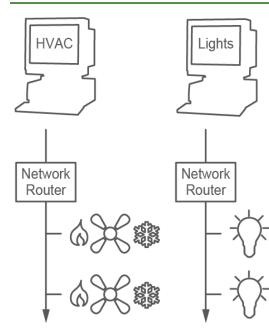






Unified Lighting Control Important Differences

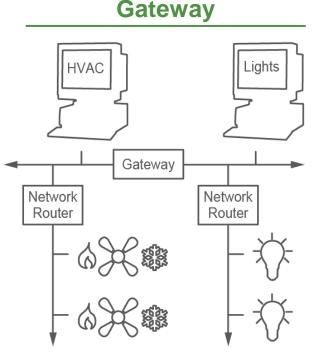
Stand Alone



Separate Networks

Separate User Interface

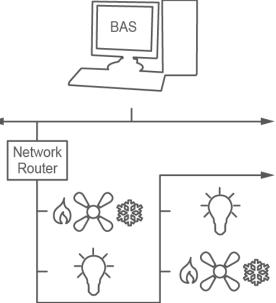
No Integration



Separate Networks Separate User Interface Limited Integration

Finger Pointing / Delays

Unified



One Network

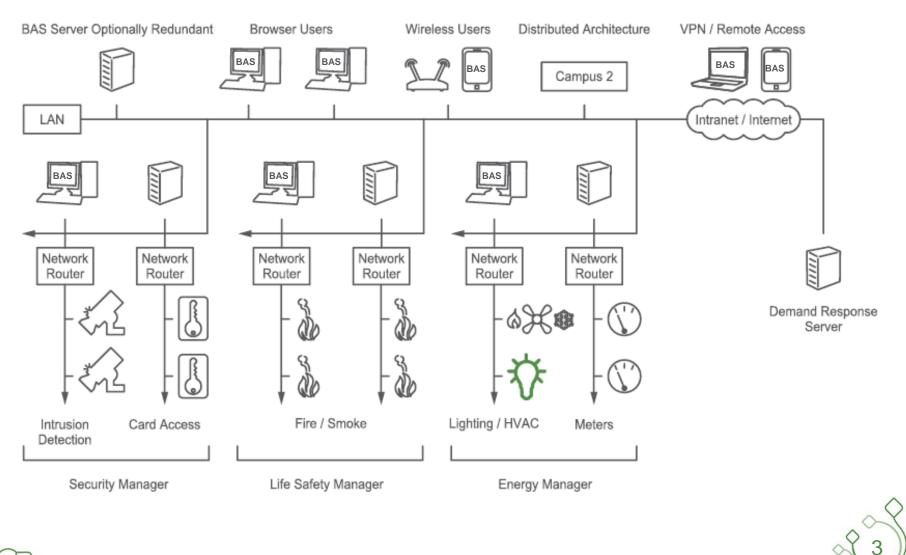
One User Interface

Wide Open Integration

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Unified Lighting Control Leverages BAS Infrastructure





Commercial Energy Usage Lighting + HVAC Over 65%

11% Refrigeration	Building Type	HVAC	Lighting	Total
2% Water Heating 1% Cooking	Education	46%	30%	76%
4% Computers	Health Care	33%	42%	75%
2% Equipment	Lodging	22%	53%	75%
12% Other	Retail	32%	42%	74%
	Office	27%	39%	66%

A Building Automation System that only controls HVAC is incomplete.

