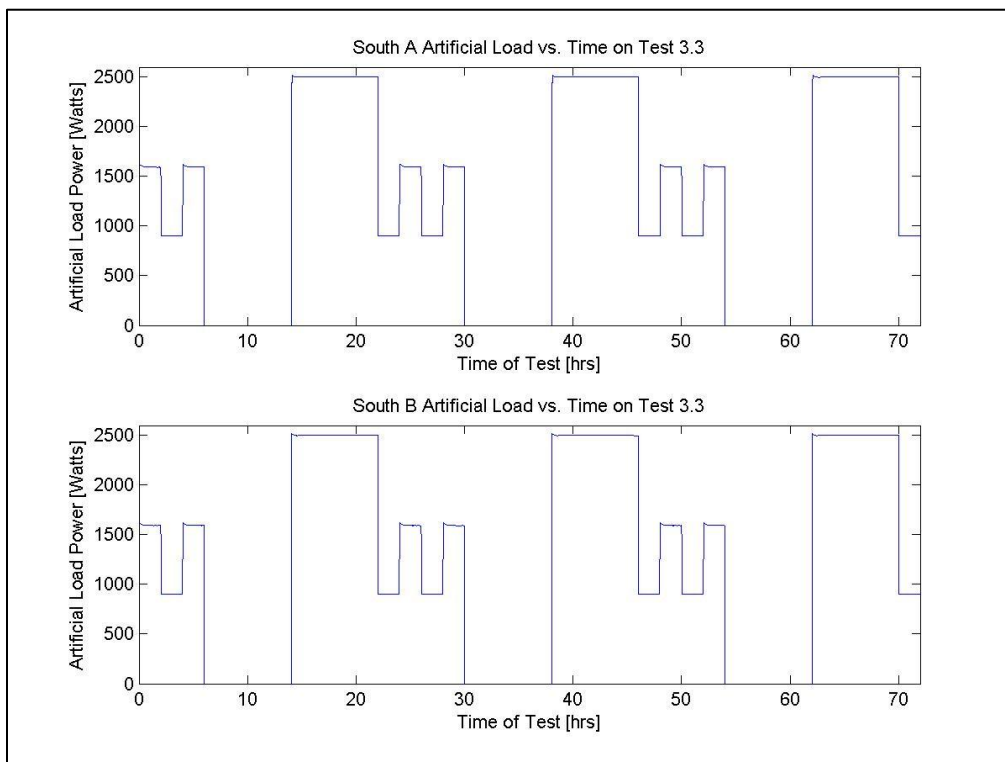
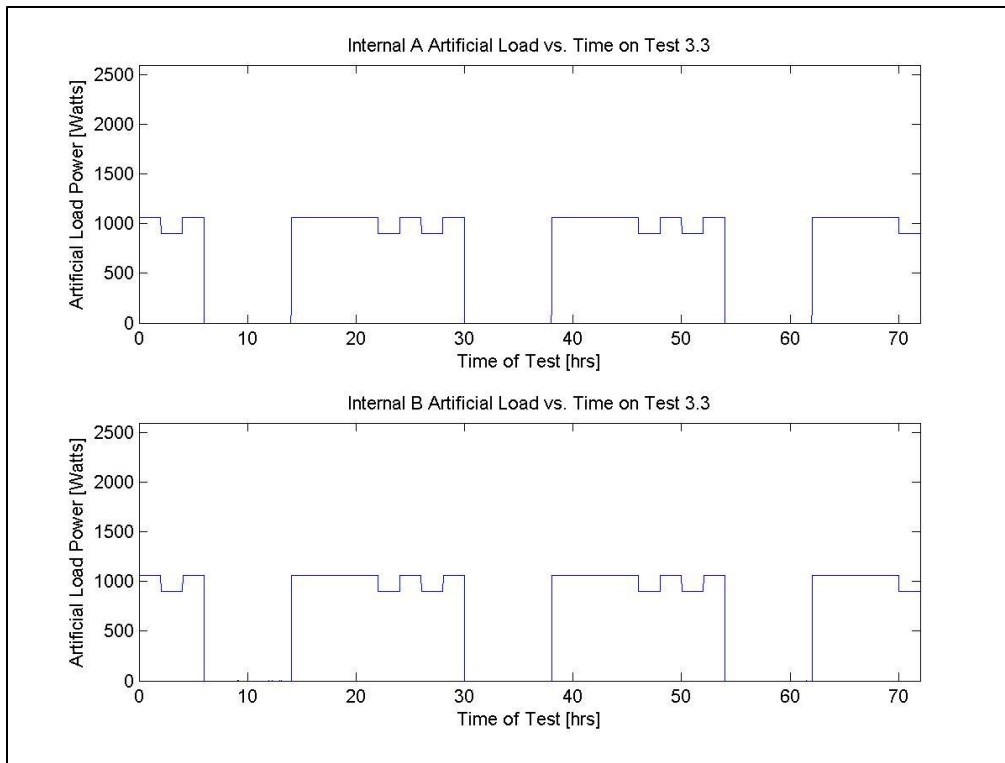
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	32.37254	36.02067	31.61117	33.33479	5.555366
	Internal	19.52267	30.85208	17.37954	22.58476	52.40967
	South	25.06958	31.76096	31.67521	29.50192	14.73602
	West	26.84438	32.63088	36.48838	31.98788	23.56177
	mean	25.95229	32.81615	29.28857		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	62.55892	68.32267	72.75167	67.87775	26.1215
	Internal	98.27483	92.91767	97.00404	96.06551	7.835434
	South	66.867	70.62625	76.80179	71.43168	25.16156
	West	90.95063	82.38246	97.57858	90.30389	58.04425
	mean	79.66284	78.56226	86.03402		

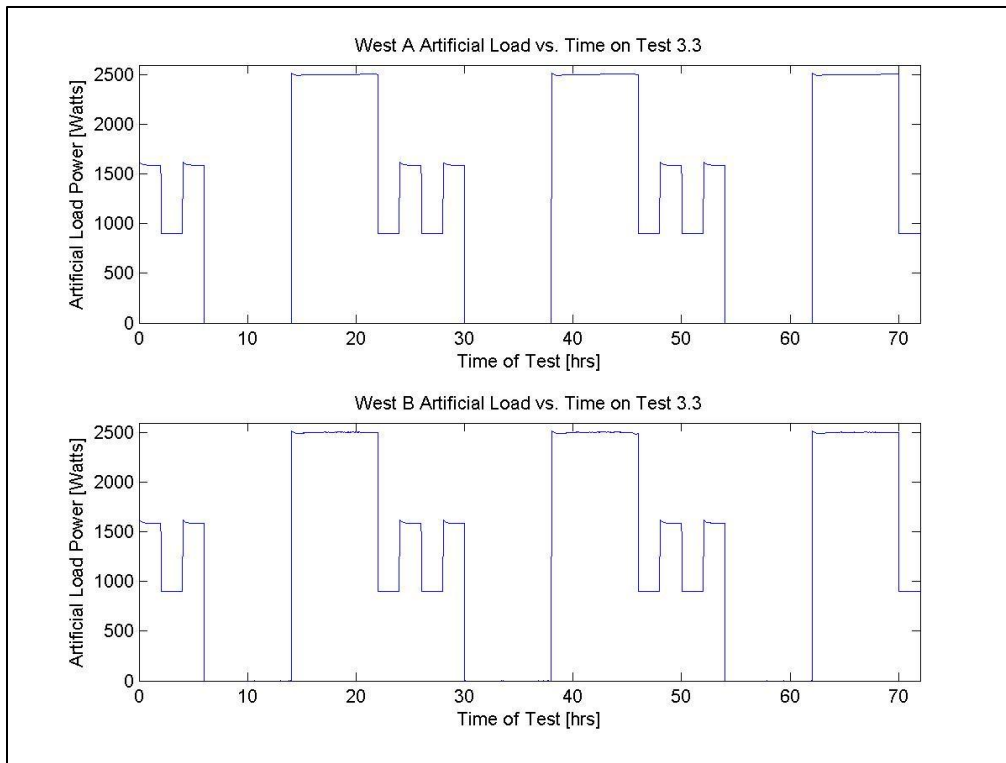
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-7.76748
	variance	2449.27
AHUB	mean	-10.1012
	variance	4589.19
difference		2.333715

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-0.32543	-0.24106	-5.78924	-2.11858
	Internal	-0.02977	-0.09696	-0.06354	-0.06343
	South	0.158333	-0.18134	-0.03837	-0.02046
	West	-0.04861	-1.21233	-85.3415	-28.8675
	mean	-0.06137	-0.43292	-22.8082	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.21545	-16.2352	-0.20556	-5.55205
	Internal	-2.39714	-13.4685	-7.24622	-7.70396
	South	-0.90234	-31.7096	-0.5513	-11.0544
	West	-1.16762	-43.949	-3.16641	-16.0944
	mean	-1.17064	-26.3406	-2.79237	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	23.3134	26.07896	506.5586	185.317
	Internal	4.671987	8.096188	6.383512	6.383896
	South	17.84331	19.72709	16.39768	17.98936
	West	21.33682	73.68297	22086.91	7393.975
	mean	16.79138	31.8963	5654.061	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.96E+02	5.59E+03	2.69E+02	2018.351
	Internal	562.2149	1851.635	879.2602	1097.703
	South	3.52E+02	1.71E+04	3.47E+02	5920.569
	West	544.5958	24323.16	897.7485	8588.502
	mean	413.7901	12206.71	598.3439	







### TEST 3.4

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-3
AHUA	52.25118787
AHUB	43.00119755
% difference	17.70%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	21.05823	17.13417	14.05878	17.41706	12.30811
AHUB	14.13462	14.23076	14.63581	14.33373	0.07075
% difference	32.88%	16.95%	-4.10%	17.70%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.24793
	variance	2.687683
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.23187
	variance	2.424431
difference		-0.01605

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-0.18836	-0.87521	-0.2124	-0.42532
	Internal	-1.62935	-1.61545	-1.60255	-1.61578
	South	-1.32646	-1.39643	-1.37052	-1.36447
	West	-1.53044	-1.59915	-1.6288	-1.58613
	mean	-1.16865	-1.37156	-1.20357	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.43359	-1.17354	-0.51434	-0.70716
	Internal	-1.74587	-1.76177	-1.77387	-1.76051
	South	-0.9643	-1.11804	-1.10113	-1.06116
	West	-1.3382	-1.40638	-1.45143	-1.39867
	mean	-1.12049	-1.36493	-1.21019	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.222264	1.690015	0.217709	0.709996
	Internal	3.037289	3.042231	3.074312	3.051277
	South	2.565679	2.826755	2.654804	2.682413
	West	3.194486	3.185804	3.427506	3.269265
	mean	2.25493	2.686201	2.343583	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	0.343956	1.940576	0.432732	0.905755
	Internal	2.79E+00	2.75E+00	2.70E+00	2.747989
	South	1.753756	2.282923	2.233002	2.089894
	West	3.10E+00	3.262335	3.34E+00	3.231134
	mean	1.996834	2.558063	2.176182	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.186167
	variance	0.556997
AHUB	mean	0.714972
	variance	0.00051
difference		0.471194

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	1.9875	1.060083	0.510917	1.186167	0.556997
AHUB	0.689375	0.7235	0.732042	0.714972	0.00051

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.001624
	variance	0.000731
AHUB	mean	0.000263
	variance	0.000265
difference		0.001361

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.00097	2.92E-03	2.92E-03	0.001624
	variance	0.001138	0.000655	0.00039	
AHUB	mean	0.000269	0.000577	-5.69E-05	0.000263
	variance	0.000242	0.00026	0.000292	

Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	30.80696
	variance	68.74676
AHUB	mean	31.45037
	variance	153.7411
difference		-0.64341

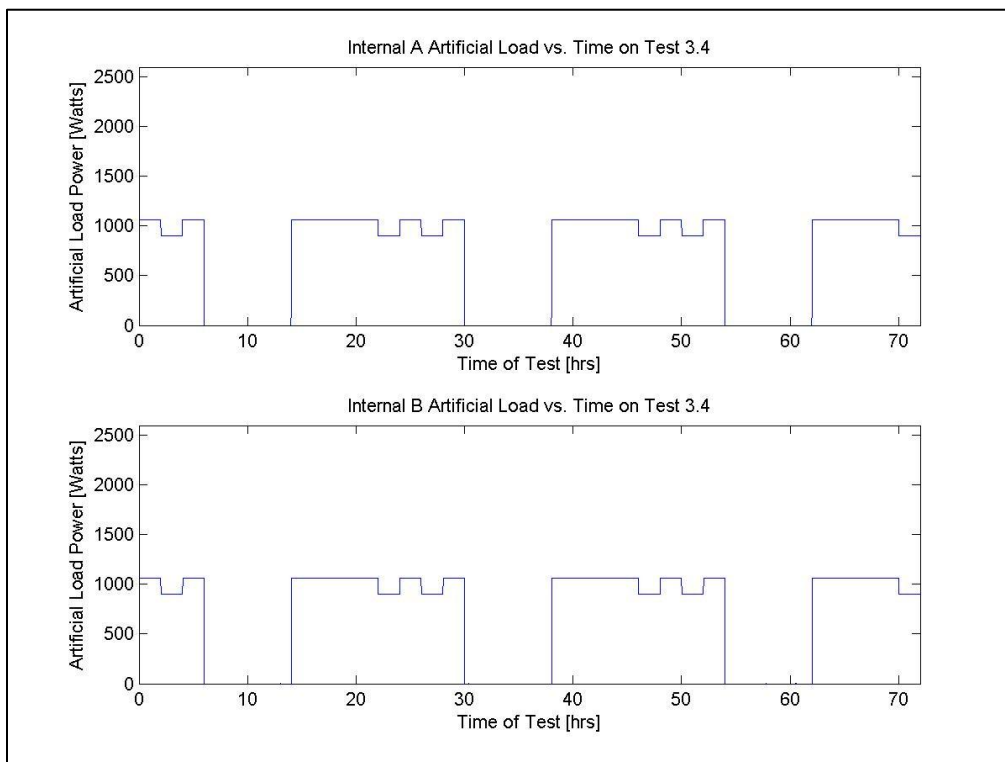
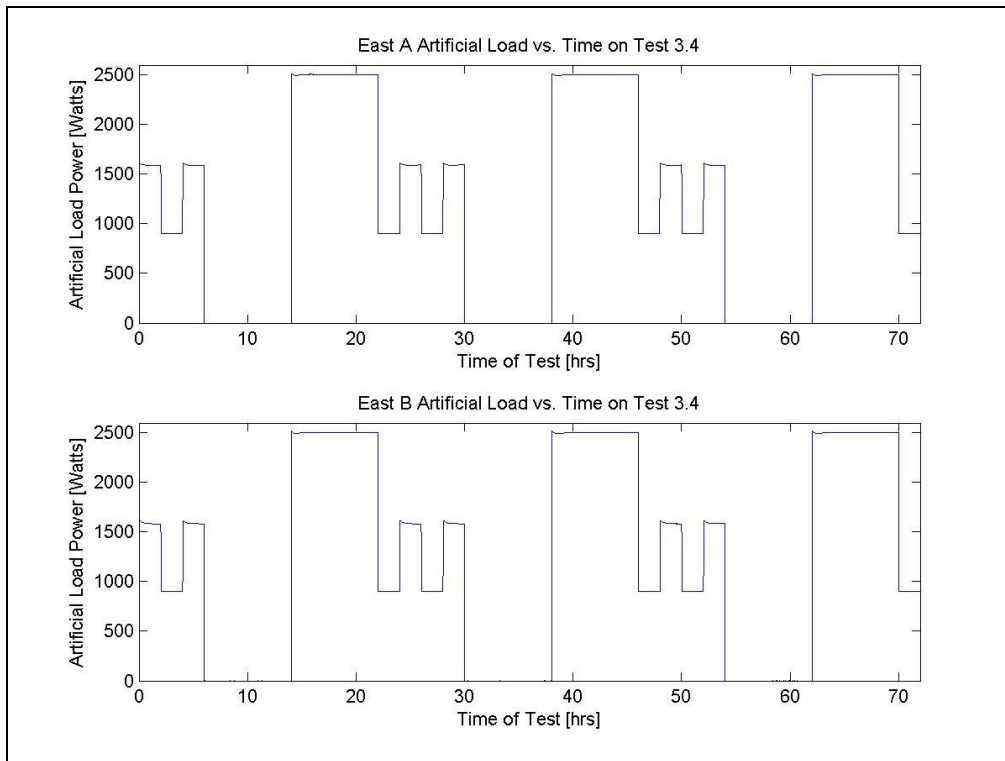
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	32.41796	38.56704	34.16738	35.05079	10.03813
	Internal	43.42233	16.67129	15.86329	25.31897	245.962
	South	33.78542	26.49088	31.58058	30.61896	13.99613
	West	38.15325	31.84258	26.7215	32.23911	32.78915
	mean	36.94474	28.39295	27.08319		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	34.91246	41.99108	39.26604	38.72319	12.74775
	Internal	10.99375	11.4755	11.10729	11.19218	0.063425
	South	37.37875	39.53429	38.27696	38.39667	1.172338
	West	40.26667	38.04854	34.15308	37.48943	9.578429
	mean	30.88791	32.76235	30.70084		

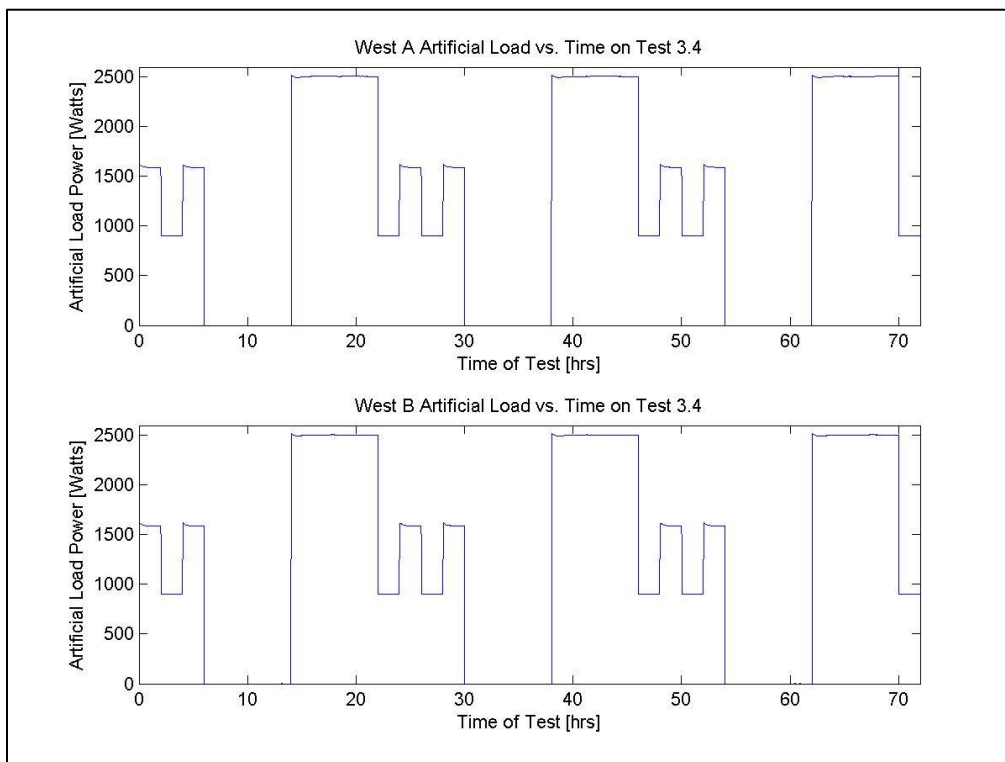
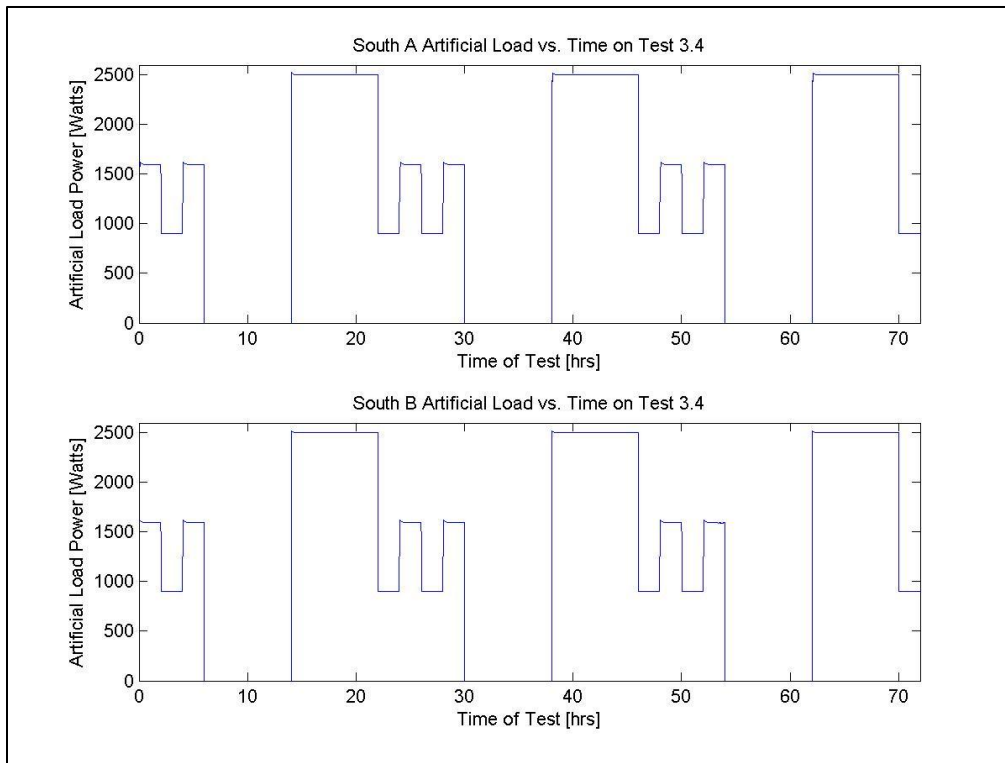
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-5.22313
	variance	1575.419
AHUB	mean	0.717975
	variance	851.9381
difference		-5.94111



Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.189497	-0.01901	-2.54167	-0.79039
	Internal	-0.01953	-0.02352	-0.05885	-0.03397
	South	-0.15521	-0.01311	-0.04887	-0.0724
	West	0.193229	-0.07465	-60.1059	-19.9958
	mean	0.051997	-0.03257	-15.6888	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	0.067708	0.002257	0.025	0.031655
	Internal	-0.01215	0.017969	8.340705	2.782174
	South	0.005556	-0.00443	-0.00521	-0.00136
	West	0.038976	0.112153	0.02717	0.059433
	mean	0.025022	0.031988	2.096917	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	23.03985	23.88038	155.6468	67.52234
	Internal	11.55429	4.997959	5.878114	7.476787
	South	19.56007	20.89658	14.73733	18.39799
	West	20.92544	20.16138	15301.59	5114.224
	mean	18.76991	17.48407	3869.462	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.95E+01	1.92E+01	2.40E+01	20.91058
	Internal	2.705355	3.033305	9932.951	3312.897
	South	2.66E+01	2.65E+01	2.45E+01	25.87179
	West	27.40563	33.90702	25.97399	29.09555
	mean	19.05222	20.67293	2501.856	





## APPENDIX D: TEST SERIES 4 TABLES AND GRAPHS

### TEST 4.1a

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-3
AHUA	56.34772258
AHUB	53.21972252
% difference	5.55%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	19.75555	18.05292	18.53925	18.78257	0.769138
AHUB	18.15891	17.47309	17.58772	17.73991	0.134961
% difference	8.08%	3.21%	5.13%	5.55%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-0.97268
	variance	3.115125
AHUB	mean [°F]	-0.9624
	variance	2.654684
difference		-0.01027

Temperature Control [ $^{\circ}$ F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-0.59163	-0.423	-0.19753	-0.40405
	Internal	-0.88158	-0.86481	-0.91562	-0.88734
	South	-1.18881	-1.18479	-1.27373	-1.21578
	West	-1.34692	-1.37529	-1.42844	-1.38355
	mean	-1.00224	-0.96197	-0.95383	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.73559	-0.57832	-0.21015	-0.50802
	Internal	-1.1049	-1.09652	-1.11805	-1.10649
	South	-0.93921	-0.95891	-1.0521	-0.98341
	West	-1.24231	-1.20878	-1.30402	-1.2517
	mean	-1.0055	-0.96063	-0.92108	

Temperature Control [ $^{\circ}$ F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	1.332003	1.272833	0.379562	0.994799
	Internal	4.585736	4.743012	4.564125	4.630958
	South	2.811289	2.714358	2.826636	2.784094
	West	3.552111	3.400816	3.458002	3.47031
	mean	3.070285	3.032755	2.807081	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.432944	1.136685	0.183668	0.917766
	Internal	4.12E+00	4.22E+00	4.06E+00	4.13266
	South	1.989927	1.919344	2.082412	1.997227
	West	3.25E+00	3.071199	3.32E+00	3.213687
	mean	2.698205	2.586744	2.411055	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.909069
	variance	0.000309
AHUB	mean	0.9875
	variance	4.9E-06
difference		-0.07843

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	0.909625	0.926375	0.891208	0.909069	0.000309
AHUB	0.987333	0.985375	0.989792	0.9875	4.9E-06

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.000229
	variance	0.000958
AHUB	mean	-0.00132
	variance	0.000746
difference		0.001546

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	0.000133	-2.39E-04	7.93E-04	0.000229
	variance	0.000726	0.000628	0.00152	
AHUB	mean	-0.00124	-0.00095	-1.76E-03	-0.00132
	variance	0.000524	0.000464	0.001251	

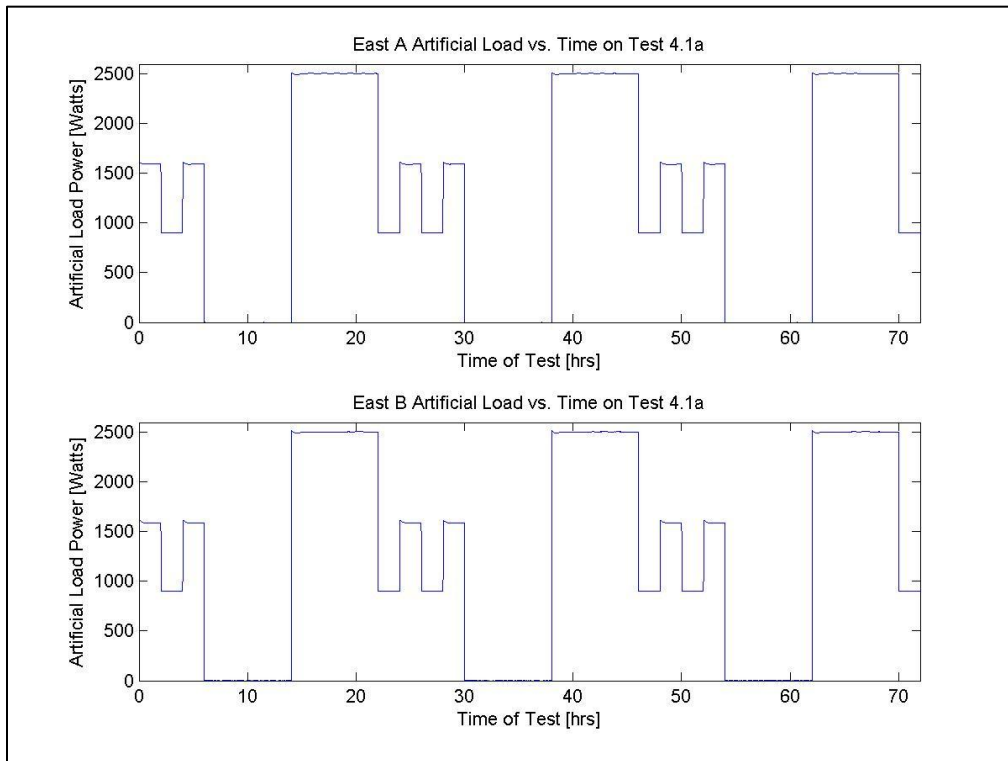
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	39.93172
	variance	21.93456
AHUB	mean	40.5007
	variance	25.42171
difference		-0.56898

Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	39.51879	44.38413	45.97683	43.29325	11.31908
	Internal	34.97879	35.46854	33.90992	34.78575	0.635277
	South	38.05525	38.54583	40.22383	38.94164	1.293185
	West	45.67329	35.64588	46.79958	42.70625	37.7038
	mean	39.55653	38.51109	41.72754		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	43.75683	41.83738	41.01633	42.20351	1.978128
	Internal	32.51208	32.72846	32.51921	32.58658	0.015109
	South	43.53729	47.23654	41.84583	44.20656	7.60087
	West	43.25213	41.51763	44.24871	43.00615	1.910081
	mean	40.76458	40.83	39.90752		

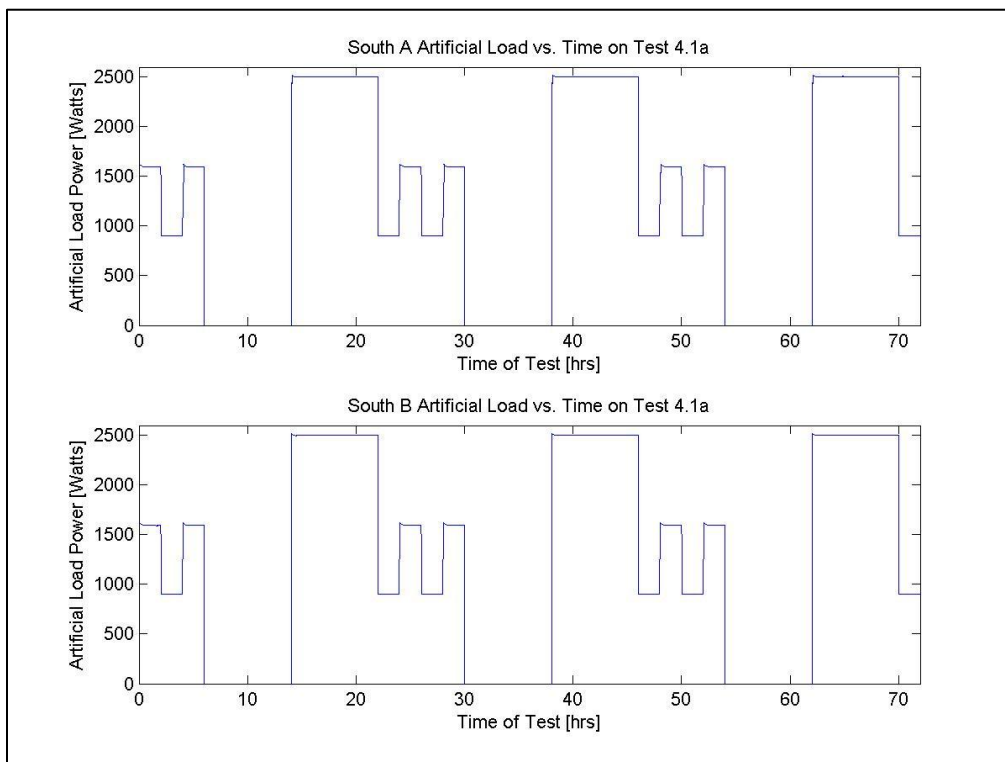
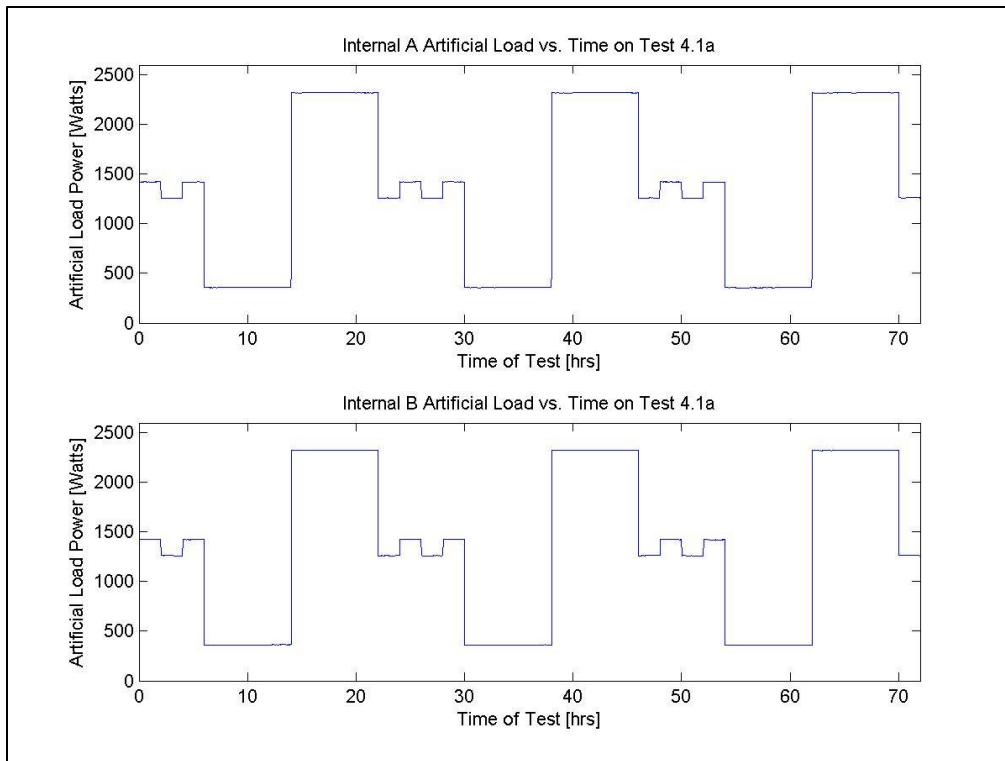
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-13.2475
	variance	2734.49
AHUB	mean	-5.92564
	variance	889.9999
difference		-7.3219

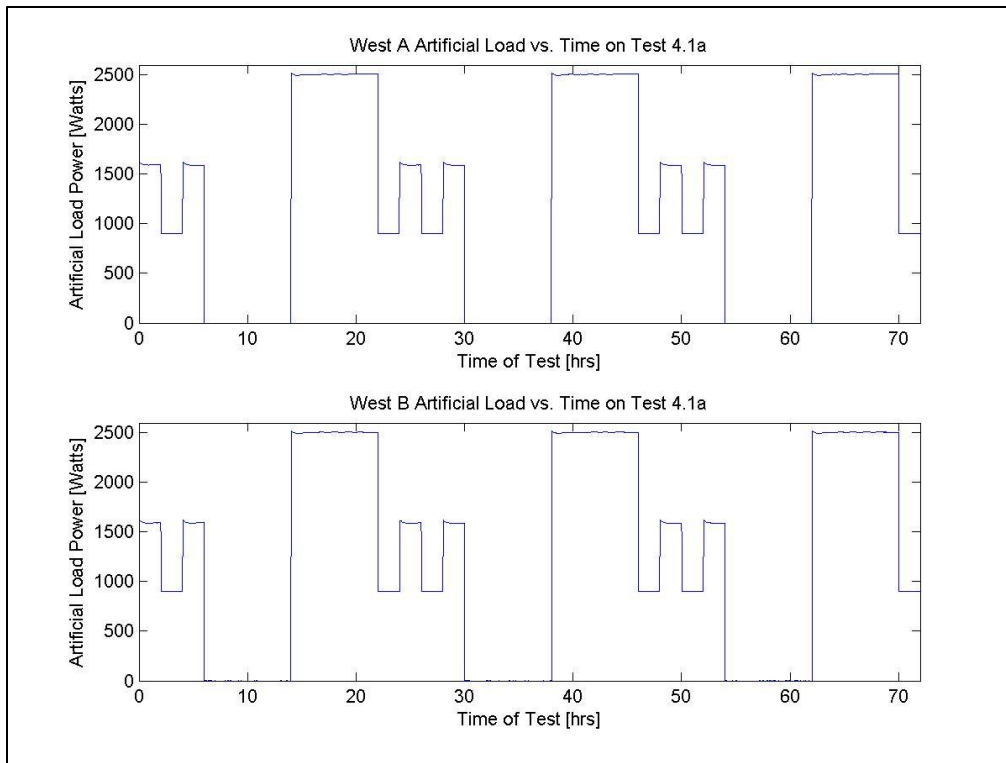
Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-19.0931	-31.8579	-15.3075	-22.0861
	Internal	-10.5212	-12.3261	-10.7319	-11.1931
	South	0.031684	0.073177	-0.14809	-0.01441
	West	-22.0691	-16.676	-20.3444	-19.6965
	mean	-12.9129	-15.1967	-11.633	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	0.096094	-0.01684	-0.19149	-0.03741
	Internal	-10.0003	-10.6592	-9.52786	-10.0624
	South	0.042708	0.056076	0.049913	0.049566
	West	-15.377	-8.84132	-16.7385	-13.6523
	mean	-6.30961	-4.86532	-6.60197	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	3743.272	8566.534	3358.666	5222.824
	Internal	1004.008	1101.375	1040.002	1048.461
	South	43.27463	36.69384	41.69491	40.55446
	West	5051.421	3155.032	4627.392	4277.948
	mean	2460.494	3214.909	2266.939	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	3.92E+01	4.18E+01	4.25E+01	41.16318
	Internal	869.9885	925.7432	859.9827	885.2382
	South	4.95E+01	6.74E+01	4.95E+01	55.49104
	West	2768.934	1363.645	3130.318	2420.966
	mean	931.9062	599.6553	1020.582	









**TEST 4.1b**

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-3
AHUA	51.39672352
AHUB	48.31388003
% difference	6.00%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	17.4311	16.97613	16.9895	17.13224	0.067032
AHUB	16.27643	16.13734	15.90012	16.10463	0.036204
% difference	6.62%	4.94%	6.41%	6.00%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.1066
	variance	202.5038
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.07594
	variance	202.2545
difference		-0.03067

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-0.23528	-0.97153	-0.11976	-0.44219
	Internal	-0.63976	-1.38394	-0.97491	-0.99954
	South	-1.35808	-2.09733	-1.31681	-1.59074
	West	-1.40337	-1.41662	-1.36184	-1.39395
	mean	-0.90912	-1.46736	-0.94333	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.2996	-1.02535	-0.27329	-0.53274
	Internal	-0.81606	-1.62526	-1.17003	-1.20379
	South	-1.20345	-1.79613	-0.99576	-1.33178
	West	-1.26994	-1.21801	-1.21837	-1.23544
	mean	-0.89726	-1.41619	-0.91436	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.433286	798.1092	0.466688	266.3364
	Internal	5.544835	802.4705	4.772342	270.9292
	South	2.804134	798.9868	2.985921	268.259
	West	3.812947	3.775985	4.026692	3.871875
	mean	3.148801	600.8356	3.062911	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	0.28715	797.9039	0.274598	266.1552
	Internal	5.01E+00	8.02E+02	4.26E+00	270.3789
	South	2.652628	799.1158	2.715222	268.1612
	West	4.03E+00	4.170052	4.06E+00	4.088553
	mean	2.99479	600.765	2.828085	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.43975
	variance	0.004797
AHUB	mean	1.464722
	variance	0.010685
difference		-0.02497

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	1.478167	1.481292	1.359792	1.43975	0.004797
AHUB	1.460083	1.570333	1.36375	1.464722	0.010685

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.0009
	variance	0.002665
AHUB	mean	-0.00094
	variance	0.002278
difference		4.44E-05

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.00023	-1.52E-03	-9.48E-04	-0.0009
	variance	0.002853	0.002331	0.002813	
AHUB	mean	-0.00108	-0.0007	-1.05E-03	-0.00094
	variance	0.002442	0.002357	0.002038	

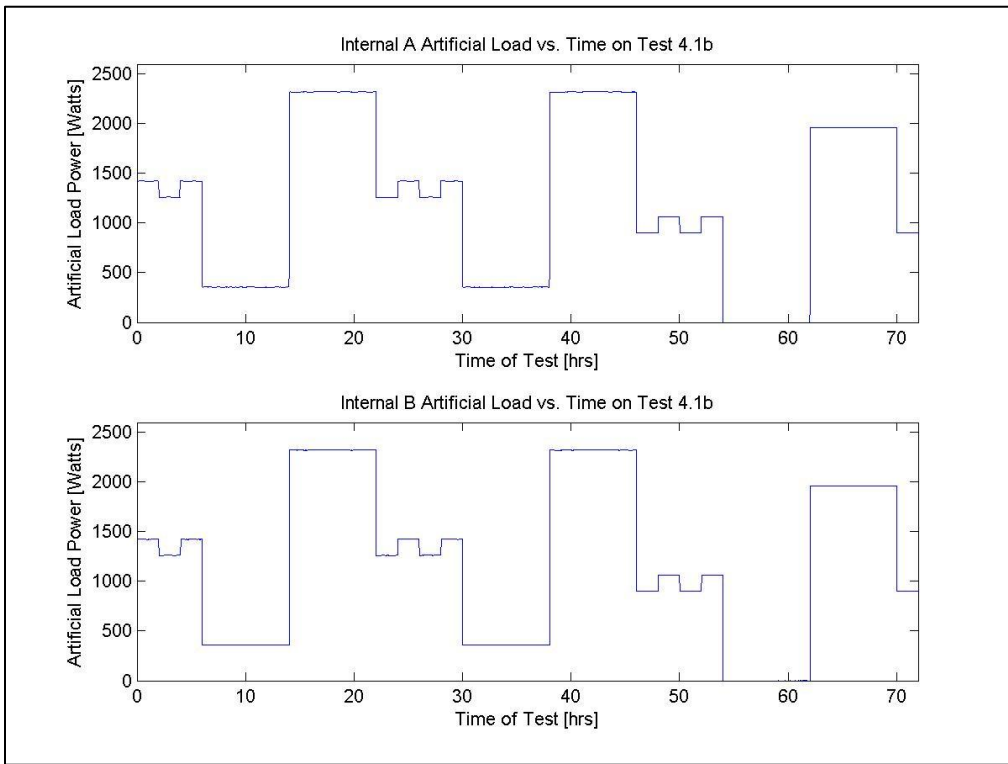
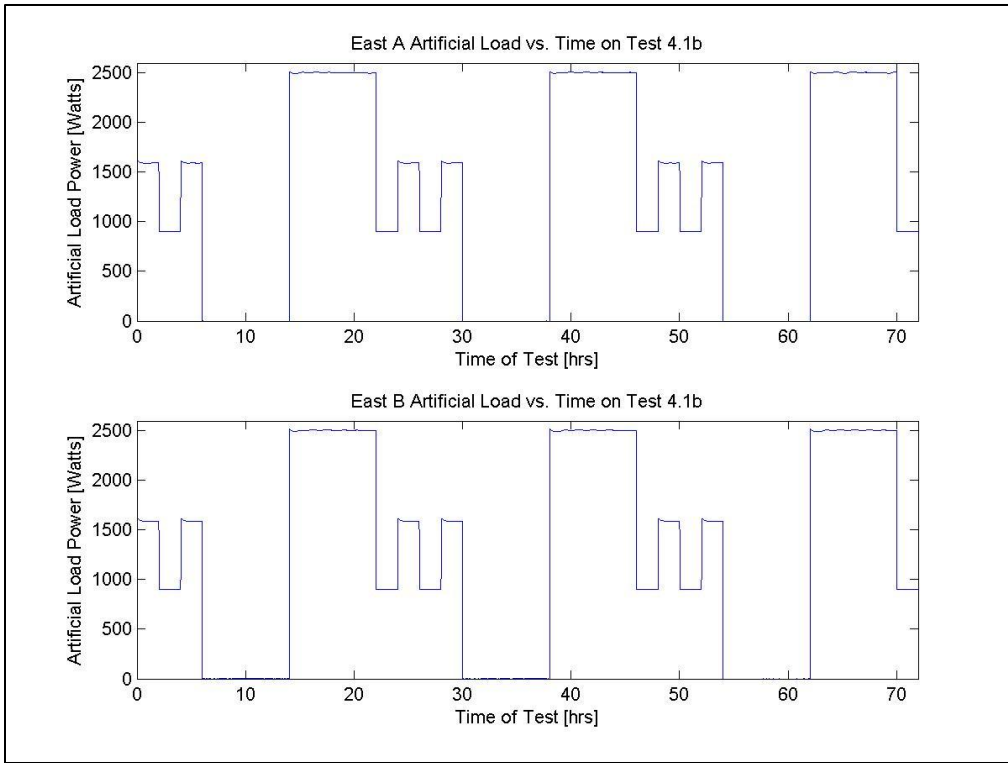
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	89.99852
	variance	2003.322
AHUB	mean	87.74868
	variance	2198.443
difference		2.249844

