



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

COURSE NAME : 190E219 BUILDING AUTOMATION

IV YEAR /VII SEMESTER

Unit 2- CONTROL LOOPS

Topic : Feedback Control Loops





Introduction



- Feedback control loops are essential components of HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) systems.
- These control loops help maintain a comfortable indoor environment while optimizing energy efficiency.



Temperature Control Loop



- **Sensor:** A temperature sensor (thermostat) measures the current indoor temperature.
- **Setpoint:** The desired temperature (setpoint) is set by the building occupant or the building management system.
- **Controller:** The controller compares the current temperature to the setpoint and calculates the error (difference).
- **Actuator:** If the temperature deviates from the setpoint, the controller activates an actuator (e.g., a furnace, air conditioner, or a damper) to adjust the HVAC system's operation.
- **Feedback:** The sensor continuously provides feedback to the controller, allowing it to make continuous adjustments to maintain the desired temperature.

Temperature Control Loop

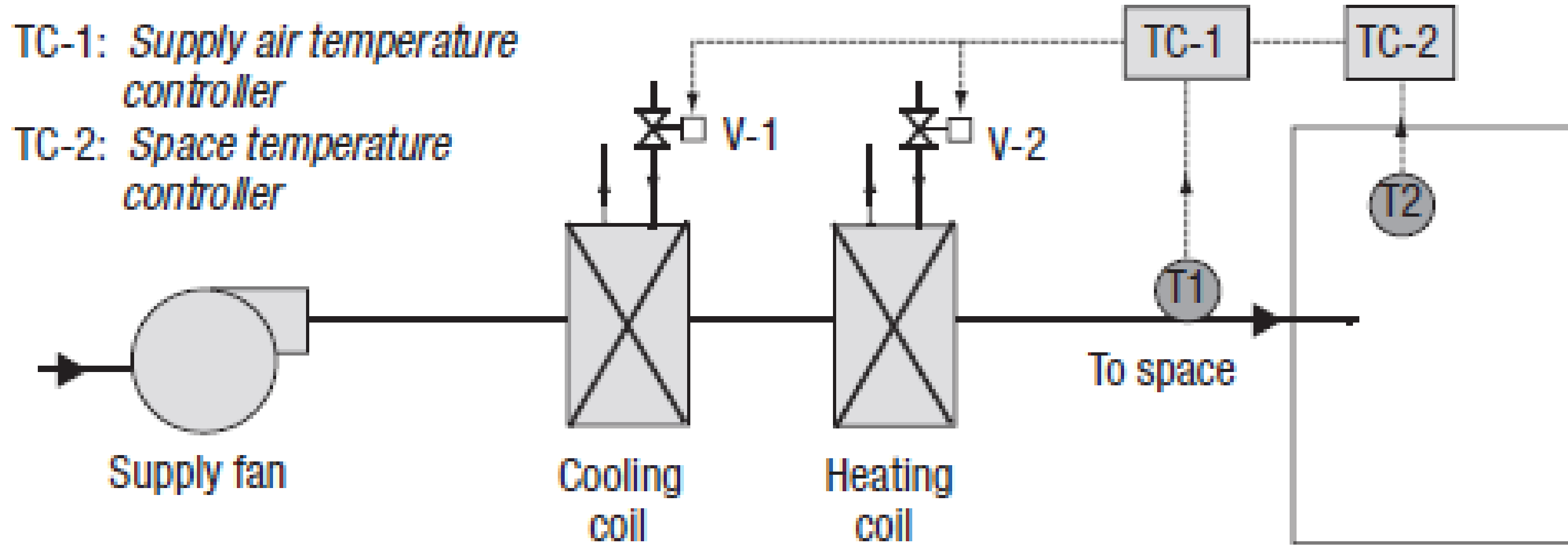


Figure 8.5 Schematic of temperature control of air-handling unit with water valves.



Humidity Control Loop



- Humidity control in a conditioned space is either for thermal comfort or industrial processes, which is done by controlling the amount of water vapour present in the air in the space.
- When relative humidity at the desired temperature set- point is too high, dehumidification is required to reduce the amount of water vapour in the air for humidity control.
- Similarly, when relative humidity at the desired temperature set- point is too low, humidification is required to increase the amount of water vapour in the air for humidity control.
- Commonly used humidification methods include: *water spray humidification* and *steam spray humidification*.