Light & HVAC account for more than 2/3 of energy usage

Lighting is typically the largest electrical load in commercial buildings

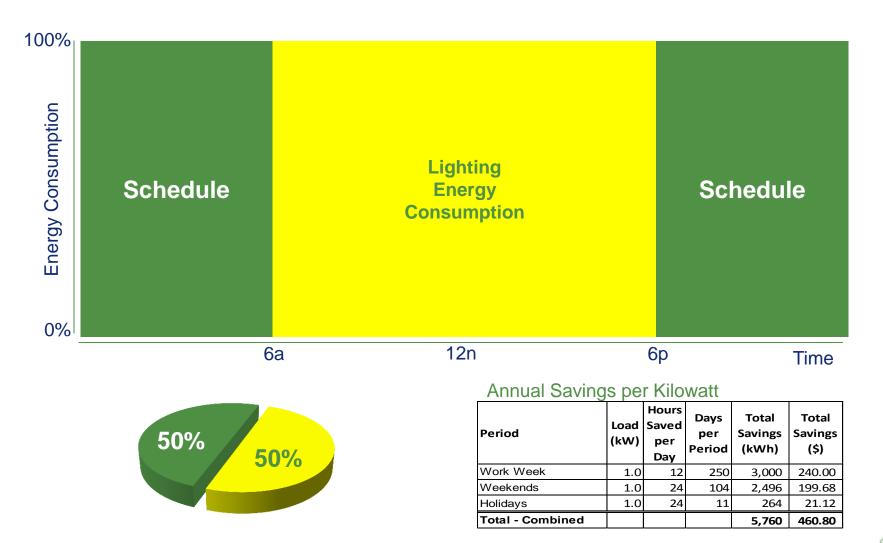


Experience the Difference γ

Energy Management Strategies



Control The Bookends Up to 50% Savings





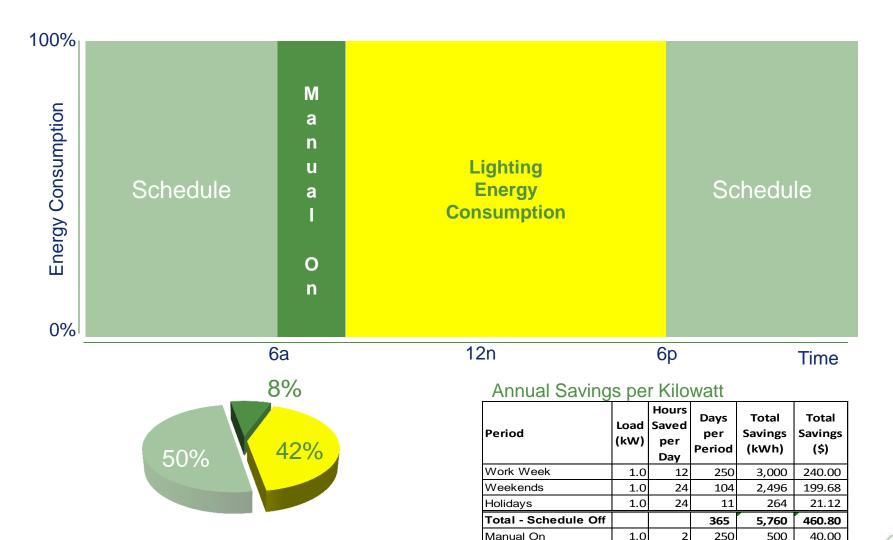
Bookends + Manual On Up to 58% Savings

2

250

6,260

500.80



Manual On

Total - Combined

Base upon \$0.08 per kWh (National Average)



Manual On vs. Auto On Comparison

Manual On

Lights turned on manually when occupant actuates wall switch

Auto On

Lights turned on automatically by;

- a schedule or transition of building state from unoccupied to occupied
- Some energy codes limit Auto On to 50%

Benefits:

Occupant determines when lights are turned on, and at what level

Savings from later On time, <u>and lower</u> <u>light level</u>

Commons applications: Private office, conference room

Benefit:

