

**SECTION 23 09 58**  
**SEQUENCE OF OPERATION**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 SECTION INCLUDES**

- A. Air Handling Units
- B. Chilled Water System
- C. Terminal Units
- D. Exhaust Fans

**1.2 RELATED DOCUMENTS:**

- A. Section 23 09 50 - Building Automation System (BAS) General
- B. Section 23 09 51 - BAS Basic Materials, Interface Devices, and Sensors
- C. Section 23 09 53 - BAS Field Panels
- D. Section 23 09 54 - BAS Communications Devices
- E. Section 23 09 55 - BAS Software

**1.3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION**

- A. The systems to be controlled under work of this section basically comprise (describe the scope of the project). The systems being controlled are (describe the configuration of and the type of systems included in the project).
- B. This Section defines the manner and method by which controls function.

**1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Refer to Section 23 09 50 and Division 1 for requirements for control shop drawings, product data, User Manual, etc.
- B. Programming Manual: Provide BAS system programming manual as well as documentation of site-specific programming prior to the start of Acceptance Phase.

## 1.5 PROJECT RECORD DOCUMENTS

- A. Record documents shall be modified control drawings with the actual installed information. Drawings shall be delivered in both reproducible hard copy and electronic format in AutoCAD (current version) drawing files. Provide all supporting files, blocks, fonts, etc. required by the drawings.
- B. Provide final points list as described above.
- C. Provide final detailed wiring diagrams with all wire numbers and termination points indicated.
- D. Accurately record final sequences and control logic made after submission of shop drawings.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 GENERAL

- A. Sequences specified herein indicate the functional intent of the systems operation and may not fully detail every aspect of the programming that may be required to obtain the indicated operation. Contractor shall provide all programming necessary to obtain the sequences/system operation indicated.
- B. When an air handling unit is not in operation, control devices shall remain in their “off” positions. “Off” positions may differ from the “normal” (meaning failed) position. Except as specified otherwise, “off” and “normal” positions of control devices shall be as follows:
- C. Except as specified otherwise, throttling ranges, proportional bands, and cycle differentials shall be centered on the associated setpoint. All modulating feedback control loops shall include the capability of having proportional, integral, and derivative action. Unless the loop is specified “proportional only” or “P+I”, Contractor shall apply appropriate elements of integral and derivative gain to each control loop which shall result in stable operation, minimum settling time, and shall maintain the primary variable within the specified maximum allowable variance.
- D. Scheduling Terminology: When air handlers are scheduled throughout the day, the following defines the terminology used (Designer coordinate with The State regarding actual occupancy schedules and initial setpoints):
  - 1. Occupied Period: Period of time when the building is in use and occupied. Unless indicated otherwise, this period is defined as X:XX AM - X:XX PM weekdays and X:XX AM to 12:00PM (noon) Saturdays. Exclude all national holidays. Generally systems will be fully operational throughout this period and ventilation air shall be continuously introduced. Space temperature setpoints will generally be in the “normal” range of 69-77°F.
  - 2. Unoccupied period: Period of time when the building or zone is not in use and unoccupied. Ventilation air shall not be introduced.