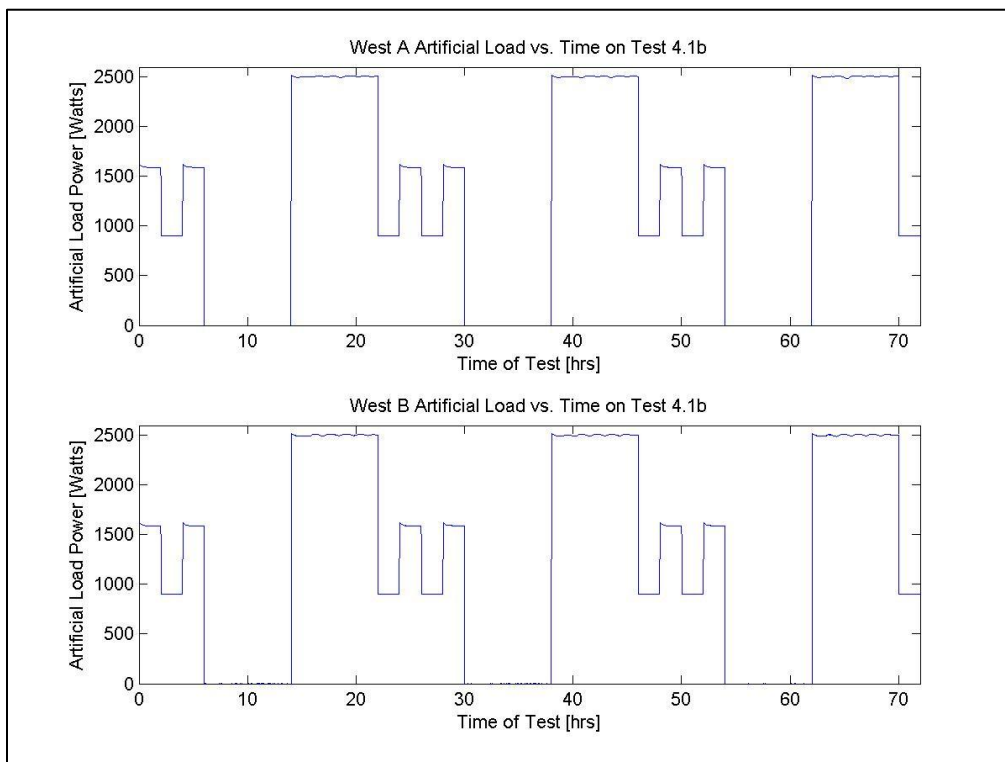
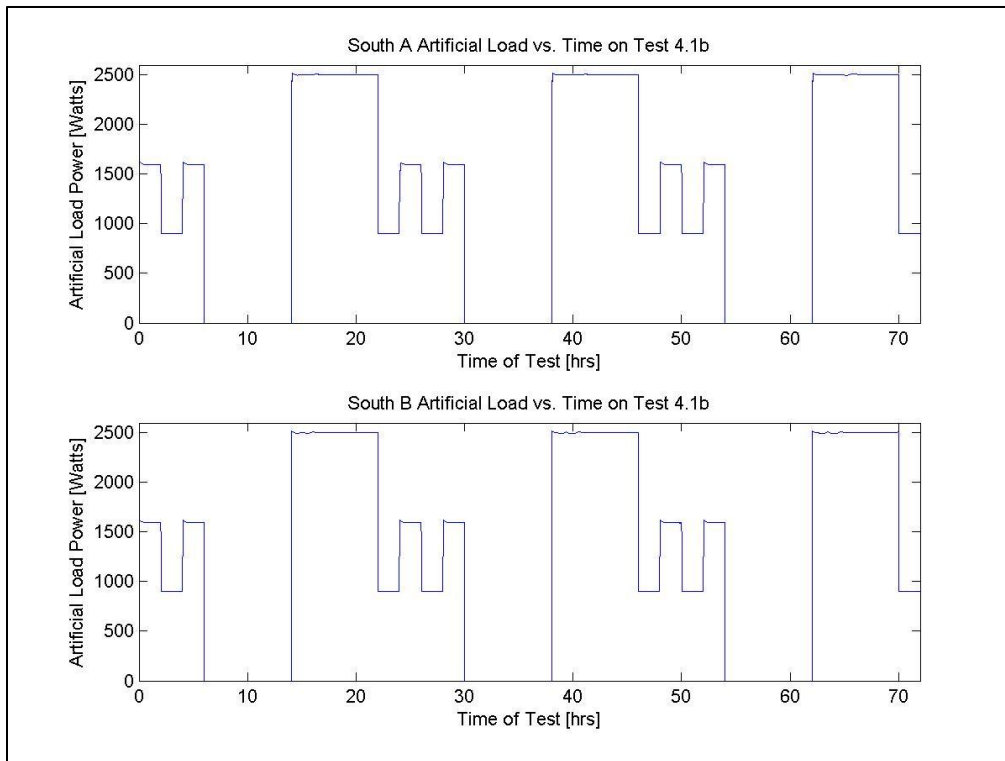
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	59.61092	156.9106	67.71146	94.74433	2914.891
	Internal	74.35392	161.7648	80.34087	105.4865	2384.396
	South	50.12929	140.5679	56.14563	82.28093	2557.075
	West	46.54463	134.4978	51.40446	77.48229	2443.98
	mean	57.65969	148.4353	63.9006		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	50.1685	142.1885	50.10992	80.82231	2824.358
	Internal	72.87425	166.0988	76.91642	105.2965	2776.775
	South	53.20113	150.1995	60.79796	88.06621	2909.841
	West	46.32825	138.6351	45.46583	76.80972	2866.967
	mean	55.64303	149.2805	58.32253		

Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-33.4244
	variance	8485.344
AHUB	mean	-29.8458
	variance	8379.542
difference		-3.5786

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-32.9665	-31.9953	-45.5311	-36.831
	Internal	-52.1966	-54.5765	-45.752	-50.8417
	South	-1.89948	-1.17309	-5.82517	-2.96591
	West	-46.0259	-41.2778	-41.8731	-43.0589
	mean	-33.2721	-32.2557	-34.7453	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-5.69236	-6.86137	-7.14922	-6.56765
	Internal	-45.62	-47.8917	-34.4743	-42.662
	South	-13.4344	-22.6951	-23.8511	-19.9935
	West	-48.0765	-51.7481	-50.6552	-50.1599
	mean	-28.2058	-32.299	-29.0325	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	7849.482	8028.164	14757.86	10211.83
	Internal	5847.792	7260.885	4968.136	6025.604
	South	411.3045	1642.893	1569.376	1207.858
	West	14685.52	15119.11	15557.42	15120.69
	mean	7198.526	8012.763	9213.198	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.51E+03	2.70E+03	1.50E+03	1900.768
	Internal	4678.947	6101.382	3716.1	4832.143
	South	3.54E+03	9.38E+03	9.10E+03	7341.129
	West	16897.17	19934.3	17738.1	18189.86
	mean	6656.023	9530.319	8011.582	







**TEST 4.1c**

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-2
AHUA	31.01263
AHUB	30.9361475
% difference	0.25%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]				
	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	15.57445	15.43818	15.50631	0.009284
AHUB	15.56419	15.37196	15.46807	0.018477
% difference	0.07%	0.43%	0.25%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.36387
	variance	3.340368
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.36993
	variance	3.231102
difference		0.006063

Temperature Control [°F Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	-1.21375	-1.32414	-1.26895
	Internal	-1.31111	-1.33866	-1.32488
	South	-1.35822	-1.39516	-1.37669
	West	-1.4381	-1.53179	-1.48495
	mean	-1.33029	-1.39744	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	-1.33135	-1.41232	-1.37184
	Internal	-1.46173	-1.48154	-1.47164
	South	-1.23082	-1.33995	-1.28539
	West	-1.32771	-1.374	-1.35085
	mean	-1.3379	-1.40195	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	2.915824	3.184161	3.049993
	Internal	3.781909	3.661397	3.721653
	South	3.336152	3.243533	3.289842
	West	3.330652	3.22327	3.276961
	mean	3.341134	3.32809	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	3.207228	3.210826	3.209027
	Internal	3.35E+00	3.33E+00	3.338058
	South	2.935326	3.15035	3.042838
	West	3.32E+00	3.322274	3.319217
	mean	3.202081	3.252488	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.976521
	variance	0.000384
AHUB	mean	1.032438
	variance	0.001524
difference		-0.05592

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]				
Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	0.962667	0.990375	0.976521	0.000384
AHUB	1.004833	1.060042	1.032438	0.001524

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	4.48E-05
	variance	0.00103
AHUB	mean	-0.00064
	variance	0.000758
difference		0.000682

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	mean	0.000216	-1.26E-04	4.48E-05
	variance	0.001098	0.000962	
AHUB	mean	-0.00071	-0.00057	-0.00064
	variance	0.000815	0.000702	

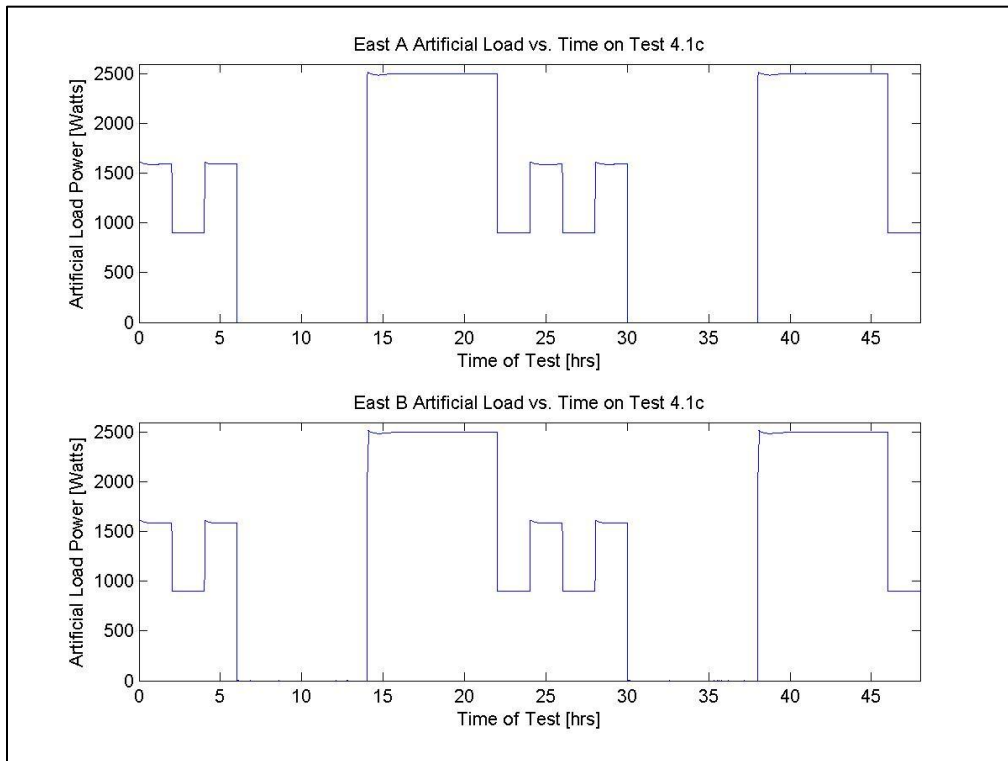
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	40.98771
	variance	46.88475
AHUB	mean	36.5662
	variance	21.97815
difference		4.421516

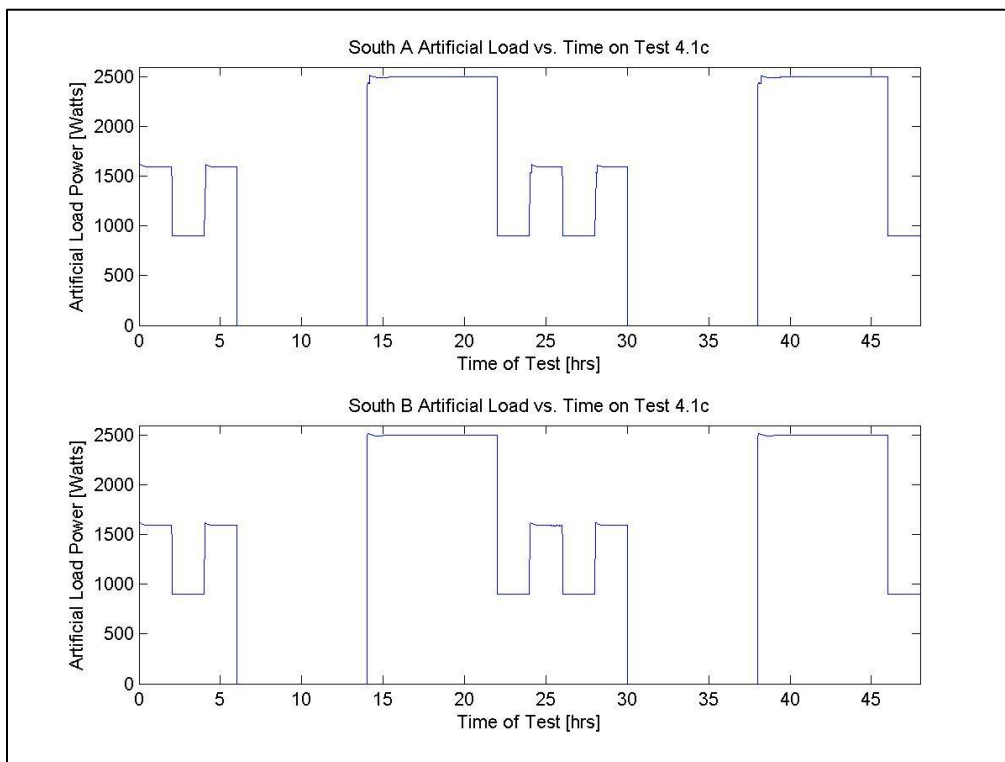
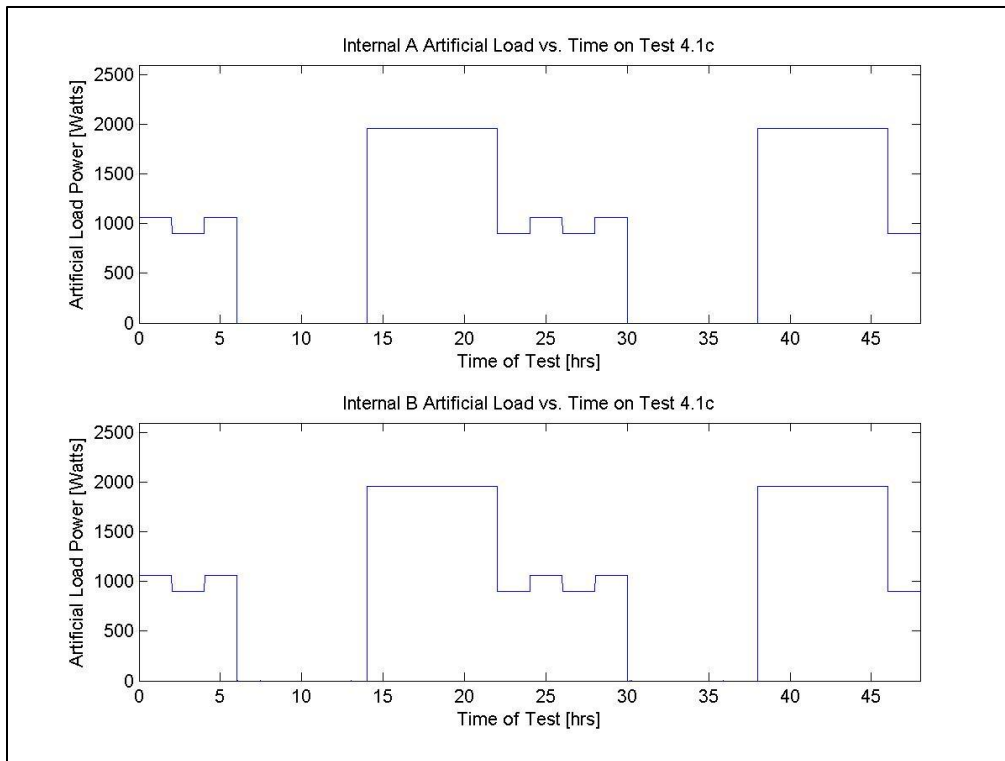
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]					
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	East	48.22854	52.40892	50.31873	8.737768
	Internal	36.48371	37.35858	36.92115	0.382703
	South	30.87667	41.40925	36.14296	55.46766
	West	42.70108	38.43496	40.56802	9.099911
	mean	39.5725	42.40293		
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUB	East	37.93792	36.81892	37.37842	0.62608
	Internal	32.94504	32.8255	32.88527	0.007145
	South	45.33963	35.23379	40.28671	51.06393
	West	40.4365	30.99229	35.7144	44.59654
	mean	39.16477	33.96763		

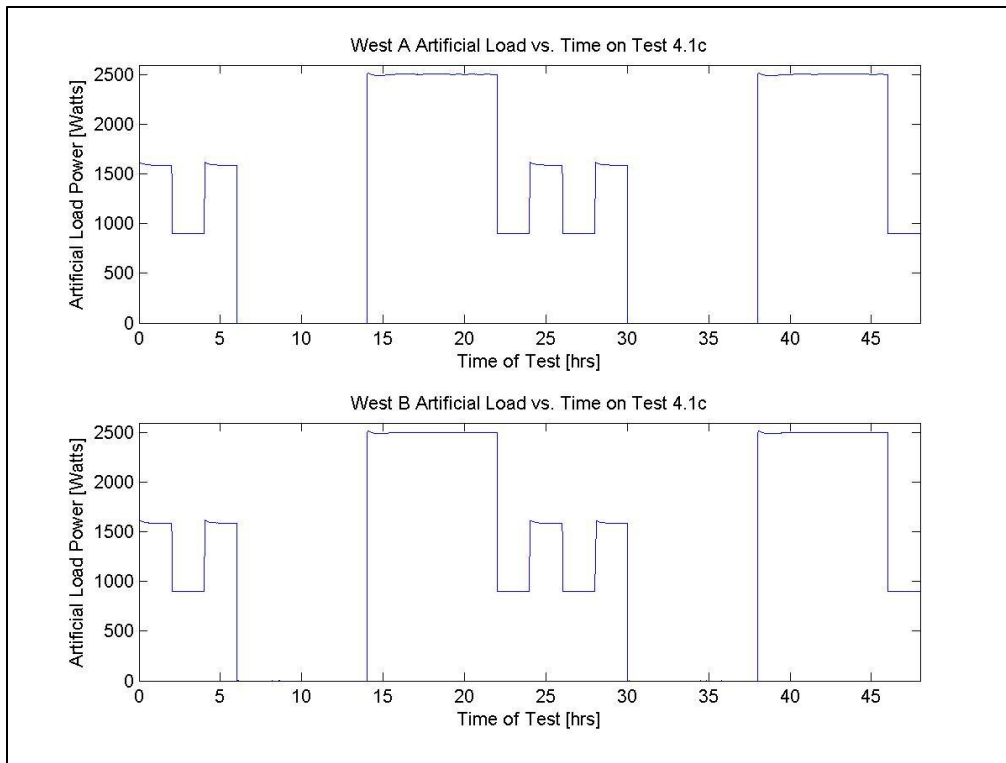
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-2.55207
	variance	381.971
AHUB	mean	-0.31606
	variance	101.7396
difference		-2.23601

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	-3.56441	-3.63932	-3.60187
	Internal	-6.61684	-6.54028	-6.57856
	South	-0.02188	-0.00599	-0.01393
	West	0.004861	-0.03273	-0.01393
	mean	-2.54957	-2.55458	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	-0.0487	-0.0428	-0.04575
	Internal	-1.28194	-1.10165	-1.1918
	South	-0.03854	0.034028	-0.00226
	West	-0.01762	-0.03125	-0.02444
	mean	-0.3467	-0.28542	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	568.4115	591.3169	579.8642
	Internal	808.6745	790.7184	799.6965
	South	40.13462	39.29569	39.71515
	West	85.04723	73.5809	79.31406
	mean	375.567	373.728	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	3.53E+01	3.62E+01	3.58E+01
	Internal	273.1308	257.844	2.65E+02
	South	5.27E+01	4.99E+01	5.13E+01
	West	51.78125	55.42456	5.36E+01
	mean	103.2433	99.84274	







### TEST 4.1d

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-2
AHUA	32.69675108
AHUB	30.87736553
% difference	5.56%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]				
	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	15.8392	16.85755	16.34838	0.518519
AHUB	15.14598	15.73138	15.43868	0.171346
% difference	4.38%	6.68%	5.56%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.19361
	variance	2.793741
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.15296
	variance	2.593475
difference		-0.04064

Temperature Control [°F Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	-1.04862	-0.32481	-0.68672
	Internal	-1.4084	-1.42025	-1.41432
	South	-1.26462	-1.18048	-1.22255
	West	-1.43222	-1.46947	-1.45084
	mean	-1.28847	-1.09875	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	-1.20993	-0.36238	-0.78615
	Internal	-1.51277	-1.51801	-1.51539
	South	-1.04618	-0.97527	-1.01072
	West	-1.27318	-1.326	-1.29959
	mean	-1.26051	-1.04541	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	2.069123	0.494618	1.281871
	Internal	3.503351	3.429765	3.466558
	South	2.844959	2.487799	2.666379
	West	3.23197	3.289648	3.260809
	mean	2.912351	2.425458	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	2.535394	0.437327	1.486361
	Internal	3.34E+00	3.32E+00	3.331887
	South	2.059938	1.820263	1.9401
	West	3.04E+00	3.228495	3.132338
	mean	2.744117	2.201227	



Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.676479
	variance	0.000283
AHUB	mean	0.733646
	variance	0.001269
difference		-0.05717

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]				
Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	0.688375	0.664583	0.676479	0.000283
AHUB	0.758833	0.708458	0.733646	0.001269

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-6.84E-05
	variance	0.000557
AHUB	mean	-0.00157
	variance	0.000334
difference		0.001503