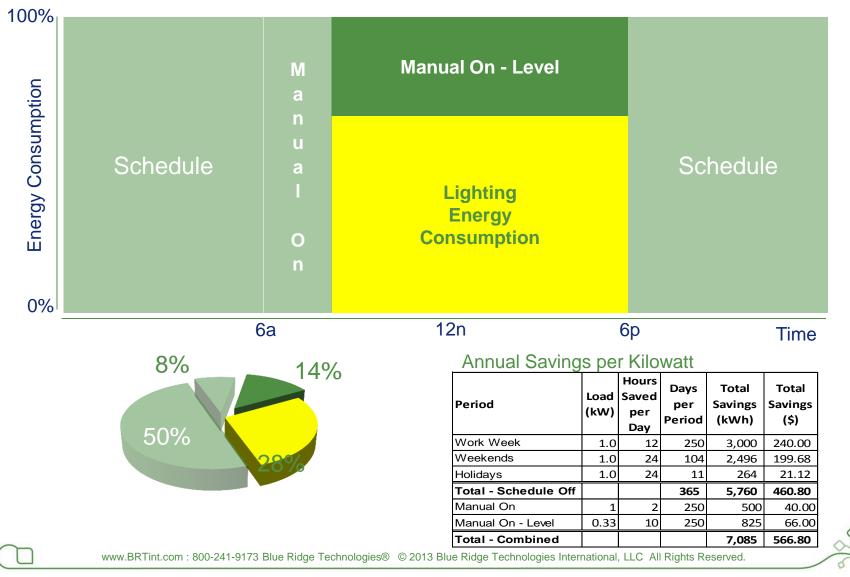
Occupant does not have to do anything

Common applications: hallways / corridors, public spaces





Bookends + Manual On Up to 72% Savings





Bookends + Manual On A Closer Look

Morning

BAS Schedule: Occupied Local Override: Off, Timer Disabled Lights: Off HVAC Temp: Reset Ventilation: Minimum

Mid-day

BAS Schedule: **Occupied** Local Override: **On**

Lights: **On 2/3, manually** HVAC Temp: **Set Point** Ventilation: **Full**

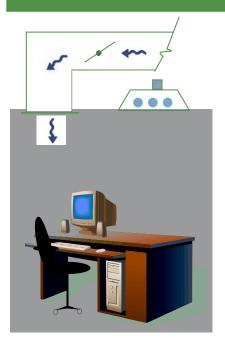
Late Afternoon

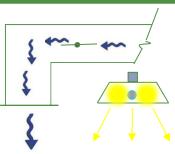
BAS Schedule: **Occupied** Local Override: **On**

Lights: **On 2/3, manually** HVAC Temp: **Set Point** Ventilation: **Full**

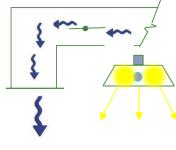
Night

BAS Schedule: Unoccupied Local Override: Off, Timer Enabled Lights: Off, auto w/ blink warn HVAC Temp: Night Set Back Ventilation: Off

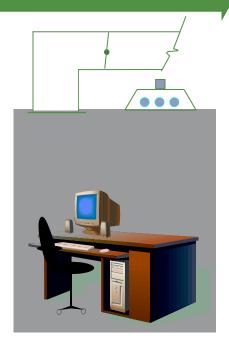
















Bookends + Manual On Existing Buildings

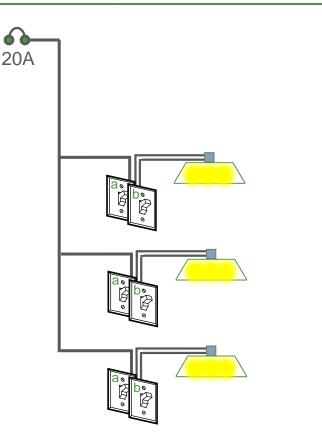
Considerations

Existing circuiting does not always meet desired control zones

Re-wiring to add centralized control is not an effective solution

How do the occupants initiate after hours override?