3. Preoccupancy Period: Time prior to the Occupied period when the systems are returning the space temperatures from setback to “normal” or occupied setpoints (warm-up and cool-down). Ventilation air shall not be introduced unless outside air conditions permit free-cooling. Time period shall be determined by an optimum start strategy unless otherwise specified.
  4. Setback Period: Setback will typically coincide start with the end of the occupied period and end with the start of the preoccupancy period, however it shall be provided with its own schedule. Generally systems will be off except to maintain a “setback” temperature.
- E. Where any sequence or occupancy schedule calls for more than one motorized unit to start simultaneously, the BAS start commands shall be staggered by 5 second (adj.) intervals to minimize inrush current.
- F. Alarm messages specified throughout the sequences are assigned to discrete priority levels. Priority levels dictate the handling and destination of alarm reports, and are defined in Section 23 09 55 - ATC System Software and Programming.
- G. Wherever a value is indicated as adjustable (adj.), it shall be modifiable, with the proper privilege level, from the operator interface or via a function block menu. For these points, it is unacceptable to have to modify programming statements to change the setpoint.
- H. When a power failure is detected in any phase, the BAS start commands shall be retracted immediately from all electrically powered units served by the failed power source. If the associated primary control unit (PCU) is powered by normal or emergency power, it may monitor its own power source as an indication of power status. If the PCU is powered by uninterruptable power supply (UPS), or if PCU is not capable of monitoring its own power for use in sequences, Contractor shall provide at least one voltage monitor (three phase when applicable) per building. When the BAS detects that power has been restored, all equipment for which the BAS start command had been retracted shall be automatically restarted on staggered 5 second intervals to minimize inrush current. When loss of equipment status coincides with a power failure, system shall not alarm individual equipment failures. Instead, only a single Level 2 alarm shall be enunciated as follows:
1. BUILDING XXXX POWER FAILURE: Notify electric shop. Acknowledge alarm when power is restored.
- I. Where reset action is specified in a sequence of operation, but a reset schedule is not indicated on the drawings, one of the following methods shall be employed:
1. Contractor shall determine a fixed reset schedule which shall result in stable operation and shall maintain the primary variable within the specified maximum allowable variance.
  2. A floating reset algorithm shall be used which increments the secondary variable setpoint (setpoint of control loop being reset) on a periodic basis to maintain primary variable setpoint. The recalculation time and reset increment shall be chosen to maintain the primary variable within the specified maximum allowable variance.
  3. Primary variable shall control the devices directly using a PID feedback control loop without resetting the secondary variable. However, the control devices shall still modulate as necessary to maintain upper and lower limits on the secondary variable. Proportional band, integral gain, and derivative term shall be selected to maintain the primary variable within the specified maximum allowable tolerance while minimizing

overshoot and settling time. Contractor shall gain prior approval for implementing this method of reset.

- J. Wherever a value is indicated to be dependent on another value (i.e.: setpoint plus 5°F) BAS shall use that equation to determine the value. Simply providing a virtual point that the operator must set is unacceptable. In this case three virtual points shall be provided. One to store the parameter (5°F), one to store the setpoint, and one to store the value which is the result of the equation.

### 3.2 DEMAND LIMITING CONTROL:

- A. BAS shall monitor kW demand over a 15-minute sliding window period.
- B. Demand limiting shall be disabled during the winter billing period. When demand limiting is enabled, it shall be possible for the operator to disable it on a daily basis, but it shall be automatically re-enabled each day at 12 midnight.
- C. On a rise in kW to within 200 kW (adj.) of setpoint, a Level 4 alarm shall be enunciated and BAS shall begin to make one "load shed" command every 3 minutes (adj.). On a fall in kW to 200 kW less than the demand setpoint, BAS shall begin to broadcast one "load restore" command every 3 (adj.) minutes on a first shed, first restored basis. If demand exceeds the demand setpoint and there are no more loads left to shed, the demand setpoint shall be increased to the maximum demand experienced. Demand setpoint shall be automatically reset to an adjustable value at the beginning of each billing period.
- D. "Loads" available for shedding are defined elsewhere in this specification section.
- E. On a rise in kW to within 50 kW (adj.) of setpoint, a Level 3 and Level 4 alarm shall be enunciated.

### 3.3 AIR HANDLING UNITS - GENERAL

- A. Logic Strategies: The BAS shall fully control the air handlers. Generally the BAS shall energize the AH (start the fans and activate control loops) as dictated for each air handle. The following indicates when and how the BAS shall energize the AHs and control various common aspects of them. The following "logic strategies" shall be included by reference with each air handler with any specific clarifications required:
  - 1. Scheduled Occupancy: BAS shall determine the occupancy periods (occupied, unoccupied, preoccupancy, and setback) as defined above. The following details the common control aspects related to the scheduled occupancy.
    - a. Occupied Period: BAS shall energize the AH during all occupied periods. Note that the beginning of the occupancy period shall be set sufficiently before the actual start of occupancy to obtain the required building component of ventilation per ASHREA 62. Specific times shall be as directed by the A/E. Minimum OA flow setpoint shall be as scheduled on the drawings. "Normal" setpoints shall apply.
    - b. Unoccupied Period: Minimum OA flow shall be 0 CFM or the minimum OA damper position shall be 0%. If during the unoccupied period there is a request for