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.00044	3.05E-04	-6.8E-05
	variance	0.000641	0.000474	
AHUB	mean	-0.00134	-0.0018	-0.00157
	variance	0.000343	0.000325	

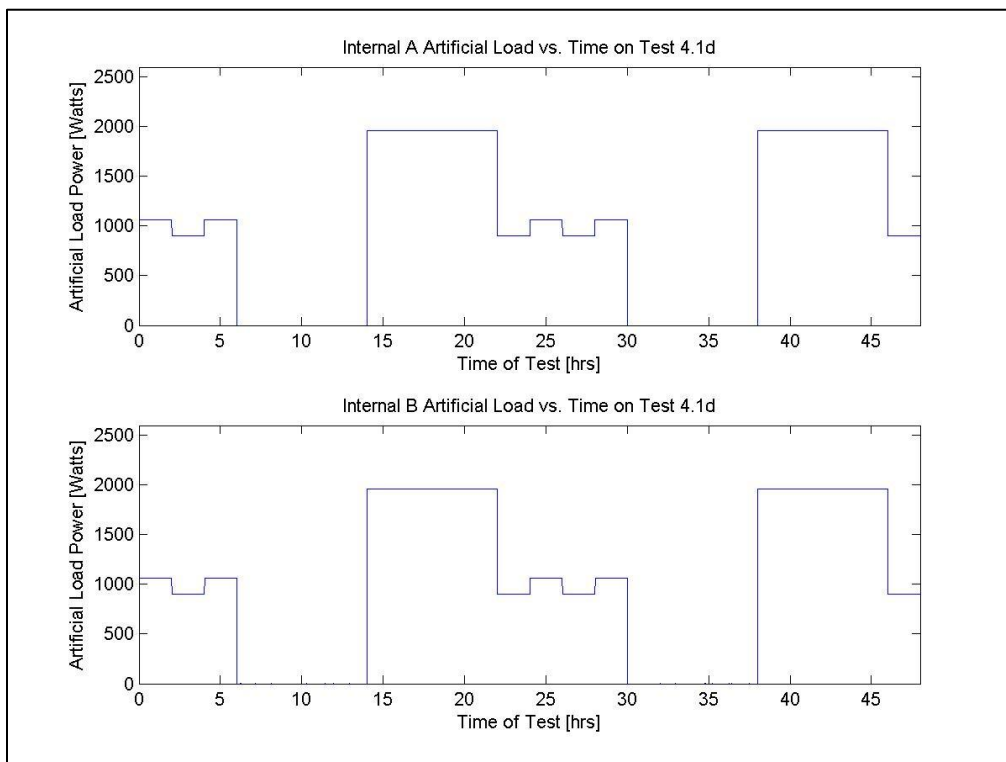
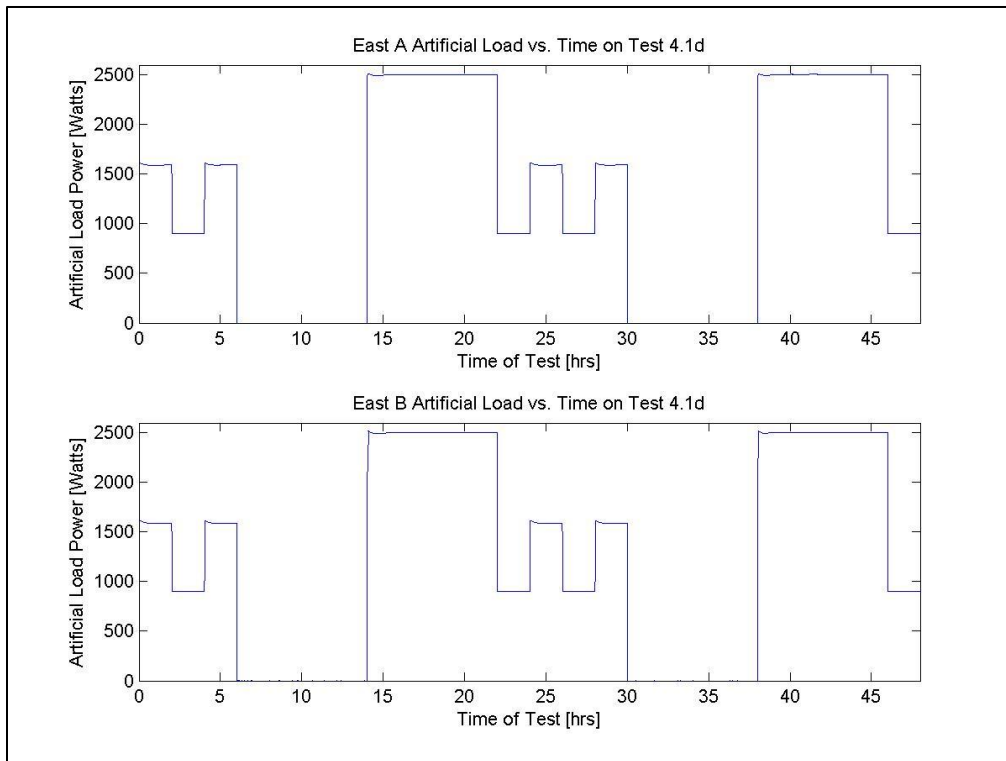
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	35.14702
	variance	58.39895
AHUB	mean	33.59019
	variance	65.3987
difference		1.556823

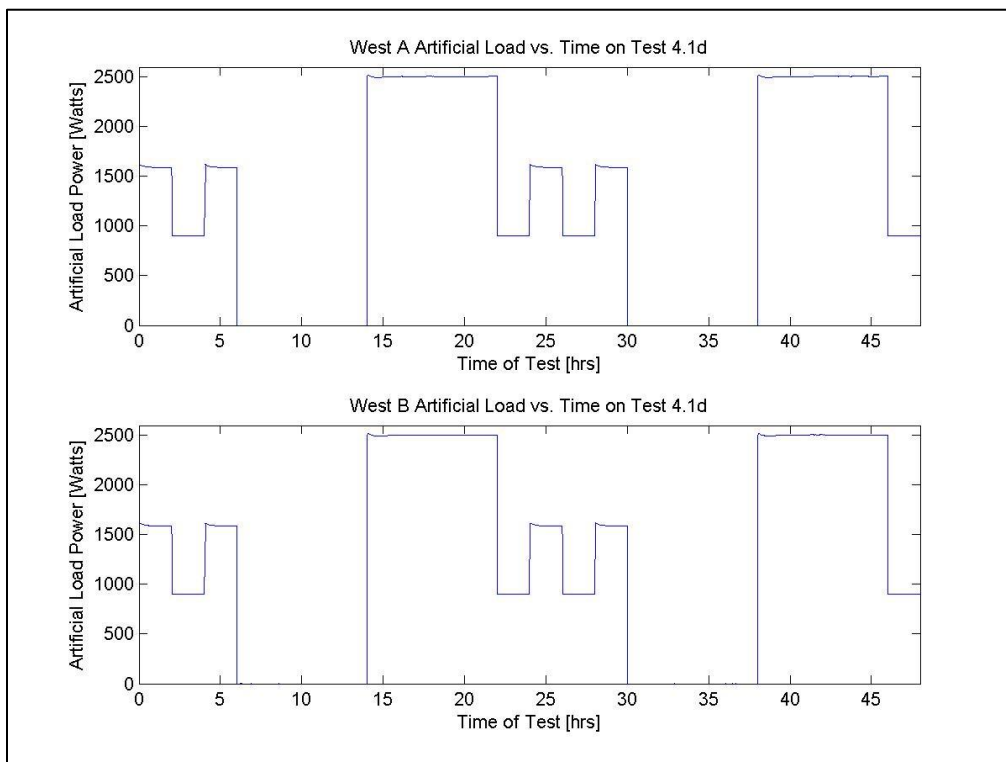
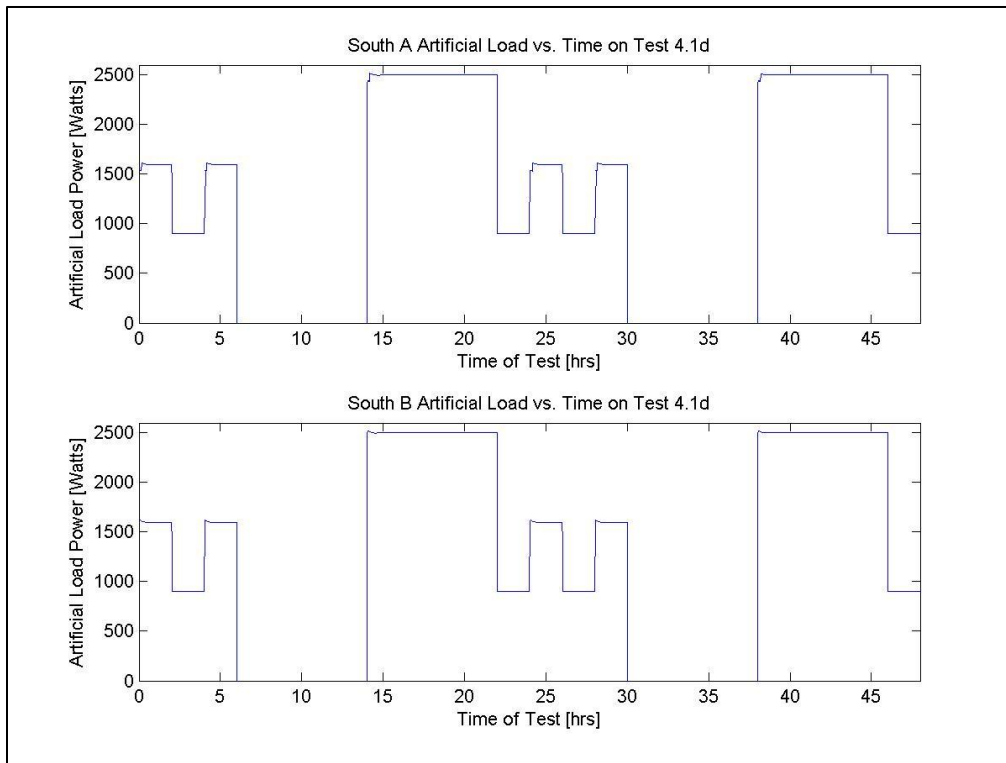
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]					
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	East	46.79888	40.40246	43.60067	20.45707
	Internal	24.99521	30.31471	27.65496	14.14854
	South	30.5175	30.76463	30.64106	0.030535
	West	43.85054	33.53221	38.69138	53.234
	mean	36.54053	33.7535		
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUB	East	43.17588	36.66988	39.92288	21.16402
	Internal	22.76633	24.90571	23.83602	2.288463
	South	45.82196	32.04171	38.93183	94.94765
	West	30.17721	33.16288	31.67004	4.457103
	mean	35.48534	31.69504		

Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-2.05917
	variance	308.0243
AHUB	mean	-0.35662
	variance	48.83776
difference		-1.70255

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	-1.39948	-9.15356	-5.27652
	Internal	-3.64635	-2.38203	-3.01419
	South	0.067014	-0.00955	0.028733
	West	0.05434	-0.00373	0.025304
	mean	-1.23112	-2.88722	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	0.026389	0.031858	0.029123
	Internal	-1.24748	-1.29566	-1.27157
	South	0.01684	-0.05182	-0.01749
	West	-0.08967	-0.2434	-0.16654
	mean	-0.32348	-0.38976	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	194.6189	1554.05	874.3344
	Internal	315.4444	222.7887	269.1166
	South	21.62841	17.84253	19.73547
	West	38.83793	29.6306	34.23426
	mean	142.6324	456.0779	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	2.49E+01	1.83E+01	2.16E+01
	Internal	100.4941	107.7642	1.04E+02
	South	3.29E+01	2.13E+01	2.71E+01
	West	28.46955	54.44063	4.15E+01
	mean	46.70346	50.45868	





**TEST 4.2a**

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-2
AHUA	35.97204708
AHUB	35.14246025
% difference	2.31%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]				
	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	18.26069	17.71135	17.98602	0.150888
AHUB	18.0869	17.05556	17.57123	0.53183
% difference	0.95%	3.70%	2.31%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.1825
	variance	2.993841
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.12159
	variance	2.784856
difference		-0.06091

Temperature Control [°F Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	-0.19705	-1.19737	-0.69721
	Internal	-1.39778	-1.38871	-1.39325
	South	-1.20646	-1.29676	-1.25161
	West	-1.40247	-1.37343	-1.38795
	mean	-1.05094	-1.31407	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	-0.19677	-1.30282	-0.74979
	Internal	-1.44943	-1.45248	-1.45095
	South	-0.9347	-1.14537	-1.04004
	West	-1.23759	-1.25355	-1.24557
	mean	-0.95462	-1.28856	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	0.299213	2.840906	1.570059
	Internal	3.474829	3.539355	3.507092
	South	2.747192	3.133636	2.940414
	West	3.388881	3.381794	3.385337
	mean	2.477529	3.223923	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	0.191309	3.084004	1.637656
	Internal	3.42E+00	3.39E+00	3.406406
	South	1.889488	2.663882	2.276685
	West	3.19E+00	3.290161	3.239307
	mean	2.173016	3.107011	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.659875
	variance	0.000177
AHUB	mean	0.778271
	variance	0.00115
difference		-0.1184

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]				
Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	0.669292	0.650458	0.659875	0.000177
AHUB	0.80225	0.754292	0.778271	0.00115

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.000932
	variance	0.000378
AHUB	mean	-0.0004
	variance	0.000325
difference		0.001332

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	mean	0.000637	1.23E-03	0.000932
	variance	0.000416	0.000341	
AHUB	mean	-0.00026	-0.00054	-0.0004
	variance	0.000362	0.000287	

Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	37.23197
	variance	70.95583
AHUB	mean	33.19678
	variance	108.6441
difference		4.035193

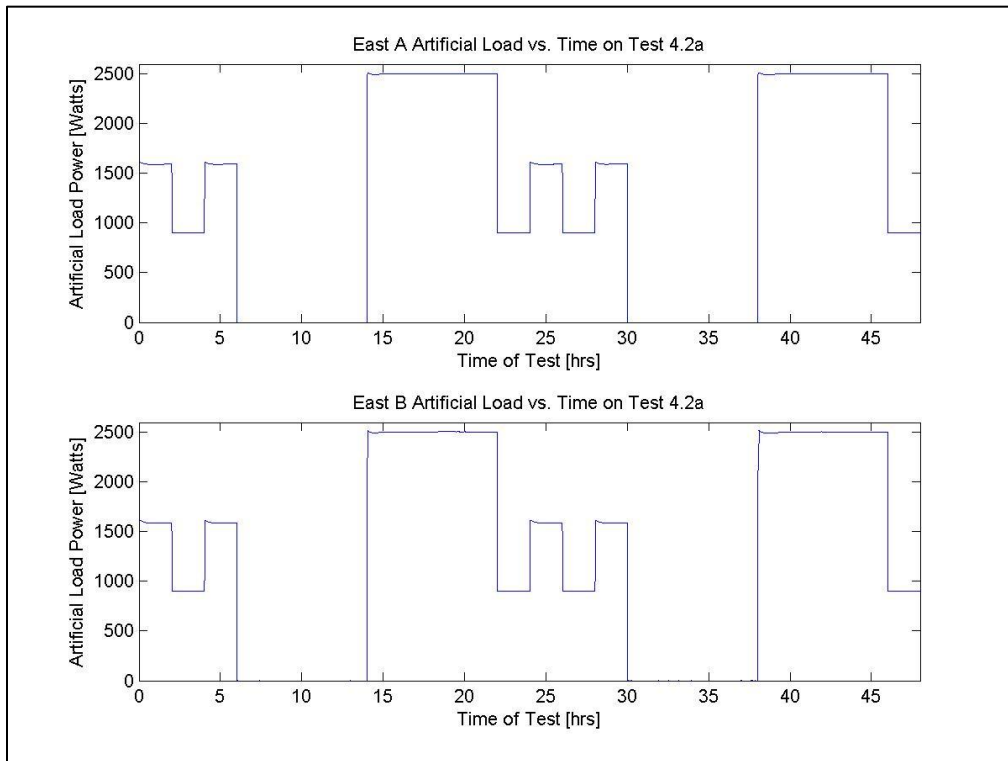


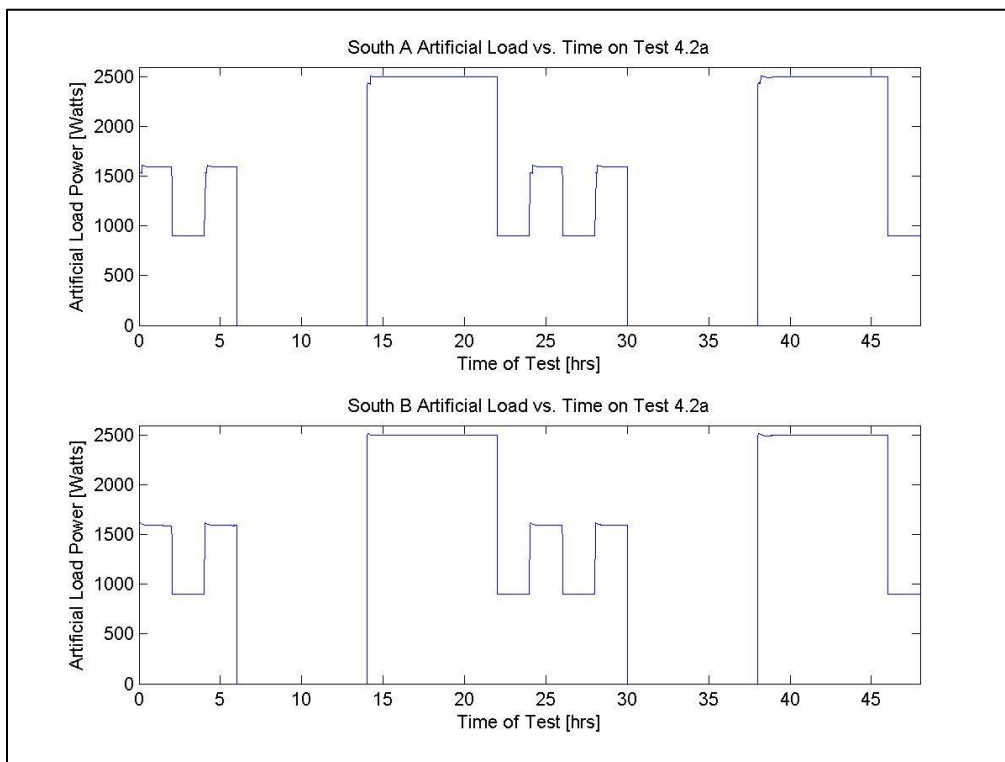
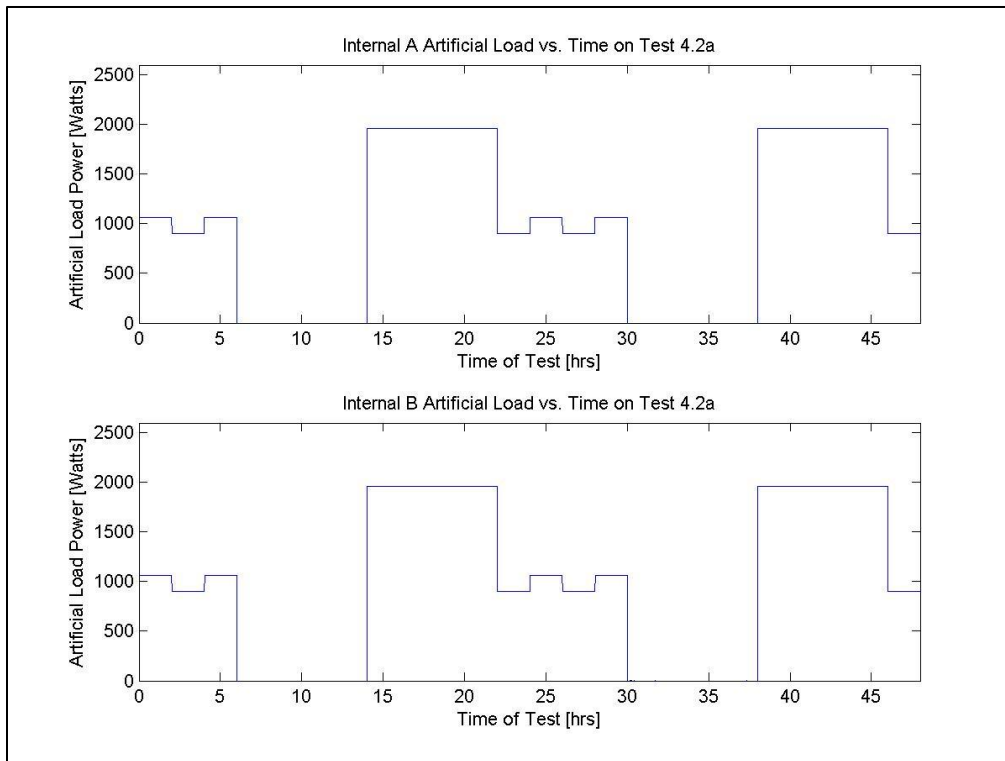
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]					
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	East	43.59633	41.24942	42.42288	2.754009
	Internal	24.79371	26.66121	25.72746	1.743778
	South	37.36304	33.21388	35.28846	8.607792
	West	48.735	42.24321	45.4891	21.07168
	mean	38.62202	35.84193		
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUB	East	37.17463	38.58754	37.88108	0.998167
	Internal	16.33113	18.16233	17.24673	1.676662
	South	41.06588	43.95596	42.51092	4.176291
	West	31.99879	38.298	35.1484	19.84001
	mean	31.6426	34.75096		