The Reality

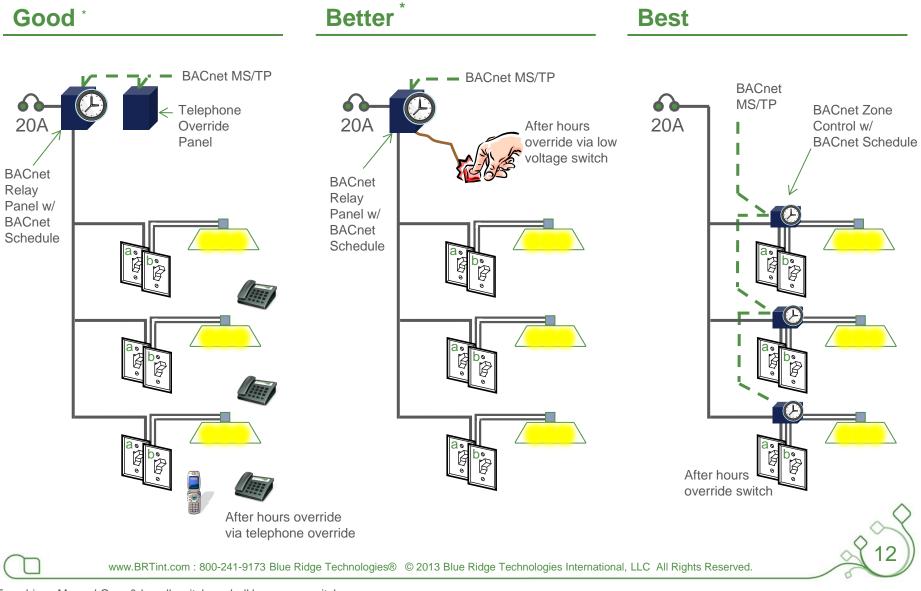






Bookends + Manual On

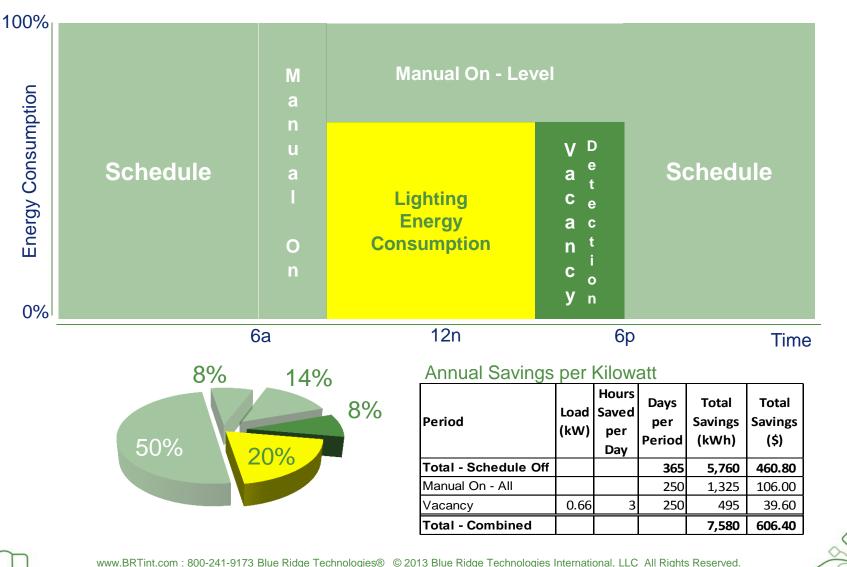
Implementation Options To Consider



* To achieve Manual On a & b wall switches shall be sweep switch.