- occupancy override, the occupancy mode shall become active for an adjustable period. The unoccupied period and the preoccupancy period will typically overlap.
- c. Setback Period: BAS shall deenergize the unit except as required to maintain a setback temperature as indicated in the individual sequences with a 5°F cycle differential. Generally, where setback temperatures apply in multiple zones, the worst zone shall control the system. Setback setpoints generally apply except during preoccupancy and night purge. If during the unoccupied period there is a request for occupancy override, the occupancy mode shall become active for an adjustable period.
  - d. Preoccupancy: BAS shall energize the AH continuously during the preoccupancy period. Minimum OA flow shall be 0 CFM or the minimum OA damper position shall be 0%. “Normal” setpoints shall apply. Preoccupancy duration shall be one of the following as specified by reference:
    - 1) Fixed: The duration of the preoccupancy period shall be fixed as scheduled by the operator.
    - 2) Optimum: The duration of the morning warm-up period shall vary according to outside air temperature and space temperature such that the space temperature rises to occupied period heating setpoint at the beginning of, but not before, the scheduled occupied period. The duration of the cool-down period shall vary according to outside air temperature and space temperature such that the space temperature falls to the occupied period cooling setpoint at the beginning of, but not before, the scheduled occupied period.
2. Sequenced Heating and Cooling: BAS shall control the heating and cooling coils and air side economizer as detailed for the particular AH. Program logic shall directly prohibit the heating and cooling valves as well as the heating valve and economizer damper to be open (or above minimum) simultaneously. This does not apply to cooling and reheat valves that are used simultaneously for dehumidification.
  3. Freeze Safety: Upon operation of a freezestat, unit shall be deenergized with the exception of the heating loops. Typically supply and return fans where applicable shall be deenergized via a hardwired interlock, , and an indication of the operation shall be sensed by the BAS. BAS shall enunciate appropriate alarm and remove and lock out the start command , which shall initiate "fan failure" alarms. OA dampers shall close and heating loops shall remain active.
  4. Smoke Safety: Upon indication of smoke by a smoke detector, FAC shall deenergize the AH. Smoke detector shall notify the fire alarm system and BAS, shut down the fans, and close the smoke dampers via hard-wired interlock.
  5. High or Low Pressure Safety: Upon activation of a high or low pressure safety switch, AH shall be deenergized, fans shall be deenergized via a hard wired interlock , and an indication of the operation shall be sensed by the BAS. BAS shall enunciate appropriate alarm and remove and lock out the start command , which shall initiate "fan failure" alarms.
  6. Vibration Safety (Applicable To Units >50,000 cfm): Upon activation of a vibration safety switch, respective fan shall be deenergized, fan shall be deenergized via a hard wired interlock and an indication of the operation shall be sensed by the BAS]. BAS shall enunciate appropriate alarm and remove and lock out the start command.
- B. The detailed “logic strategies” above shall be required by reference to them in each of the individual sequences specified below.

### 3.4 AIR HANDLING UNIT DIAGNOSTICS - GENERAL

- A. Diagnostic Strategies: In addition to the standard alarm limits specified for all sensed variables the BAS monitor and diagnose anomalies in the operation of the air handlers. The following “diagnostic strategies” shall be included by reference with each air handler with any specific clarifications required:
1. Run Time Limit: BAS shall accumulate the runtime of the status of associated rotating equipment and enunciate a level 5 alarm to indicate that the unit is in need of service.
  2. Filter Monitoring: BAS shall monitor the differential pressure transmitter across the filter bank(s). A level 5 alarm shall be reported when pressure drop exceeds the transmitter's setting.
  3. Start Monitoring: BAS shall accumulate the starts of cycling equipment. BAS shall further enunciate a level 5 alarm when the number of starts exceeds the specified value within the specified time period. (ie: more than 3 starts in a 30 min period)

### 3.5 CENTRAL PLANT EQUIPMENT - MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

- A. General: The BAS shall monitor various aspects of the heating and cooling systems and calculate parameters as specified below to facilitate plant operations and management.
- B. Trending: The BAS shall continuously monitor, calculate and display the following parameters at the intervals indicated. These values shall be stored and reported per the trending requirements defined in Section 23 09 55
- C. Parameters to be trended:
1. Load on the secondary systems in MBH per the following equation:  $(\text{Return Temp} - \text{Supply Temp}) * (\text{GPM}) / .5$ . This shows cooling as a positive heat load and heating as a negative heat load. Note that multipliers on this value to accommodate the BAS processors are acceptable as long as they are clearly indicated. This value shall be trended and stored every two hours.
  2. Trending of temperature, humidity, pressure, and other analog signals as indicated on the drawings.
  3. Change of Value (COV) for statuses, run requests, and other binary signals as indicated on the drawings.
  4. All analog loop outputs on 1 hour intervals
  5. Calculated enthalpies in 2 hour intervals
  6. Summed cooling and heating requests on 2 hour intervals

END OF SECTION 23 09 58