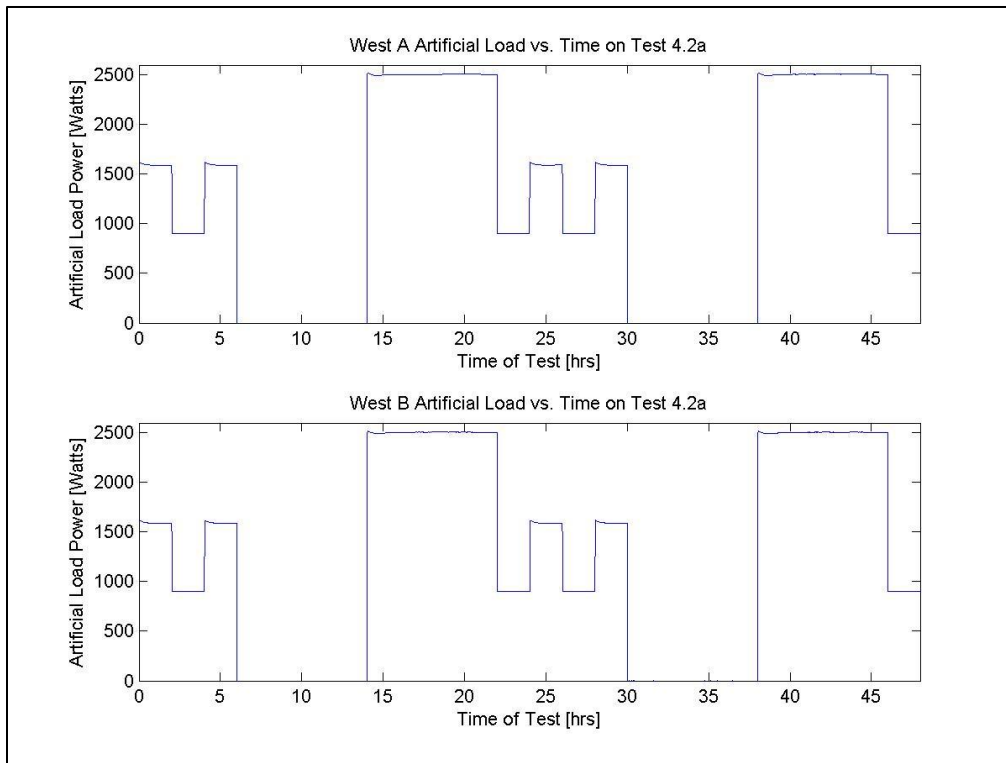
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.089
	variance	75.17751
AHUB	mean	-0.03422
	variance	30.2512
difference		-0.05477

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	-0.58012	-0.12717	-0.35365
	Internal	-0.0967	0.002517	-0.04709
	South	0.014149	0.008073	0.011111
	West	0.023264	0.04401	0.033637
	mean	-0.15985	-0.01814	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	-0.09306	0.057552	-0.01775
	Internal	0.013889	0.000868	0.007378
	South	0.061372	-0.1263	-0.03247
	West	-0.17109	-0.01701	-0.09405
	mean	-0.04722	-0.02122	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	159.696	77.07145	118.3837
	Internal	86.32217	92.98257	89.65237
	South	26.05899	21.41258	23.73578
	West	79.66707	58.27326	68.97016
	mean	87.93606	62.43497	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	2.28E+01	1.83E+01	2.05E+01
	Internal	15.58548	12.60743	1.41E+01
	South	3.70E+01	3.07E+01	3.38E+01
	West	75.66549	29.45767	5.26E+01
	mean	37.76238	22.76377	







### TEST 4.2b

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-2
AHUA	36.45458538
AHUB	33.50292815
% difference	8.10%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]				
	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	18.54501	17.90958	18.22729	0.201887
AHUB	16.86351	16.63942	16.75146	0.025106
% difference	9.07%	7.09%	8.10%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.08214
	variance	2.576609
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.01009
	variance	2.253421
difference		-0.07205

Temperature Control [°F Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	-0.5054	-0.47599	-0.49069
	Internal	-1.42061	-1.41679	-1.4187
	South	-1.00037	-1.08674	-1.04355
	West	-1.36509	-1.38616	-1.37563
	mean	-1.07286	-1.09142	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	-0.60568	-0.5288	-0.56724
	Internal	-1.50262	-1.49926	-1.50094
	South	-0.7157	-0.82914	-0.77242
	West	-1.12541	-1.27413	-1.19977
	mean	-0.98735	-1.03283	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	0.825407	0.778105	0.801756
	Internal	3.505019	3.428667	3.466843
	South	2.073031	2.291298	2.182165
	West	3.274231	3.343087	3.308659
	mean	2.419422	2.460289	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	0.891533	0.798265	0.844899
	Internal	3.32E+00	3.32E+00	3.319762
	South	1.269568	1.512544	1.391056
	West	2.61E+00	3.2402	2.923329
	mean	2.022304	2.217219	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.602521
	variance	5.91E-05
AHUB	mean	0.756
	variance	0.000268
difference		-0.15348

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]				
Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	0.597083	0.607958	0.602521	5.91E-05
AHUB	0.744417	0.767583	0.756	0.000268

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.00198
	variance	0.000292
AHUB	mean	0.001202
	variance	0.000355
difference		0.000778

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	mean	0.001248	2.71E-03	0.00198
	variance	0.000296	0.000288	
AHUB	mean	0.001121	0.001284	0.001202
	variance	0.00037	0.000339	

Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	34.0223
	variance	110.9106
AHUB	mean	35.04188
	variance	62.04854
difference		-1.01958

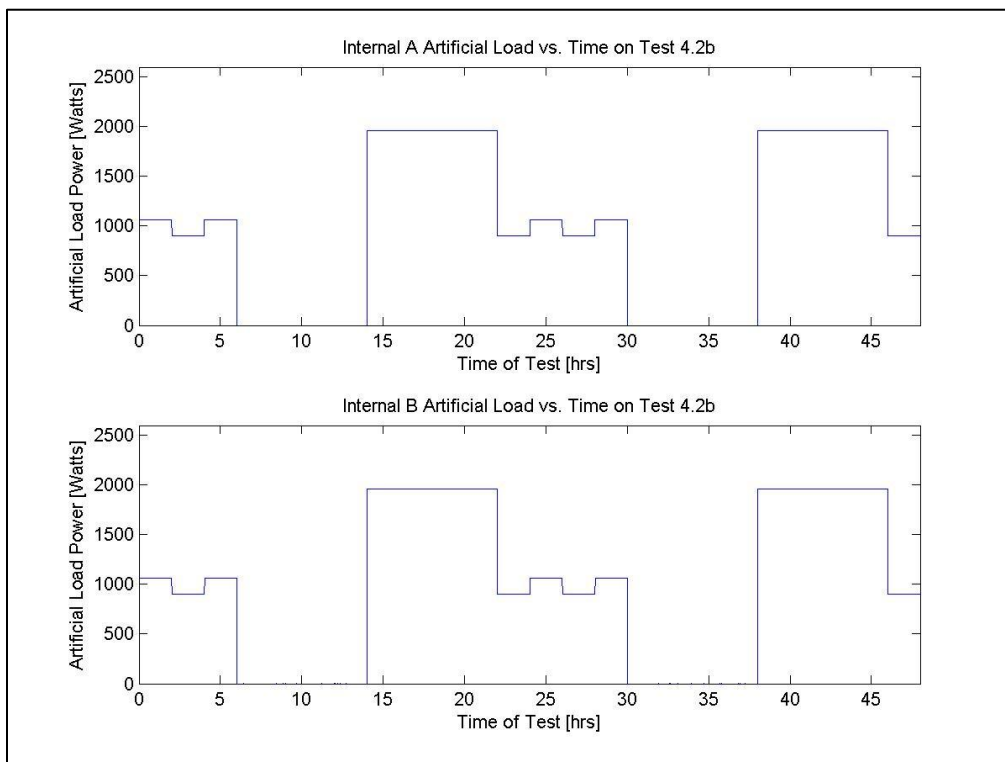
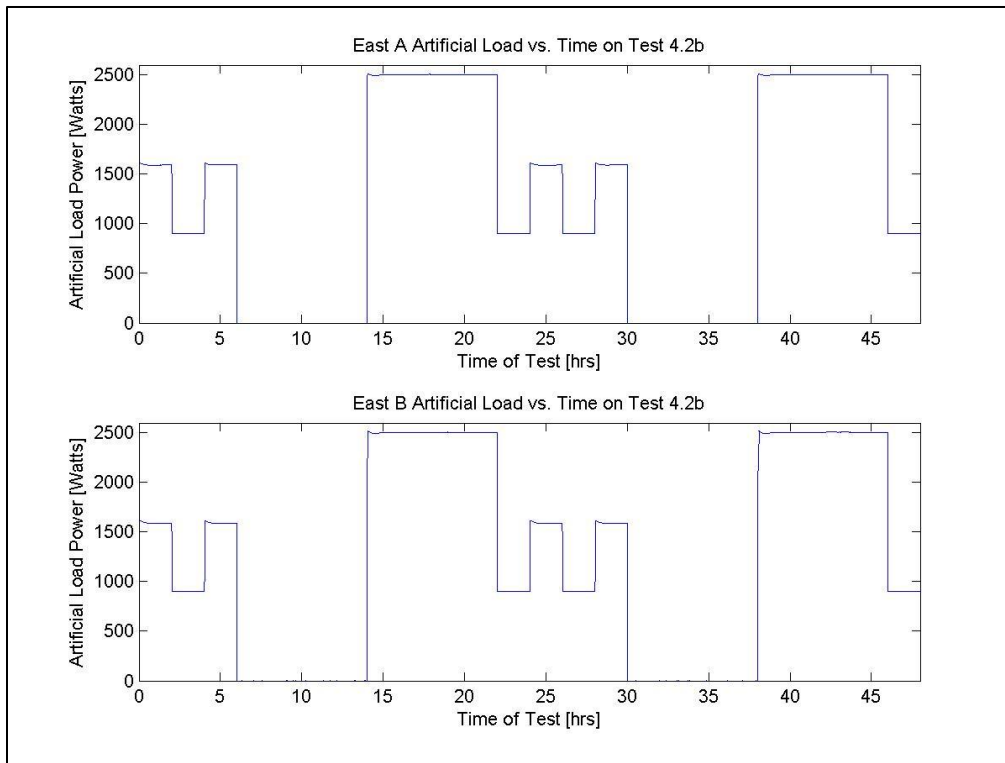
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]					
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	East	45.94888	45.924	45.93644	0.000309
	Internal	20.05092	20.84992	20.45042	0.319201
	South	28.46708	30.95096	29.70902	3.084818
	West	37.52658	42.46004	39.99331	12.16951
	mean	32.99836	35.04623		
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUB	East	38.22446	37.96275	38.0936	0.034246
	Internal	20.63046	24.39771	22.51408	7.096086
	South	38.67967	40.7625	39.72108	2.169097
	West	38.67404	41.00346	39.83875	2.713091
	mean	34.05216	36.0316		

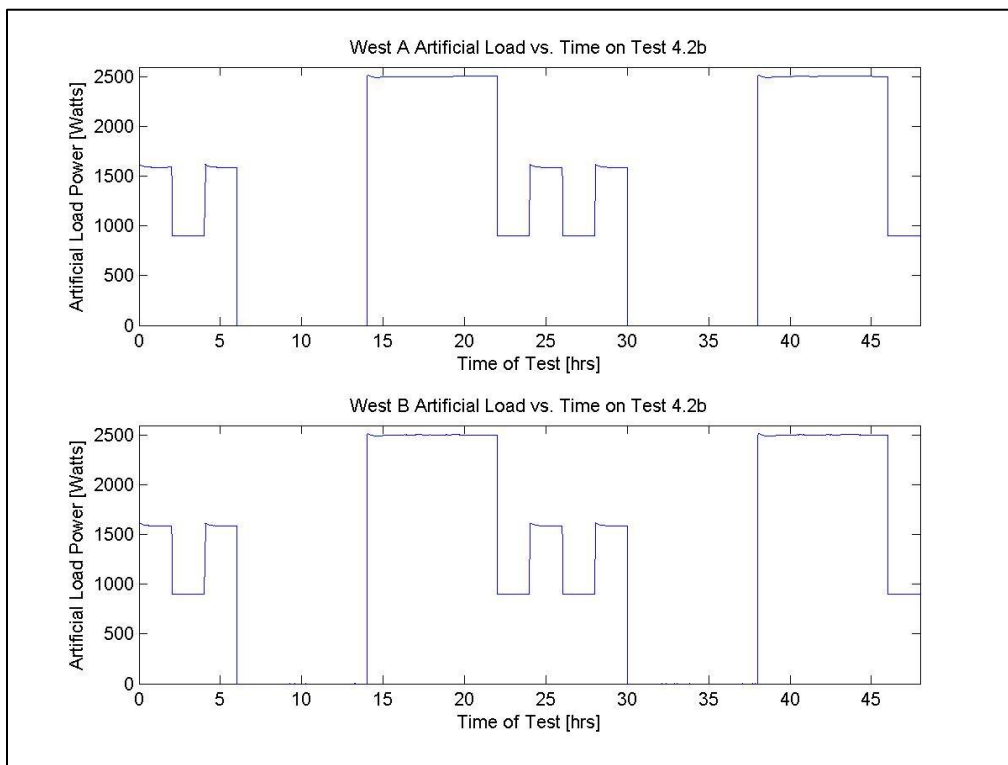
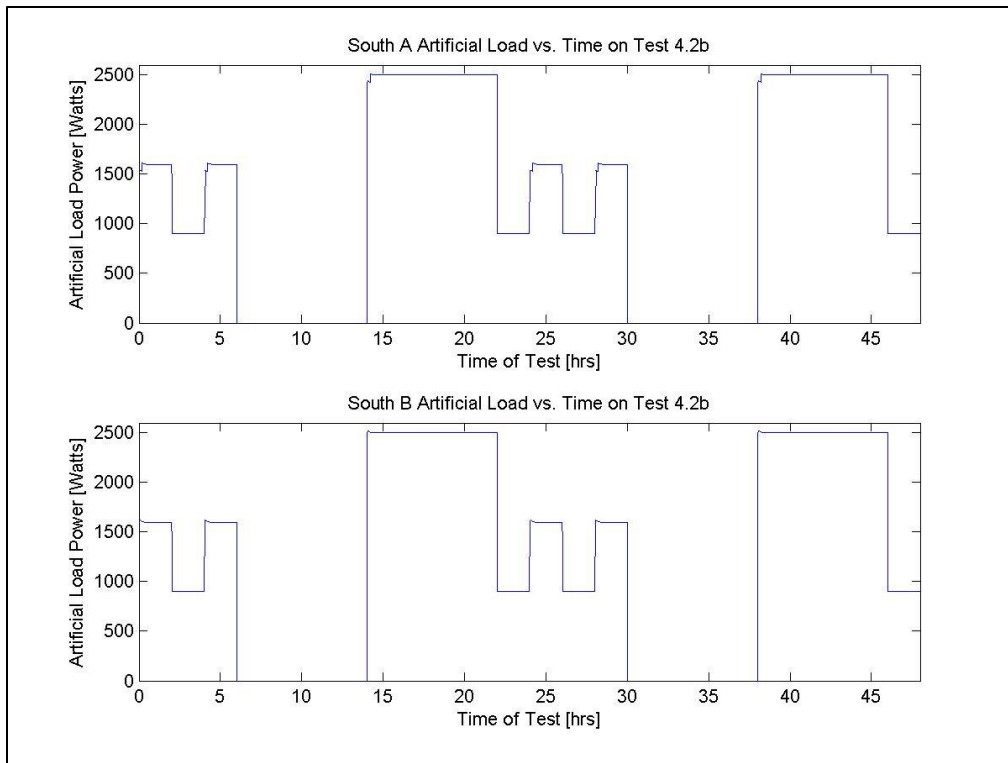
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.0073
	variance	46.97225
AHUB	mean	-0.0418
	variance	47.32815
difference		0.034494

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	0.059983	0.009375	0.034679
	Internal	0.033767	-0.1263	-0.04627
	South	0.068229	-0.09488	-0.01332
	West	-0.00182	-0.00677	-0.0043
	mean	0.040039	-0.05464	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	0.034115	0.012066	0.02309
	Internal	-0.02734	0.004514	-0.01141
	South	-0.06892	-0.03056	-0.04974
	West	-0.20877	-0.04948	-0.12912
	mean	-0.06773	-0.01586	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	102.7602	88.49205	95.62615
	Internal	44.58343	38.39877	41.4911
	South	19.83579	20.72228	20.27904
	West	26.83792	34.34197	30.58994
	mean	48.50435	45.48877	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	2.14E+01	2.11E+01	2.12E+01
	Internal	52.31511	57.92343	5.51E+01
	South	2.80E+01	3.02E+01	2.91E+01
	West	92.24972	75.71867	8.40E+01
	mean	48.46969	46.2342	







**TEST 4.3a**

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-2
AHUA	30.58512665
AHUB	28.52858767
% difference	6.72%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]				
	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	15.63479	14.95034	15.29256	0.234237
AHUB	14.18808	14.3405	14.26429	0.011616
% difference	9.25%	4.08%	6.72%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.22916
	variance	2.897678
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.20688
	variance	2.75153
difference		-0.02229

Temperature Control [°F Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	-0.97602	-0.92736	-0.95169
	Internal	-1.38392	-1.37203	-1.37797
	South	-1.19571	-1.21545	-1.20558
	West	-1.34327	-1.41953	-1.3814
	mean	-1.22473	-1.2336	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	-1.18674	-1.10116	-1.14395
	Internal	-1.46745	-1.44985	-1.45865
	South	-0.95647	-1.02569	-0.99108
	West	-1.1933	-1.27435	-1.23382
	mean	-1.20099	-1.21276	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	2.036157	1.810364	1.92326
	Internal	3.500661	3.483995	3.492328
	South	2.895207	2.740523	2.817865
	West	3.209953	3.268394	3.239174
	mean	2.910494	2.825819	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	2.629553	2.138705	2.384129
	Internal	3.39E+00	3.42E+00	3.406496
	South	2.008958	2.107784	2.058371
	West	2.98E+00	3.112791	3.044345
	mean	2.751564	2.695106	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.305729
	variance	0.126316
AHUB	mean	0.886333
	variance	0.009293
difference		0.419396

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]				
Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	1.557042	1.054417	1.305729	0.126316
AHUB	0.9545	0.818167	0.886333	0.009293

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.86222
	variance	0.096945
AHUB	mean	-0.92681
	variance	0.069078
difference		0.064582

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.85124	-8.73E-01	-0.86222
	variance	0.110962	0.082753	
AHUB	mean	-0.92576	-0.92785	-0.92681
	variance	0.069917	0.068284	

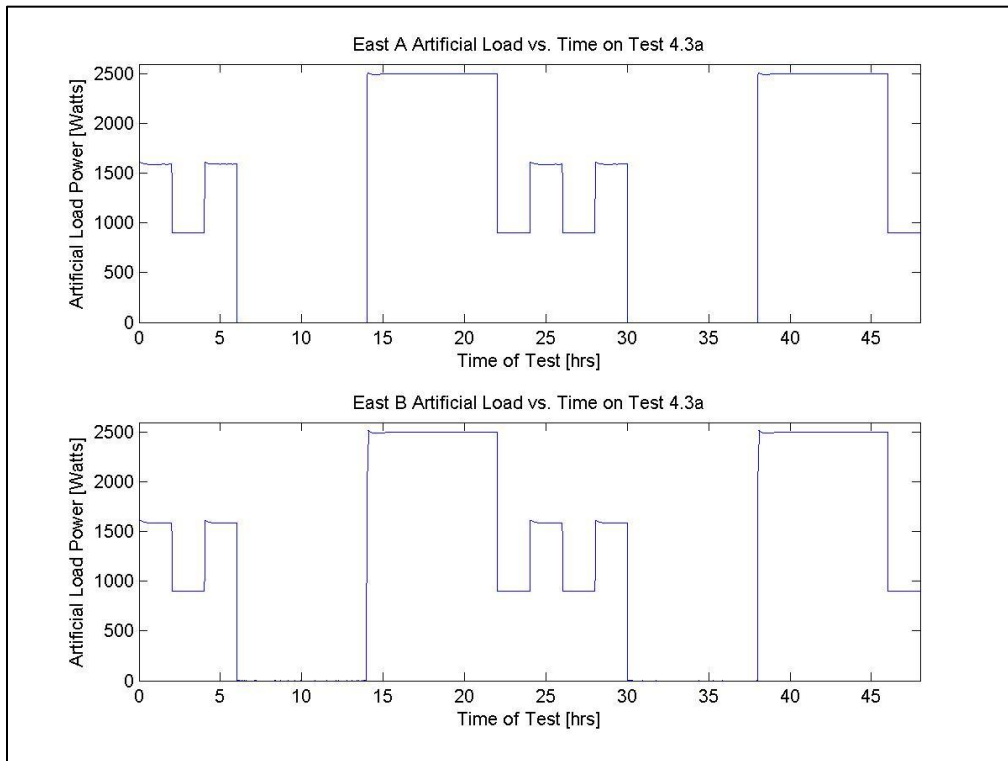
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	75.5819
	variance	382.9235
AHUB	mean	40.36169
	variance	24.67393
difference		35.2202