Add Vacancy Detection Up to 80% Savings





Add Vacancy Detection Save up to 80%

Morning

BAS Schedule: Occupied Occupancy Sensor: Off , 30 min timer set Lights: Off HVAC Temp: Reset Ventilation: Minimum

Mid-day

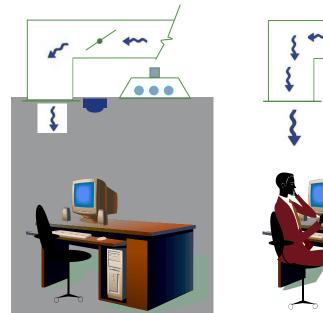
BAS Schedule: Occupied Occupancy Sensor: On, 30 min timer set Lights: On 2/3, manually HVAC Temp: Set Point Ventilation: Full

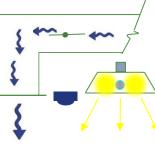
Late Afternoon

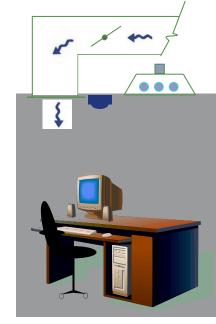
BAS Schedule: Occupied Occupancy Sensor: Off, 30 min timer set Lights: Off, auto by OS HVAC Temp: Reset Ventilation: Minimum

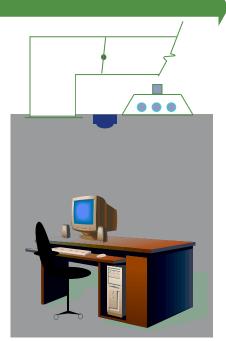
Night

BAS Schedule: Unoccupied Occupancy Sensor: Off, 10 min timer set Lights: Off, auto by OS HVAC Temp: Night Set Back Ventilation: Off









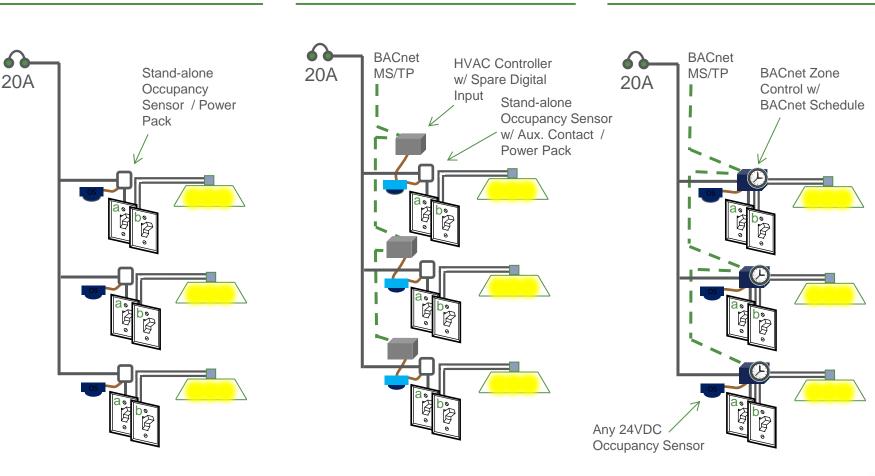


Add Vacancy Detection Make Occupancy Sensors Better

Unified

15

Stand-alone



Spare Input

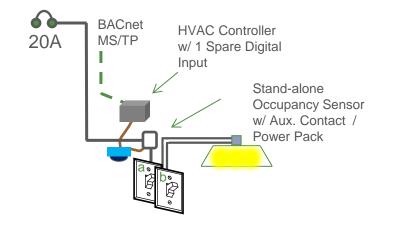
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Does not comply with Manual On. Requires the installation of a momentary, low voltage wall switch to each occupancy sensor.

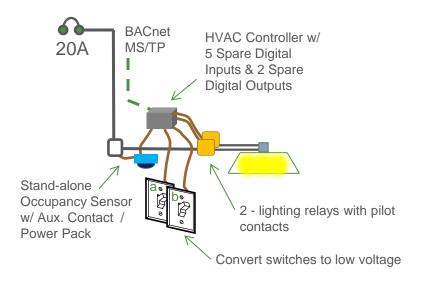


Spare I/O Inferior to Unified

Spare Input – Basic



Spare Inputs / Outputs – Advanced



Does not support:

- Manual-On
- Timer in system
- Relay status

Requires a minimum of;

