



# Niagara Case Studies

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# **Identifying Hot Zones**

**Terminal Unit Analytics** 



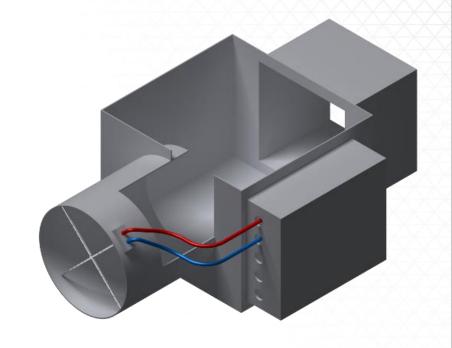
### **Identifying Hot Zones – Approach**

#### **Traditional Approach**

Raise an alarm if zone temperature is above setpoint

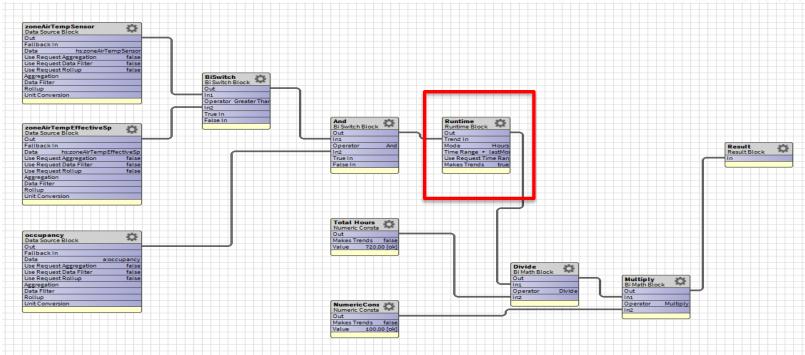
#### **Analytics-based Approach**

Monitor zone performance over a period of time





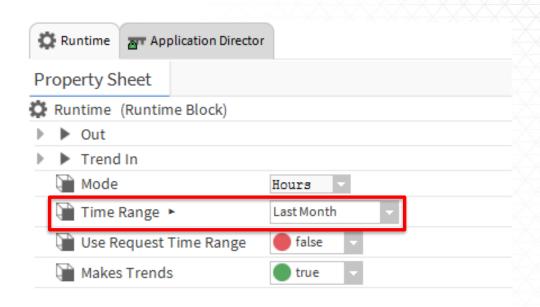
## **Identifying Hot Zones – Logic**





### **Identifying Hot Zones – Logic**

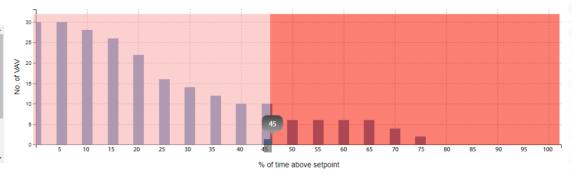
Adjust the Time Range of the Runtime Block to a suitable period





### **Identifying Hot Zones – Representation**

Sr. No.	Equipment 11	Hot % ↓↑	Area Served J↑
1	VAV_1_4	45	Cafe_1004
2	VAV_1_8	65	Medical Room_1008
3	VAV_2_2	70	Office Room_2002
4	VAV_2_3	75	Open Area_2003
5	VAV_2_5	45	Team Work Room_2005
6	VAV_2_9	45	Corridor_C2002
7	VAV_3_3	65	Open Area_3003



Move the slider to identify the most problematic zones



# **Saving Fan Energy**

**Complex Sequences** 



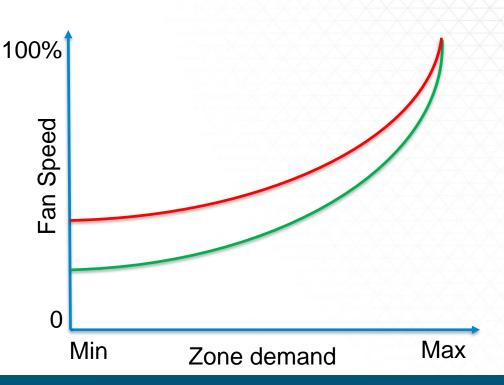
## Saving Fan Energy – Approach

**Traditional Approach** 

Maintain a constant duct static

**Analytics-based Approach** 

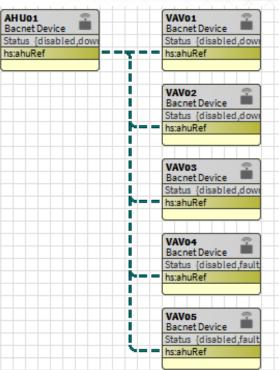
Adjust the duct static using a trim and respond algorithm





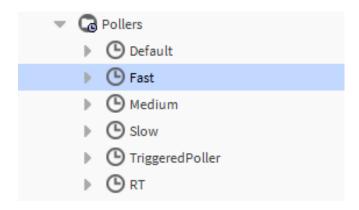
### Saving Fan Energy – Parent Child

Associate each VAV with the AHU that serves it

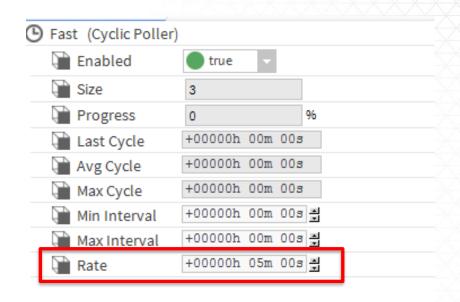




### Saving Fan Energy – Timed Execution



Adjust the polling rate to execute the algorithm every 5 minutes



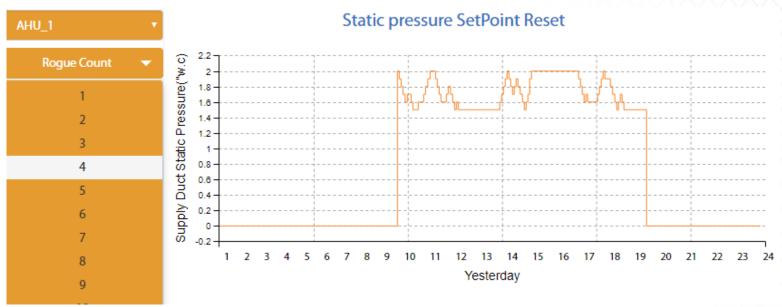
## Saving Fan Energy – Rogue Zones



Rogue zones are making the sequence ineffective



### Saving Fan Energy – Representation



Adjust the number of rogues zones to make the reset effective



### **Summary**

#### Use Analytics to:

- Track the performance of systems over time
- Establish relationships between systems
- Implement complex sequences
- Demonstrate results visually