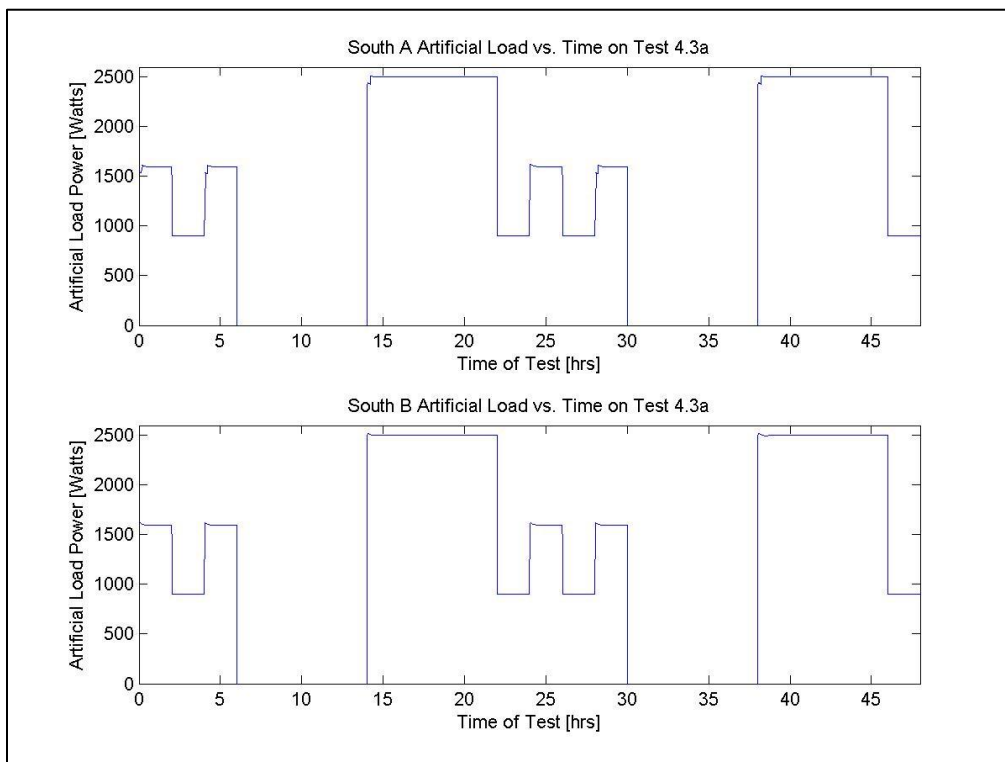
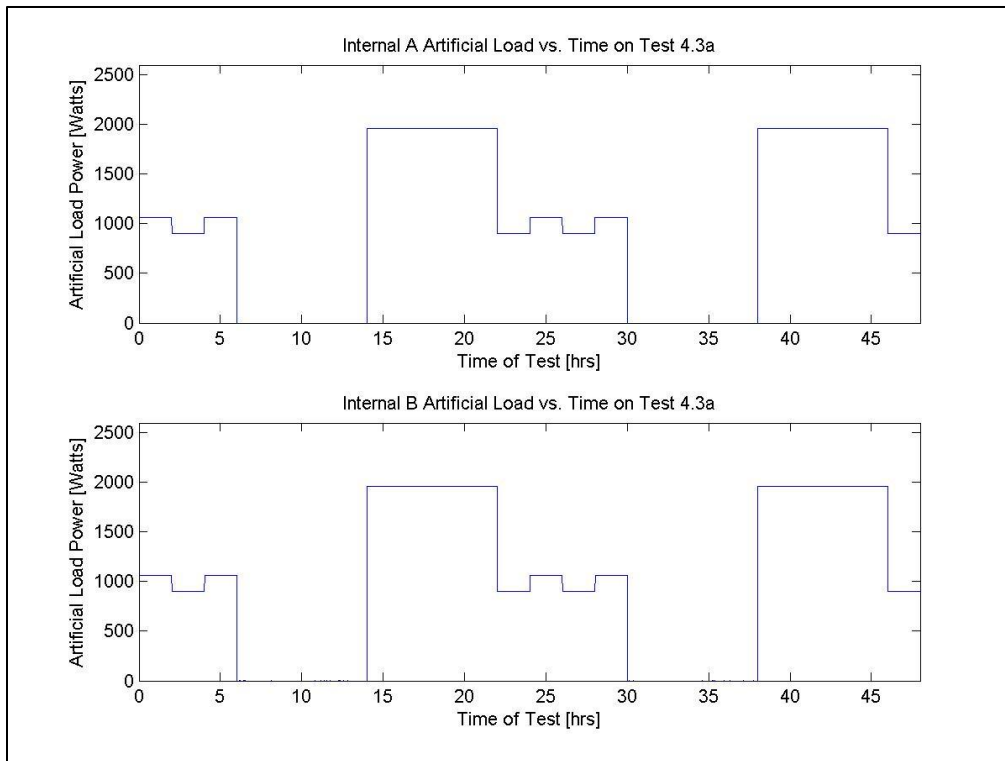
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]					
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	East	87.76567	64.67721	76.22144	266.5385
	Internal	114.635	80.68687	97.66096	576.239
	South	76.63821	57.15912	66.89867	189.7173
	West	69.52779	53.56525	61.54652	127.4014
	mean	87.14168	64.02211		
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUB	East	39.076	35.94321	37.5096	4.907192
	Internal	50.69038	36.75558	43.72298	97.08921
	South	43.09471	37.94017	40.51744	13.28465
	West	42.66646	36.72704	39.69675	17.63834
	mean	43.88189	36.8415		

Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-1.25157
	variance	527.4422
AHUB	mean	-0.18787
	variance	120.9634
difference		-1.06369

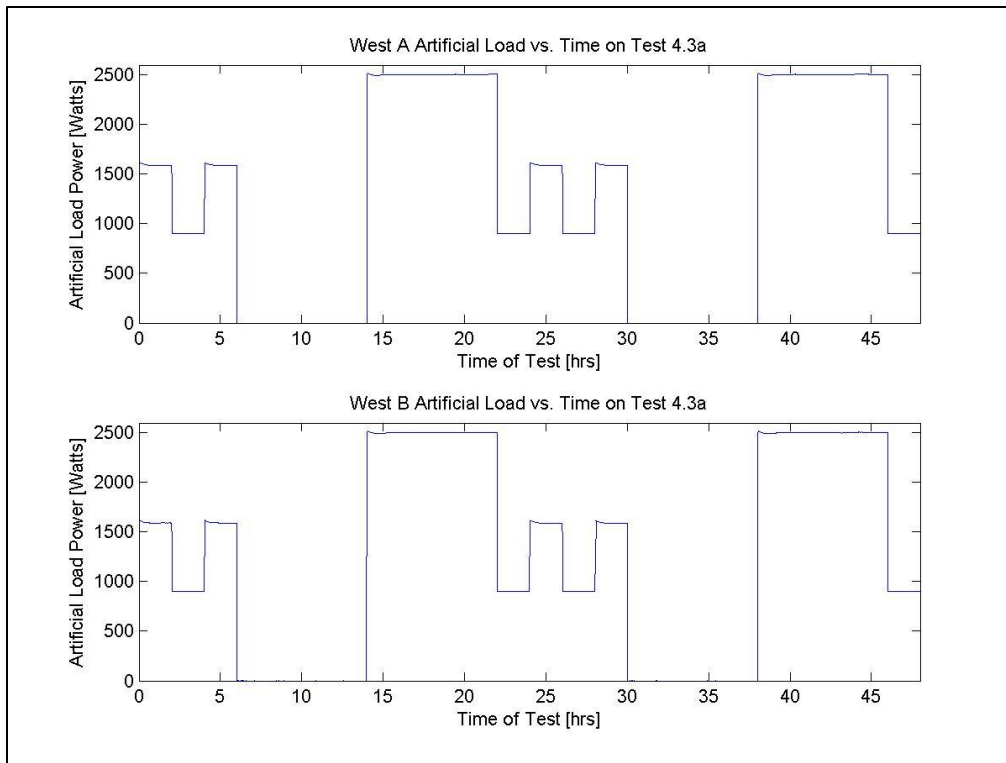
Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	-0.33576	-0.14366	-0.23971
	Internal	-6.27902	-2.65199	-4.46551
	South	-0.05061	-0.21476	-0.13268
	West	-0.17986	-0.15686	-0.16836
	mean	-1.71131	-0.79182	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	-0.02491	0.025521	0.000304
	Internal	-0.4684	-0.84249	-0.65545
	South	-0.10017	-0.06849	-0.08433
	West	-0.01172	-0.01233	-0.01202
	mean	-0.1513	-0.22445	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	599.5291	302.5846	451.0568
	Internal	1519.467	579.2919	1049.379
	South	439.8053	230.9677	335.3865
	West	329.7476	186.5195	258.1336
	mean	722.1372	324.8409	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	7.62E+01	6.53E+01	7.07E+01
	Internal	233.9023	199.8086	2.17E+02
	South	1.07E+02	8.57E+01	9.65E+01
	West	116.8365	82.69328	9.98E+01
	mean	133.5291	108.379	









### TEST 4.3b

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-2
AHUA	33.1032527
AHUB	30.05533768
% difference	9.21%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]				
	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	15.83754	17.26571	16.55163	1.019835
AHUB	14.49899	15.55635	15.02767	0.559
% difference	8.45%	9.90%	9.21%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.00514
	variance	2.745071
AHUB	mean [°F]	-0.99034
	variance	2.40773
difference		-0.0148

Temperature Control [°F Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	-0.2049	-0.07644	-0.14067
	Internal	-1.38571	-1.37463	-1.38017
	South	-1.16674	-1.04835	-1.10755
	West	-1.41521	-1.36914	-1.39217
	mean	-1.04314	-0.96714	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	-0.4329	-0.24045	-0.33668
	Internal	-1.4448	-1.45007	-1.44744
	South	-0.96408	-0.83148	-0.89778
	West	-1.30357	-1.25536	-1.27946
	mean	-1.03634	-0.94434	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	0.781644	0.394009	0.587827
	Internal	3.518991	3.508907	3.513949
	South	2.579825	2.374191	2.477008
	West	3.30778	3.39425	3.351015
	mean	2.54706	2.417839	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	0.54815	0.300616	0.424383
	Internal	3.41E+00	3.43E+00	3.422284
	South	1.897074	1.652685	1.774879
	West	3.28E+00	3.260282	3.272093
	mean	2.285928	2.160892	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	1.68075
	variance	0.005253
AHUB	mean	1.613021
	variance	6.66E-05
difference		0.067729

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]				
Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	1.6295	1.732	1.68075	0.005253
AHUB	1.60725	1.618792	1.613021	6.66E-05

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.83342
	variance	0.096828
AHUB	mean	-0.97784
	variance	0.062496
difference		0.144422

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.85719	-8.10E-01	-0.83342
	variance	0.089261	0.103331	
AHUB	mean	-0.98743	-0.96825	-0.97784
	variance	0.056123	0.068728	

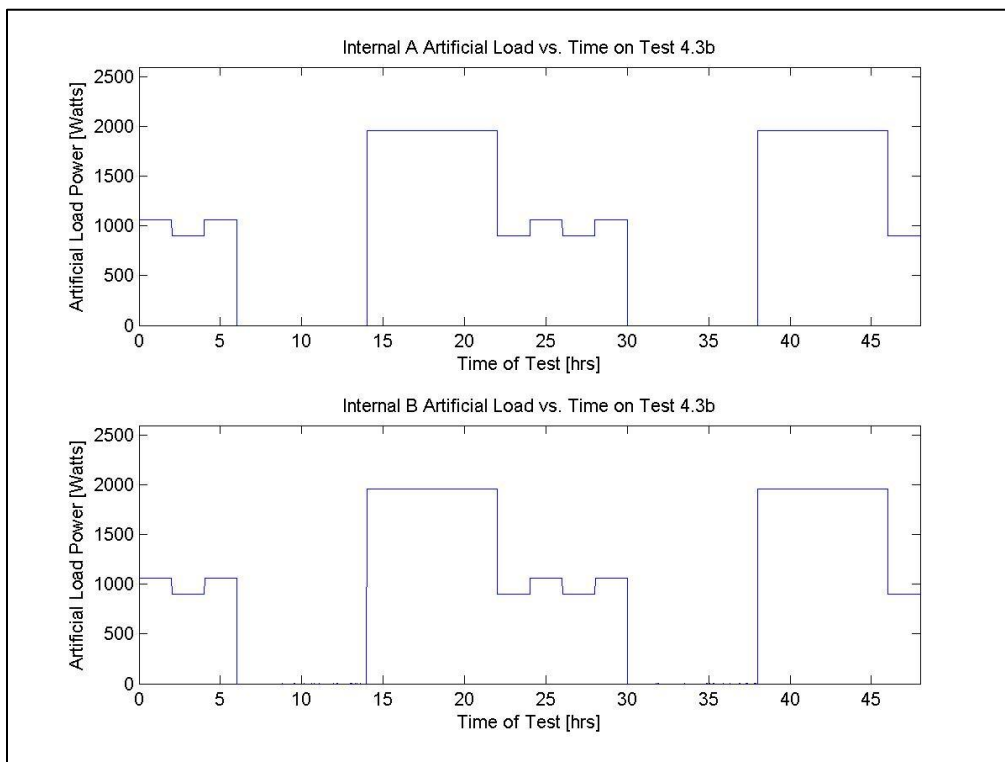
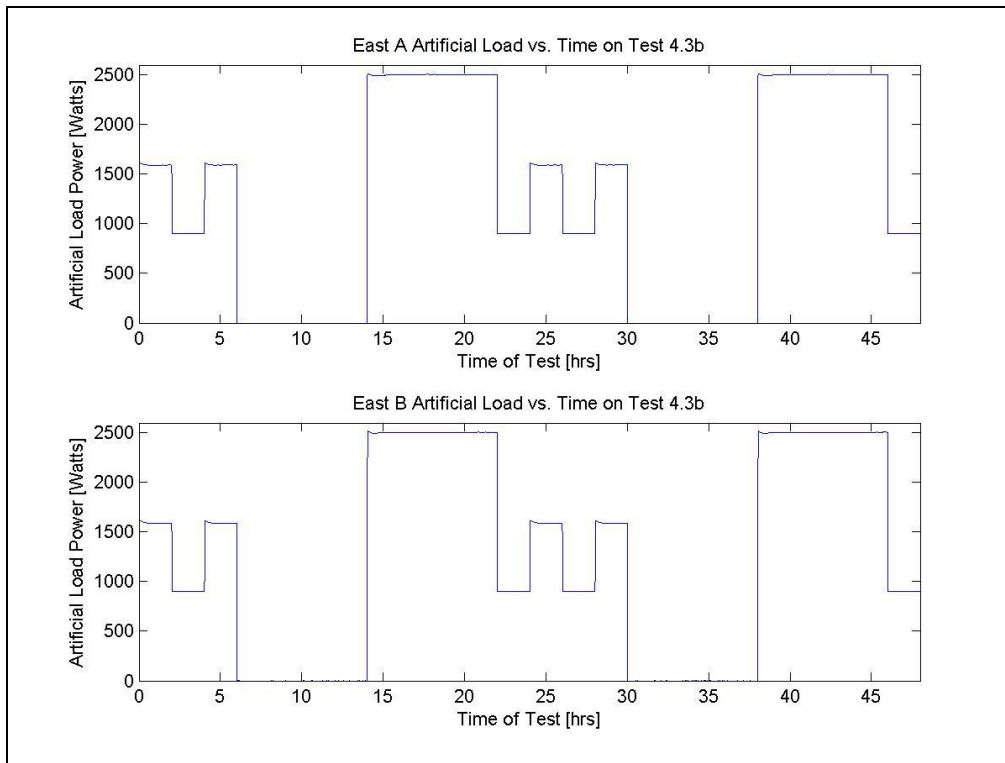
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	92.36976
	variance	540.1814
AHUB	mean	86.41214
	variance	494.2623
difference		5.95762

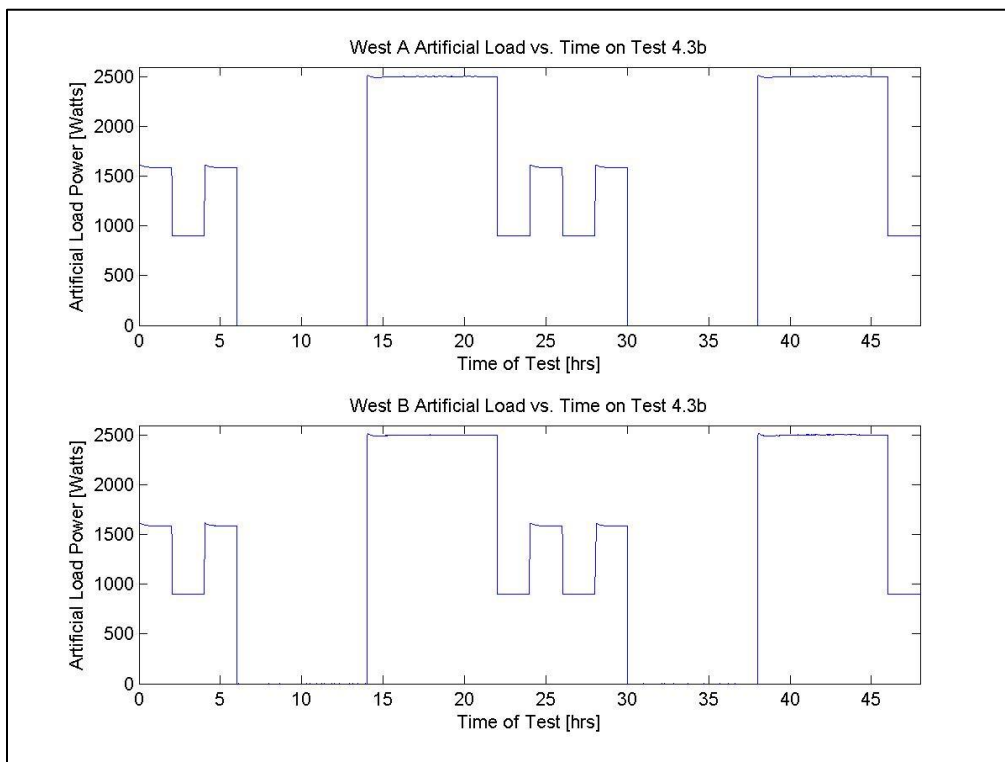
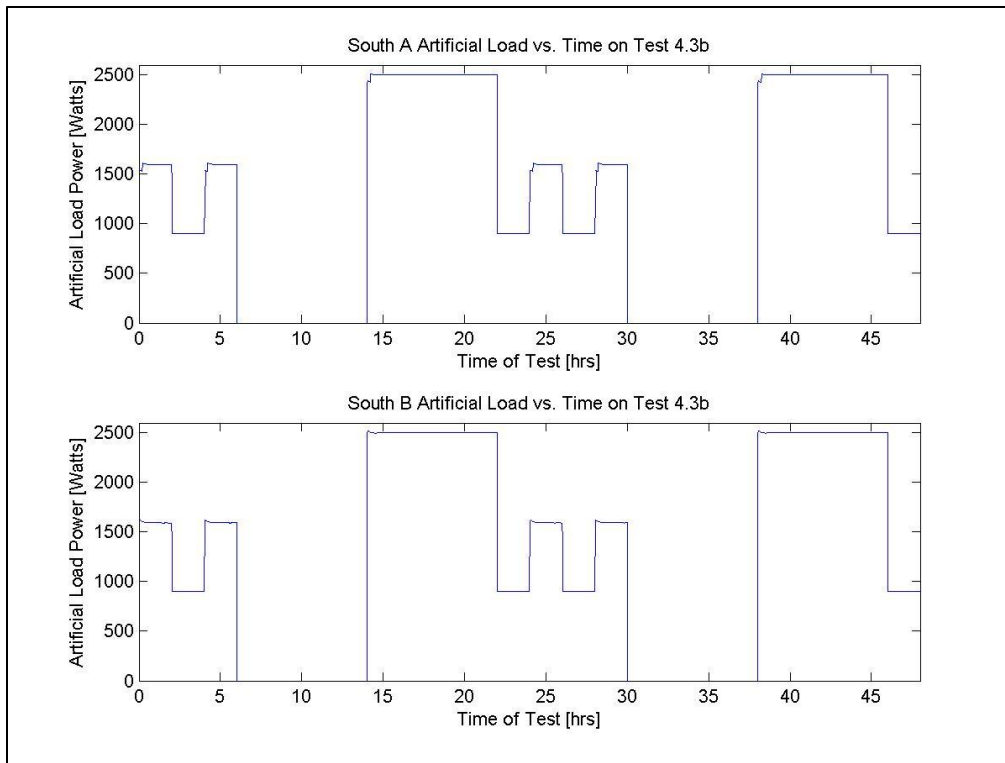
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]					
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	East	84.77958	98.02488	91.40223	87.71888
	Internal	132.7485	121.9439	127.3462	58.36951
	South	73.76571	71.69225	72.72898	2.149615
	West	77.833	78.17033	78.00167	0.056897
	mean	92.28169	92.45783		
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUB	East	66.37746	68.95108	67.66427	3.311773
	Internal	123.6677	115.9545	119.8111	29.74679
	South	69.91388	71.82421	70.86904	1.824687
	West	85.53721	89.07117	87.30419	6.244431
	mean	86.37405	86.45023		

Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-12.7742
	variance	3742.455
AHUB	mean	-1.4528
	variance	478.2099
difference		-11.3214

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	-46.4865	-42.1711	-44.3288
	Internal	-5.98008	-6.5954	-6.28774
	South	-0.26337	-0.45512	-0.35924
	West	-0.10113	-0.14063	-0.12088
	mean	-13.2078	-12.3406	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	-0.02899	-0.04036	-0.03468
	Internal	-4.1191	-3.69462	-3.90686
	South	-0.91944	-1.54609	-1.23277
	West	-0.62509	-0.6487	-0.63689
	mean	-1.42316	-1.48244	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	13453.5	10455.28	11954.39
	Internal	1044.626	1020.557	1032.591
	South	287.5744	304.1621	295.8683
	West	324.289	352.435	338.362
	mean	3777.497	3033.109	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	2.07E+02	2.39E+02	2.23E+02
	Internal	823.0779	763.3326	7.93E+02
	South	3.72E+02	4.51E+02	4.11E+02
	West	465.0295	489.6911	4.77E+02
	mean	466.747	485.8059	





**TEST 4.4a**

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-2
AHUA	36.03336572
AHUB	34.43465765
% difference	4.44%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]				
	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	18.91424	17.11912	18.01668	1.611226
AHUB	17.5611	16.87356	17.21733	0.236361
% difference	7.15%	1.43%	4.44%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.05669
	variance	2.6482
AHUB	mean [°F]	-0.98907
	variance	2.30264
difference		-0.06762



Temperature Control [°F Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	-0.16568	-0.58919	-0.37744
	Internal	-1.42667	-1.42215	-1.42441
	South	-1.04725	-1.09425	-1.07075
	West	-1.36393	-1.3444	-1.35416
	mean	-1.00088	-1.1125	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	-0.18372	-0.70626	-0.44499
	Internal	-1.50869	-1.50468	-1.50669
	South	-0.7964	-0.86167	-0.82904
	West	-1.20649	-1.14464	-1.17557
	mean	-0.92382	-1.05431	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	0.294507	0.984524	0.639515
	Internal	3.443256	3.473184	3.45822
	South	2.298709	2.470028	2.384369
	West	3.371347	3.400349	3.385848
	mean	2.351955	2.582021	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	0.243964	1.160971	0.702467
	Internal	3.33E+00	3.35E+00	3.33851
	South	1.50907	1.656658	1.582864
	West	3.07E+00	2.720651	2.897202
	mean	2.039526	2.220995	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.720167
	variance	0.001634
AHUB	mean	0.8265
	variance	0.004705
difference		-0.10633