• 5 - spare Dl's & 2 - spare DO's

Very difficult in retrofit Possible latency





Add Vacancy Detection Make Occupancy Sensors Better

Unified Solutions

Unified

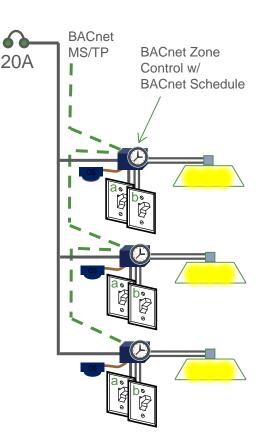
Better performance and verified energy savings

Better Performance

- Reduced complaints
 - Timer managed from BAS, easily modify
 - Manual On, eliminate false On from walk-by
 - False Off grace period, sensor able to reactivate lights
- Control can be customized and monitored
 - Based upon occupied / unoccupied status
 - Add manual control
 - Add level control / dimming
 - Add daylight harvesting
- Increase HVAC savings
 - Share sensor status for set-back

Verification

Sensor and relay status shared



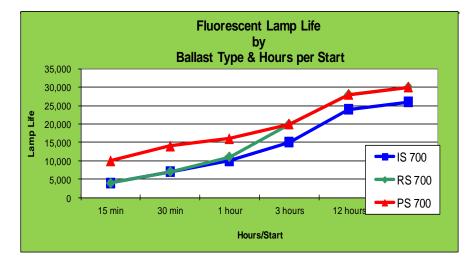


Add Vacancy Detection Track and Optimize Lamp Life

Unified Solution

Monitoring and customization enables a balance between equipment life and energy savings

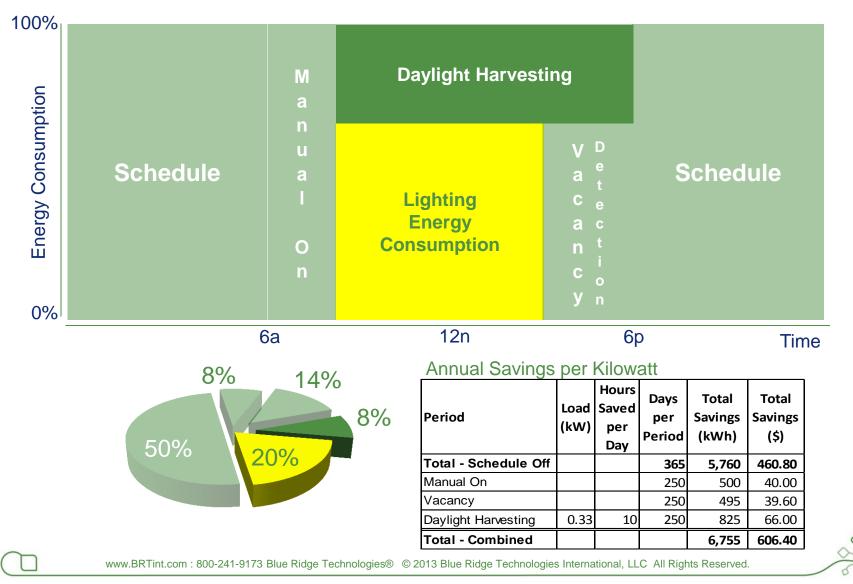
- Track actual performance
- Fluorescent lamp life can be dramatically reduced by short sensor timers and increased cycles
- Especially important for those that do spot lamp replacement
- US DOE spot re-lamp cost = \$9.00 / lamp
 - \$2.00 material (T-8 lamp)
 - \$7.00 labor



Ballast Type IS = Instant Start RS = Rapid Start PS = Programmed Start Source: Osram Sylvania