Humidity Control Loop

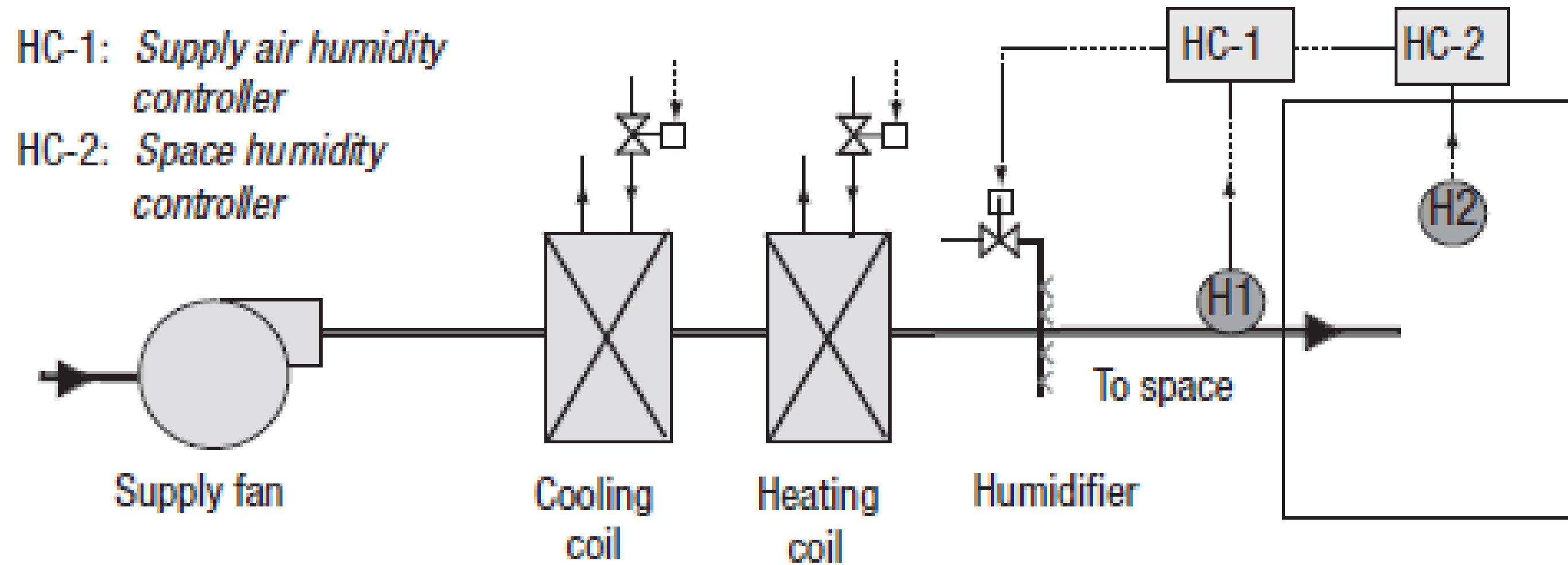


Figure 8.7 Schematic of humidity control of an air-handling system with steam spray.