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]				
Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	0.691583	0.74875	0.720167	0.001634
AHUB	0.778	0.875	0.8265	0.004705

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.000527
	variance	0.000553
AHUB	mean	0.000112
	variance	0.00061
difference		0.000415

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	mean	0.000444	6.10E-04	0.000527
	variance	0.00039	0.000717	
AHUB	mean	-6.25E-06	0.000231	0.000112
	variance	0.00037	0.00085	

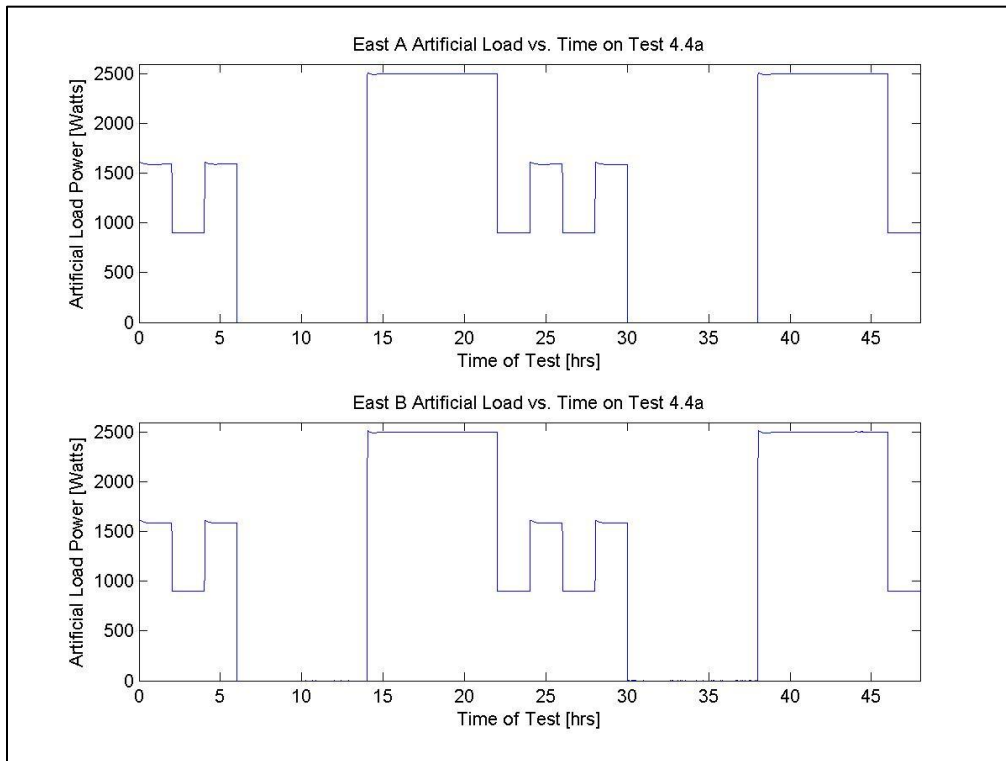
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	36.13379
	variance	102.763
AHUB	mean	35.14722
	variance	96.51685
difference		0.986562

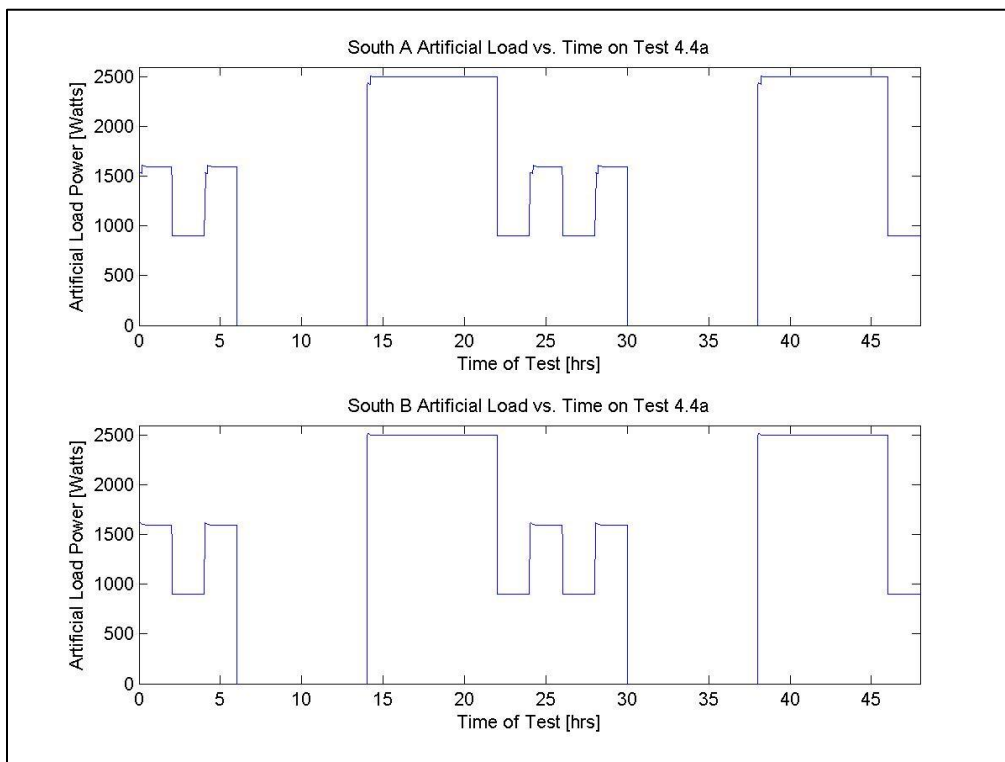
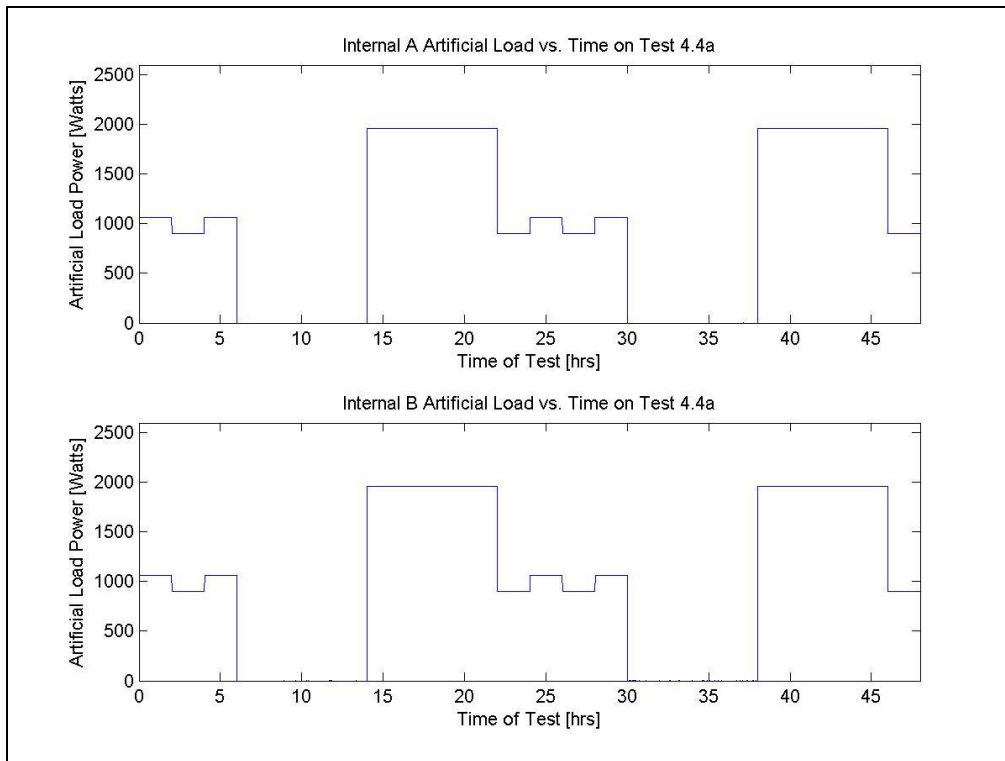
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]					
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	East	39.22733	40.06996	39.64865	0.355008
	Internal	20.8205	19.76213	20.29131	0.560079
	South	39.00867	39.30708	39.15787	0.044526
	West	45.04771	45.82692	45.43731	0.303583
	mean	36.02605	36.24152		
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUB	East	42.138	39.11638	40.62719	4.565109
	Internal	19.68492	20.31142	19.99817	0.196251
	South	41.01454	44.35863	42.68658	5.591447
	West	33.85192	40.702	37.27696	23.46182
	mean	34.17234	36.1221		

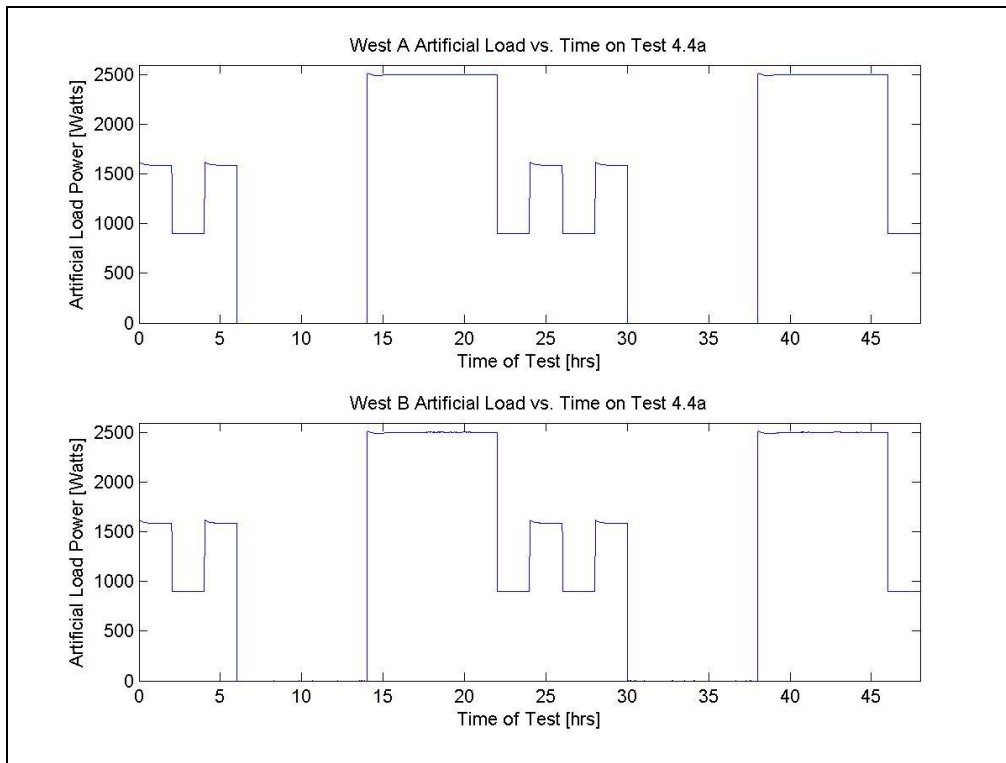
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.0473
	variance	35.13936
AHUB	mean	0.003125
	variance	32.62534
difference		-0.05042

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	-0.17543	-0.09167	-0.13355
	Internal	0.001128	-0.04102	-0.01994
	South	-0.12196	-0.01879	-0.07038
	West	0.052257	0.017101	0.034679
	mean	-0.061	-0.03359	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	0.090017	-0.08646	0.00178
	Internal	0.029514	-0.02786	0.000825
	South	0.103733	-0.03993	0.031901
	West	0.009288	-0.0533	-0.02201
	mean	0.058138	-0.05189	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	83.30104	35.40722	59.35413
	Internal	17.55567	17.1142	17.33493
	South	30.69226	26.93116	28.81171
	West	41.74223	28.50083	35.12153
	mean	43.3228	26.98835	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	3.23E+01	2.72E+01	2.97E+01
	Internal	19.01898	30.24645	2.46E+01
	South	2.91E+01	4.49E+01	3.70E+01
	West	32.90967	45.46849	3.92E+01
	mean	28.33426	36.94799	







**TEST 4.4b**

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-2
AHUA	34.20974293
AHUB	32.76051893
% difference	4.24%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]				
	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	16.7731	17.43664	17.10487	0.220145
AHUB	16.16981	16.59071	16.38026	0.088579
% difference	3.60%	4.85%	4.24%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.22367
	variance	2.965734
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.20456
	variance	2.691385
difference		-0.01911

Temperature Control [°F Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	-1.21731	-0.54179	-0.87955
	Internal	-1.34672	-1.42542	-1.38607
	South	-1.28793	-1.19319	-1.24056
	West	-1.39383	-1.38315	-1.38849
	mean	-1.31145	-1.13589	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	-1.35993	-0.65098	-1.00545
	Internal	-1.51227	-1.52061	-1.51644
	South	-1.13753	-0.94996	-1.04375
	West	-1.29187	-1.21331	-1.25259
	mean	-1.3254	-1.08371	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	2.751629	0.702744	1.727187
	Internal	3.757307	3.429922	3.593615
	South	2.952028	2.638569	2.795299
	West	3.577839	3.349564	3.463702
	mean	3.259701	2.5302	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	2.972693	0.749425	1.861059
	Internal	3.30E+00	3.32E+00	3.309404
	South	2.542619	1.835735	2.189177
	West	3.27E+00	2.954611	3.111143
	mean	3.021063	2.214328	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.886625
	variance	0.147515
AHUB	mean	0.905354
	variance	0.021021
difference		-0.01873

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]				
Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	1.158208	0.615042	0.886625	0.147515
AHUB	1.007875	0.802833	0.905354	0.021021

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.00039
	variance	0.001436
AHUB	mean	-0.001
	variance	0.0011
difference		0.000619

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.0017	9.28E-04	-0.00039
	variance	0.002375	0.000494	
AHUB	mean	-0.00202	8.33E-06	-0.001
	variance	0.001589	0.00061	



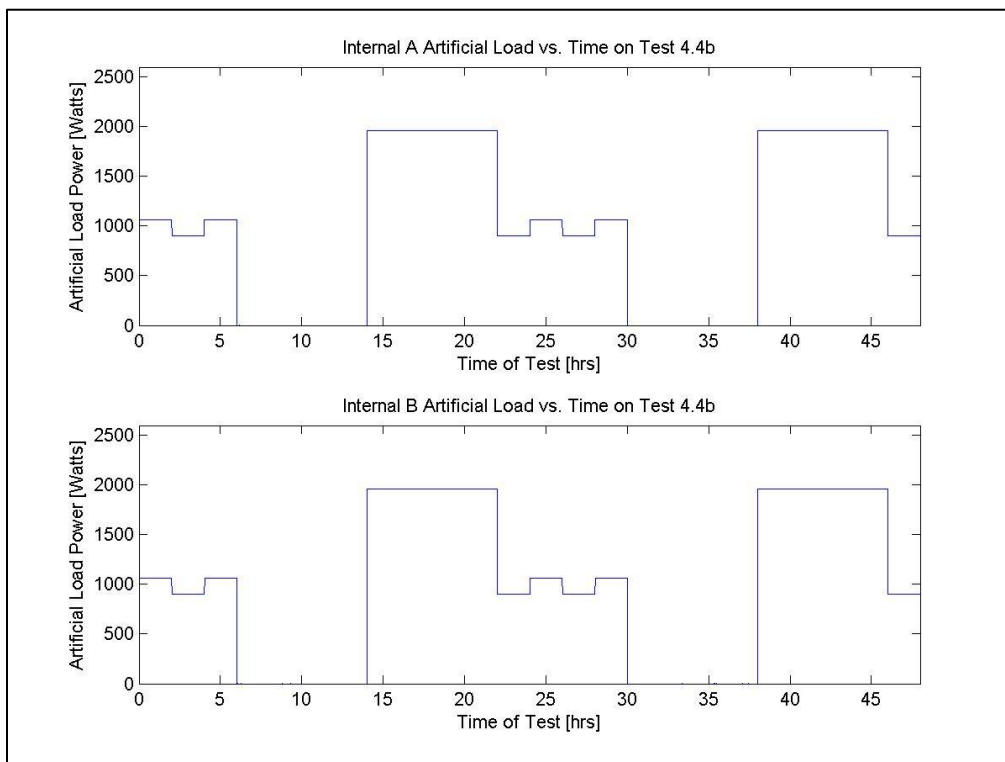
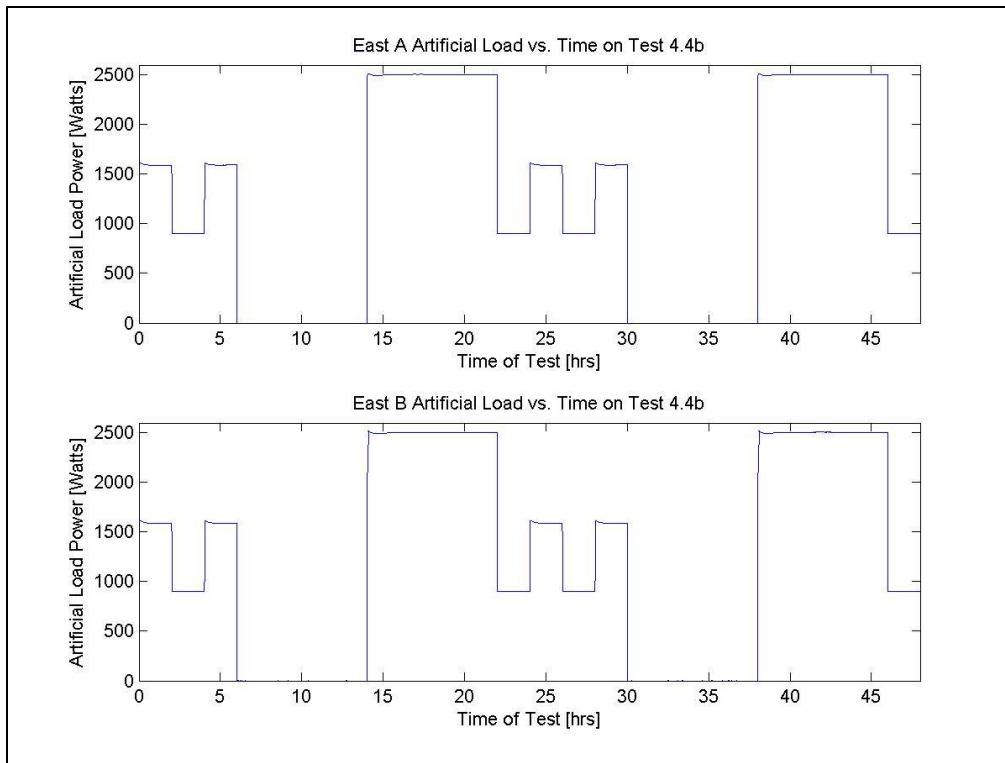
Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	40.77022
	variance	189.3917
AHUB	mean	37.39457
	variance	83.86508
difference		3.375646

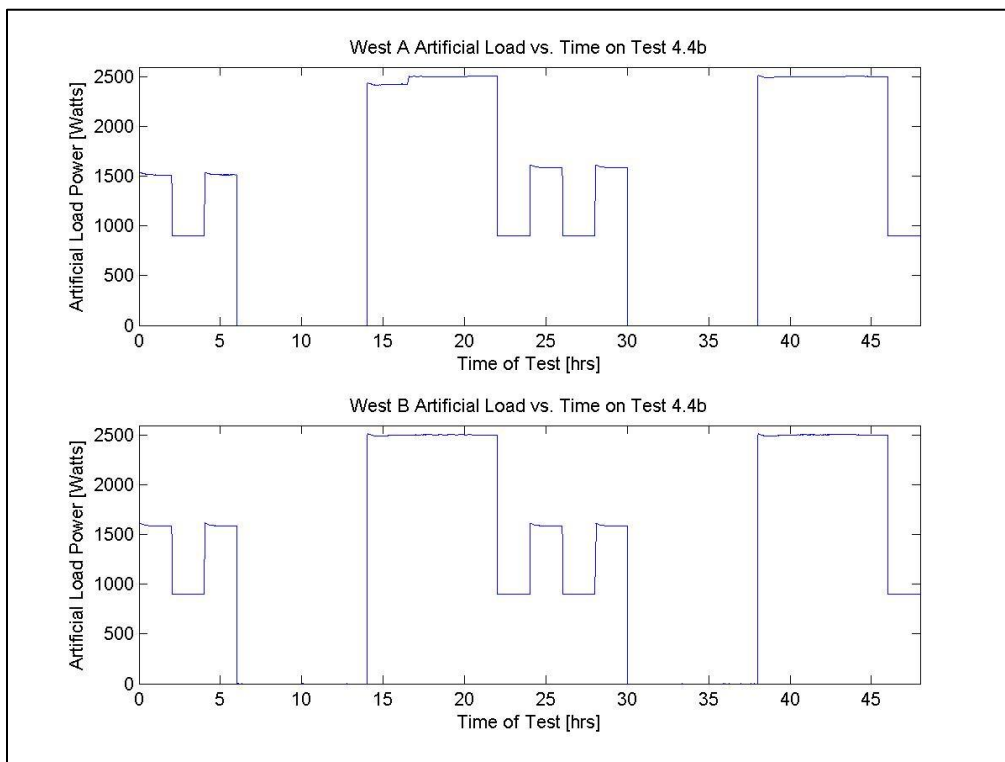
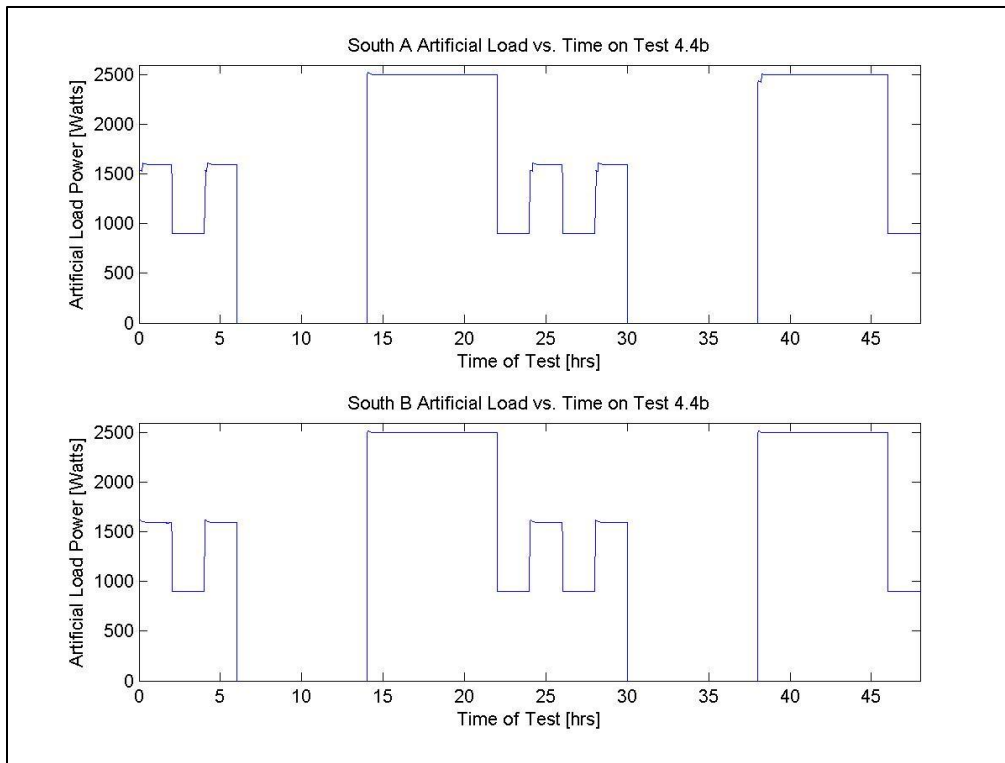
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]					
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUA	East	57.07617	43.99942	50.53779	85.5007
	Internal	26.16133	18.42592	22.29363	29.91834
	South	48.51354	32.37767	40.4456	130.1832
	West	54.44796	45.15975	49.80385	43.13541
	mean	46.54975	34.99069		
	Day	1	2	mean	variance
AHUB	East	44.67363	37.92258	41.2981	22.78828
	Internal	32.13379	17.92563	25.02971	100.936
	South	45.40042	40.50713	42.95377	11.97215
	West	44.56579	36.02763	40.29671	36.45015
	mean	41.69341	33.09574		

Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-8.04198
	variance	1909.628
AHUB	mean	-0.46089
	variance	113.4307
difference		-7.58109

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	-14.9737	-0.19722	-7.58546
	Internal	-11.369	0.040104	-5.66445
	South	-0.10469	0.007899	-0.04839
	West	-37.7496	0.01033	-18.8696
	mean	-16.0492	-0.03472	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	-0.05095	0.020399	-0.01528
	Internal	-0.85686	-0.01589	-0.43637
	South	-0.05078	-0.00833	-0.02956
	West	-2.69141	-0.03333	-1.36237
	mean	-0.9125	-0.00929	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]				
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUA	East	3433.388	53.16697	1743.277
	Internal	864.118	13.77028	438.9441
	South	101.6558	21.55298	61.6044
	West	9495.959	40.66621	4768.312
	mean	3473.78	32.28911	
	Day	1	2	mean
AHUB	East	7.67E+01	2.19E+01	4.93E+01
	Internal	166.884	13.86718	9.04E+01
	South	9.75E+01	2.53E+01	6.14E+01
	West	471.782	27.7645	2.50E+02
	mean	203.2209	22.206	





## APPENDIX E: TEST SERIES 5 TABLES AND GRAPHS

### TEST 5.5f

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-3
AHUA	35.13192463
AHUB	54.76945332
% difference	-55.90%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	12.94391	10.98268	11.20533	11.71064	1.153112
AHUB	19.11389	17.76895	17.88661	18.25648	0.554822
% difference	-47.67%	-61.79%	-59.63%		

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.67271
	variance	4.633502
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.82679
	variance	4.739998
difference		0.15408

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-1.60396	-1.83413	-1.87212	-1.77007
	Internal	-1.22189	-1.15228	-1.19226	-1.18881
	South	-1.41064	-1.81512	-1.8272	-1.68432
	West	-2.03919	-2.01727	-2.08647	-2.04764
	mean	-1.56892	-1.7047	-1.74451	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-1.86726	-1.94349	-1.98909	-1.93328
	Internal	-1.35238	-1.34692	-1.36731	-1.35554
	South	-1.46152	-1.83378	-1.83421	-1.70984
	West	-2.1095	-2.1415	-2.67454	-2.30851
	mean	-1.69767	-1.81642	-1.96629	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	4.848311	4.180625	4.347457	4.458797
	Internal	4.717095	4.876458	4.753026	4.782193
	South	4.173302	4.163415	4.26967	4.202129
	West	4.656246	4.581208	4.757202	4.664886
	mean	4.598738	4.450426	4.531839	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	4.01979	3.892834	3.957601	3.956742
	Internal	3.96E+00	3.99E+00	3.95E+00	3.967097
	South	4.048176	4.257464	4.282091	4.19591
	West	5.61E+00	5.579971	7.63E+00	6.272178
	mean	4.408611	4.430557	4.954778	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.796944
	variance	0.000176
AHUB	mean	1.615111
	variance	0.00845
difference		-0.81817

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	0.789667	0.81225	0.788917	0.796944	0.000176
AHUB	1.509042	1.66475	1.671542	1.615111	0.00845

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-0.00145
	variance	0.000597
AHUB	mean	-0.00045
	variance	0.000658
difference		-0.001

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	-0.00138	-1.76E-03	-1.22E-03	-0.00145
	variance	0.000677	0.000554	0.000561	
AHUB	mean	6.04E-05	-0.00129	-1.22E-04	-0.00045
	variance	0.000596	0.000698	0.000679	

Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	32.46584
	variance	19.87183
AHUB	mean	29.82643
	variance	27.27984
difference		2.63941

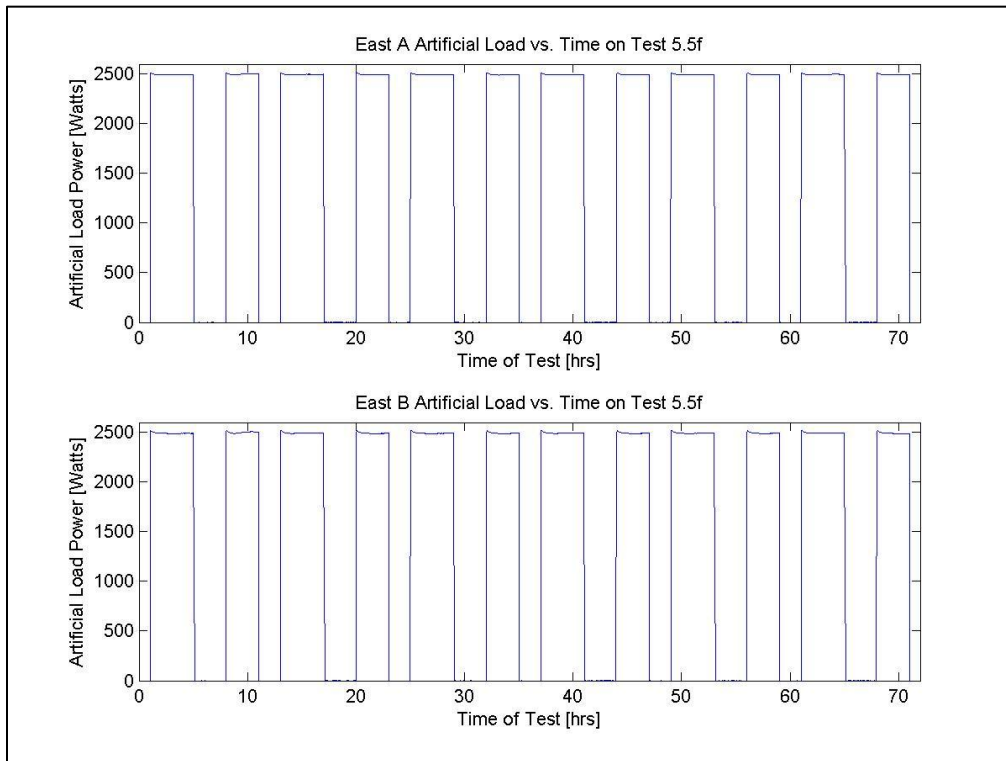
Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	40.03888	34.44467	33.5715	36.01835	12.31409
	Internal	27.21788	29.35217	29.09529	28.55511	1.357647
	South	40.77367	34.59396	27.38533	34.25099	44.90009
	West	30.12763	30.86613	32.123	31.03892	1.017773
	mean	34.53951	32.31423	30.54378		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	29.55783	27.36567	26.43838	27.78729	2.566081
	Internal	24.71483	26.49483	26.91567	26.04178	1.364861
	South	36.07996	27.74146	22.59538	28.8056	46.30779
	West	36.29254	37.22625	36.49438	36.67106	0.241365
	mean	31.66129	29.70705	28.11095		

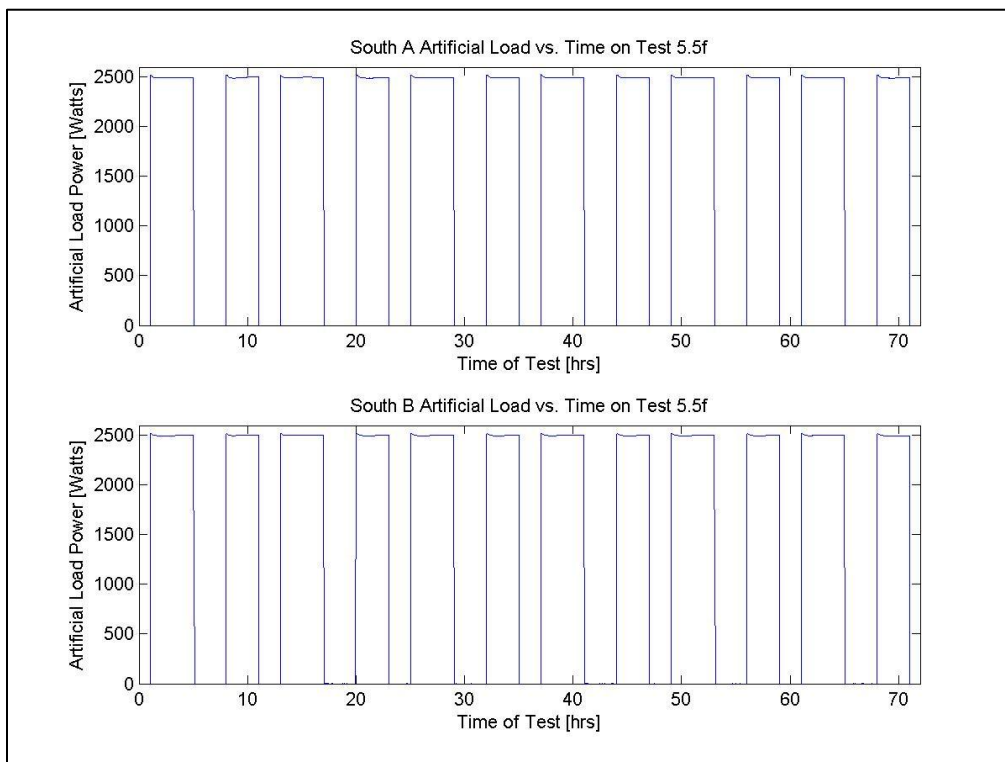
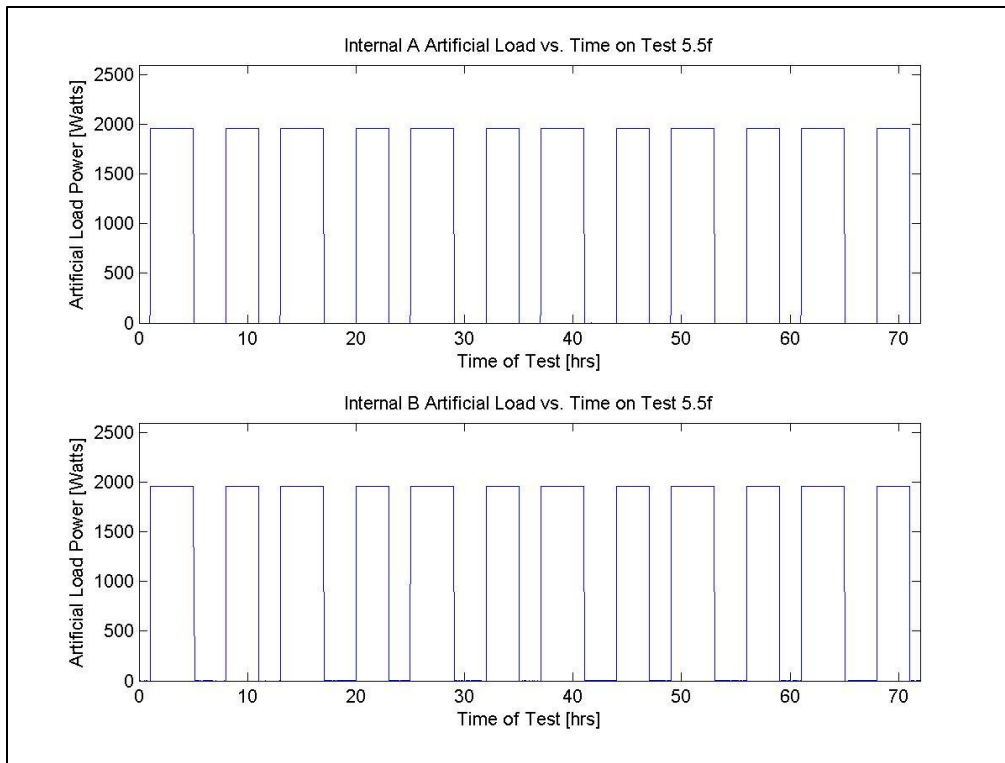
Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	-4.5353
	variance	772.1749
AHUB	mean	0.019604
	variance	16.49232
difference		-4.5549

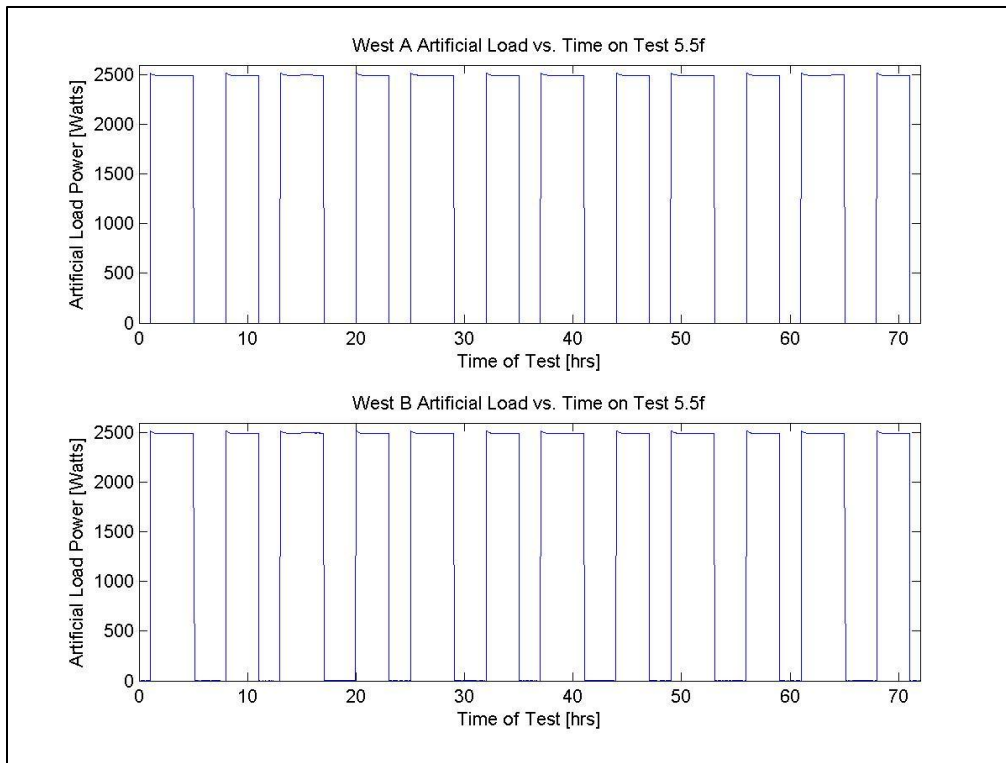
Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-19.889	-0.08576	-0.01276	-6.6625
	Internal	-7.5178	-12.0512	-10.1934	-9.9208
	South	-4.73845	0.024219	0.002431	-1.5706
	West	0.000868	0.035503	0.001736	0.012703
	mean	-8.03609	-3.01931	-2.5505	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	0.08559	0.075868	0.124306	0.095255
	Internal	0.00599	-0.05243	-0.02179	-0.02274
	South	0.059028	-0.25139	0.263542	0.023727
	West	0.013281	-0.07205	0.005295	-0.01782
	mean	0.040972	-0.075	0.092839	



Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	6014.887	23.18518	24.42367	2020.832
	Internal	523.6258	805.2102	671.1331	666.6564
	South	654.7429	16.28085	14.4902	228.5047
	West	16.9909	13.78341	16.05611	15.61014
	mean	1802.562	214.6149	181.5258	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.53E+01	1.40E+01	1.33E+01	14.21566
	Internal	13.73807	15.79092	17.40348	15.64416
	South	1.85E+01	2.16E+01	2.18E+01	20.62407
	West	14.97532	15.30327	16.1348	15.47113
	mean	15.64703	16.65502	17.16421	







### TEST 5.5g

Total Fan Consumption [kW-hr]	
Days	1-3
AHUA	54.42497252
AHUB	34.99376257
% difference	35.70%

Fan Power Consumed [kW-hr]					
	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	17.7529	17.88859	18.78349	18.14166	0.313561
AHUB	11.5088	11.71569	11.76928	11.66459	0.018921
% difference	35.17%	34.51%	37.34%	35.70%	

Temperature Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean [°F]	-1.78046
	variance	4.608779
AHUB	mean [°F]	-1.84259
	variance	4.834749
difference		0.062138

Temperature Control [°F Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	-2.00837	-1.92396	-1.80189	-1.91141
	Internal	-1.32383	-1.28666	-1.30577	-1.30542
	South	-1.88745	-1.85121	-1.70208	-1.81358
	West	-2.15476	-2.02561	-2.09387	-2.09141
	mean	-1.8436	-1.77186	-1.7259	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-2.17973	-2.10085	-1.9361	-2.07223
	Internal	-1.33381	-1.25555	-1.2441	-1.27782
	South	-1.88395	-1.86726	-1.66866	-1.80662
	West	-2.01338	-1.82913	-2.79859	-2.2137
	mean	-1.85272	-1.7632	-1.91186	

Temperature Control [°F Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	4.955437	4.566498	4.363921	4.628619
	Internal	4.396381	4.354891	4.356941	4.369404
	South	4.503073	4.311024	4.144567	4.319555
	West	4.97537	4.572336	4.767692	4.771799
	mean	4.707565	4.451187	4.40828	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	4.344038	4.09258	3.938091	4.124903
	Internal	4.34E+00	4.36E+00	4.47E+00	4.387729
	South	4.494354	4.337305	4.020798	4.284152
	West	5.18E+00	4.495604	7.86E+00	5.845158
	mean	4.589204	4.320664	5.071589	

Static Pressure Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	2.051333
	variance	0.010682
AHUB	mean	1.030347
	variance	0.001517
difference		1.020986

Static Pressure Travel per Hour [inches w.g. per hour]					
Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	2.087333	2.131875	1.934792	2.051333	0.010682
AHUB	1.053375	1.052292	0.985375	1.030347	0.001517

Static Pressure Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.000617
	variance	0.00111
AHUB	mean	-0.00168
	variance	0.000877
difference		0.002294

Static Pressure Control [inches w.g.]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	mean	0.000331	8.16E-04	7.03E-04	0.000617
	variance	0.001127	0.001167	0.001037	
AHUB	mean	-0.00212	-0.00171	-1.20E-03	-0.00168
	variance	0.000852	0.00088	0.000901	

Damper Travel Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	28.616
	variance	22.2862
AHUB	mean	30.82015
	variance	15.8787
difference		-2.20415

Damper Travel per Hour [% of Maximum Damper Position per Hour]						
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUA	East	26.08867	25.42146	28.79788	26.76933	3.197528
	Internal	31.73458	26.68654	35.22992	31.21701	18.44822
	South	24.44433	22.24275	37.53296	28.07335	68.32492
	West	25.72483	33.12733	26.36075	28.40431	16.83134
	mean	26.9981	26.86952	31.98038		
	Day	1	2	3	mean	variance
AHUB	East	29.33204	32.6365	35.41842	32.46232	9.283744
	Internal	26.96629	28.47171	23.89692	26.44497	5.43601
	South	34.0805	33.15529	38.239	35.15826	7.332204
	West	28.50042	29.787	29.35767	29.21503	0.429084
	mean	29.71981	31.01263	31.728		

Flow Rate Control Aggregate Values		
AHUA	mean	0.0199
	variance	28.44045
AHUB	mean	-3.48764
	variance	248.4191
difference		3.507538

Flow Rate Control [CFM Average]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	0.063108	0.28151	-0.23993	0.034896
	Internal	0.03342	0.051215	-0.02517	0.019821
	South	-0.02813	0.091146	-0.07109	-0.00269
	West	0.23342	0.144965	-0.29566	0.027575
	mean	0.075456	0.142209	-0.15796	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	-0.10851	0.050174	-0.0421	-0.03348
	Internal	-12.2892	-13.4293	-16.0691	-13.9292
	South	-0.08576	0.06684	-0.03299	-0.0173
	West	-0.02995	0.097309	0.02092	0.029427
	mean	-3.12836	-3.30373	-4.03082	

Flow Rate Control [CFM Variance]					
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUA	East	23.96145	22.31143	24.95236	23.74175
	Internal	49.54975	58.25954	37.40394	48.40441
	South	19.84585	19.52617	22.94355	20.77186
	West	21.87658	19.70007	20.85435	20.81033
	mean	28.80841	29.9493	26.53855	
	Day	1	2	3	mean
AHUB	East	1.34E+01	1.61E+01	2.18E+01	17.09272
	Internal	645.3543	771.0503	925.0781	780.4942
	South	2.39E+01	2.39E+01	4.86E+01	32.14707
	West	13.23111	16.48139	20.04261	16.58504
	mean	173.9598	206.8963	253.8832	