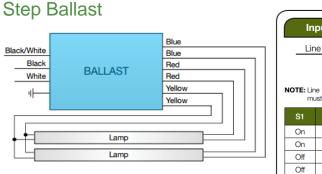
Daylight Harvesting Up to 80% Savings





Level & Daylight Harvesting Step or Bi-level Ballast

Ballast



Input Wiring Control					
Lir	ne S	1 Line 1			
	S	1 Line 2			
IOTE: Line 1 & Line 2 (Black & Black/White) must be derived from the same circuit.					
m	ust be deri	ved from the same circuit.			
m S1	ust be deri S2	ved from the same circuit. Condition			
mi S1 On	ust be deri S2 On	ved from the same circuit. Condition Full Intensity			
S1 On On	Ust be deri S2 On Off	ved from the same circuit. Condition Full Intensity Half Power			

Considerations

Levels:

Step Ballast: 3 levels (100/50/Off) Bi-level Ballast: 4 levels (100/66/33/Off)

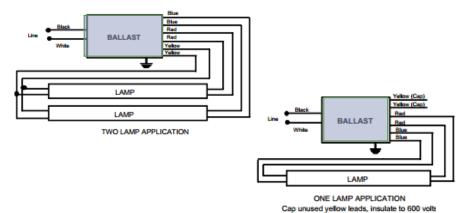
Wiring:

Both utilize two relays for control

Illumination:

Step Ballast: All lamps same level Bi-level Ballast: Some lamps out

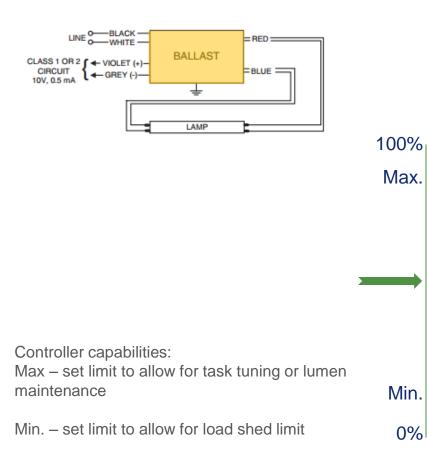
Bi-Level Ballasts





Level & Daylight Harvesting 0-10V dc Ballast

0-10V Ballast



Considerations

Levels:

Continuous range (Typically 100% - 10%) Varies by ballast and lamp type

Cost:

Quickly becoming the energy management ballast

 lower price point than architectural dimming ballast

Control method:

Available for fluorescent (linear & CFL), HID and LED

Many manufacturers

Light output vs. energy

Linear between 100% - 20%

• 50% lighting output = 50% energy

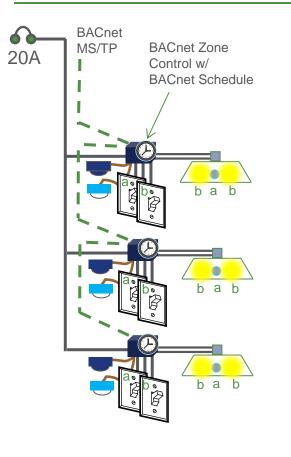




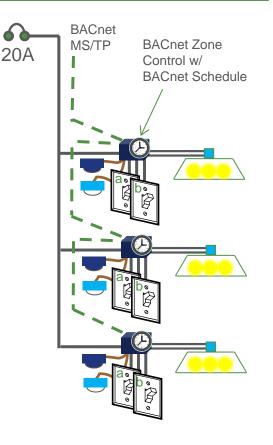
Daylight Harvesting Zone

Implementation Options To Consider

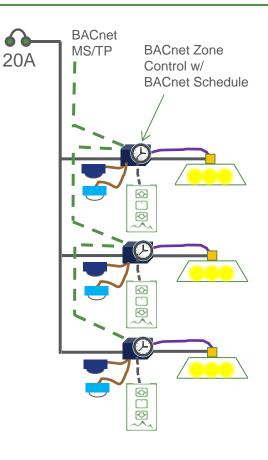
Good



Better



Best

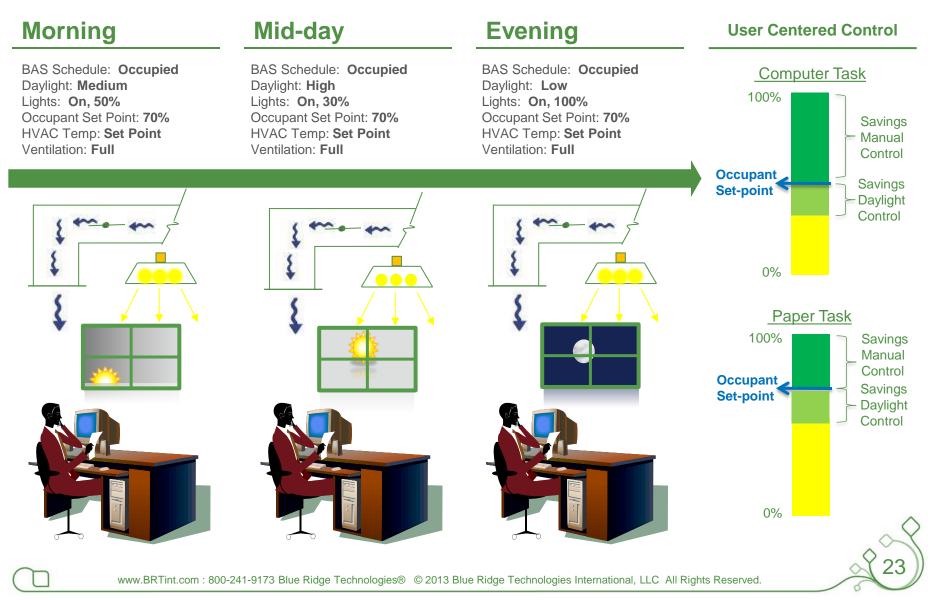


Bi-Level Ballast

Step Ballast

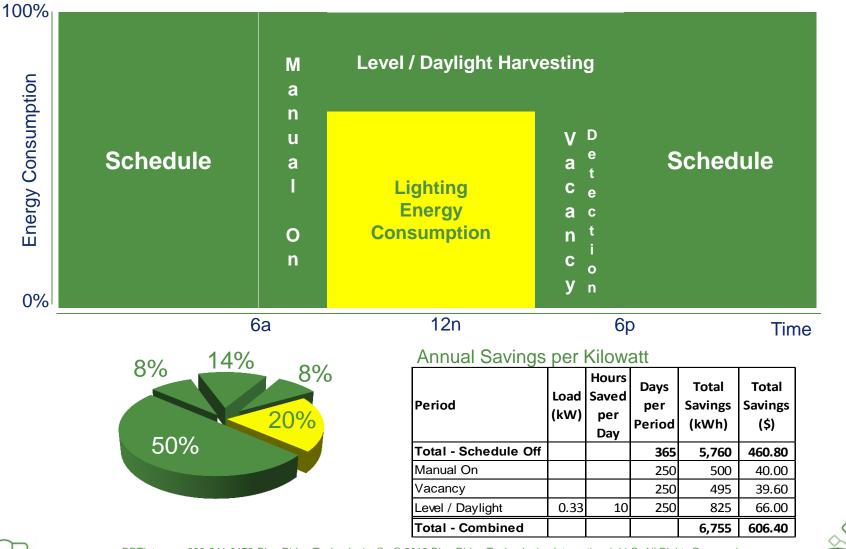


Add Daylight Harvesting Save up to 80%





Unified Lighting Control Up to 80% Savings



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Task Lighting / Plug Load Control for a Complete Solution

Lower ambient light levels drives need for task lighting

Energy codes require same control of task lighting

Coming soon: Requirements for control of 50% of plug load

- Already in ASHRAE 90.1 2010
- Shut down after hours space heaters, fans, printers, task lighting, monitors/displays/TV's, coffee warmers, etc...





Experience the Difference

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