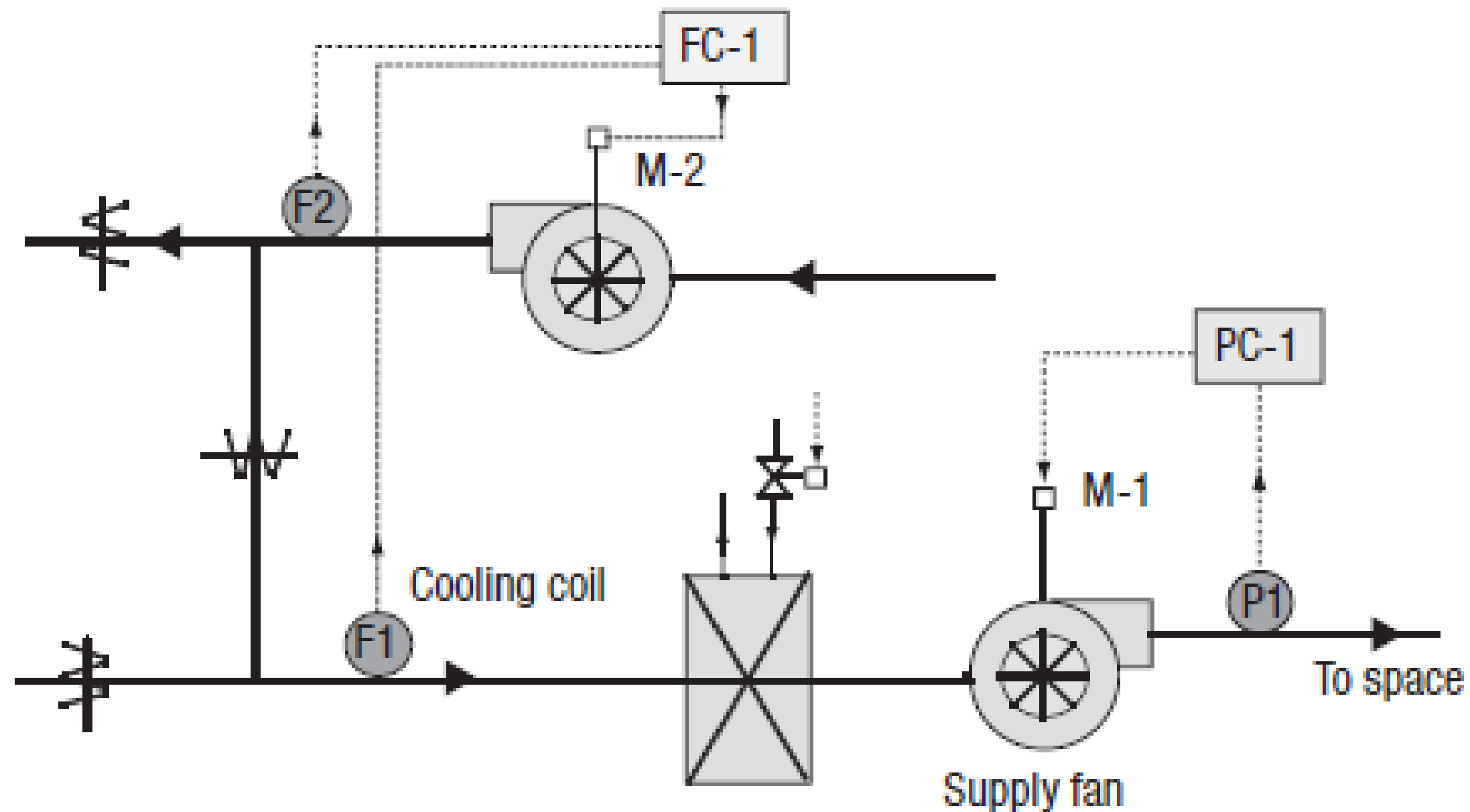


Pressure Control Loop



- **Sensor:** Pressure sensors monitor air pressure in different zones of the HVAC system.
- **Setpoint:** Setpoints are established for different zones based on pressure requirements.
- **Controller:** Controllers adjust dampers or fans to maintain the specified pressure in each zone.
- **Actuator:** Dampers or fans are adjusted to control the air pressure in the system.
- **Feedback:** Pressure sensors provide feedback to the controller for continuous adjustment.

Pressure Control Loop



PC-1: Static pressure controller
FC-1: Return air flow controller

M-1, M-2: Driver or frequency inverter

Figure 8.8 Schematic of fan control of an air-handling system.



Airflow Control Loop



- **Sensor:** Airflow sensors measure the flow of air within the HVAC system.
- **Setpoint:** Desired airflow rates are set based on building requirements.
- **Controller:** A controller adjusts the speed of fans or dampers to maintain the specified airflow.
- **Actuator:** The controller activates fans or dampers to increase or decrease airflow as needed.
- **Feedback:** The sensors provide feedback to the controller to ensure the system maintains the correct airflow.

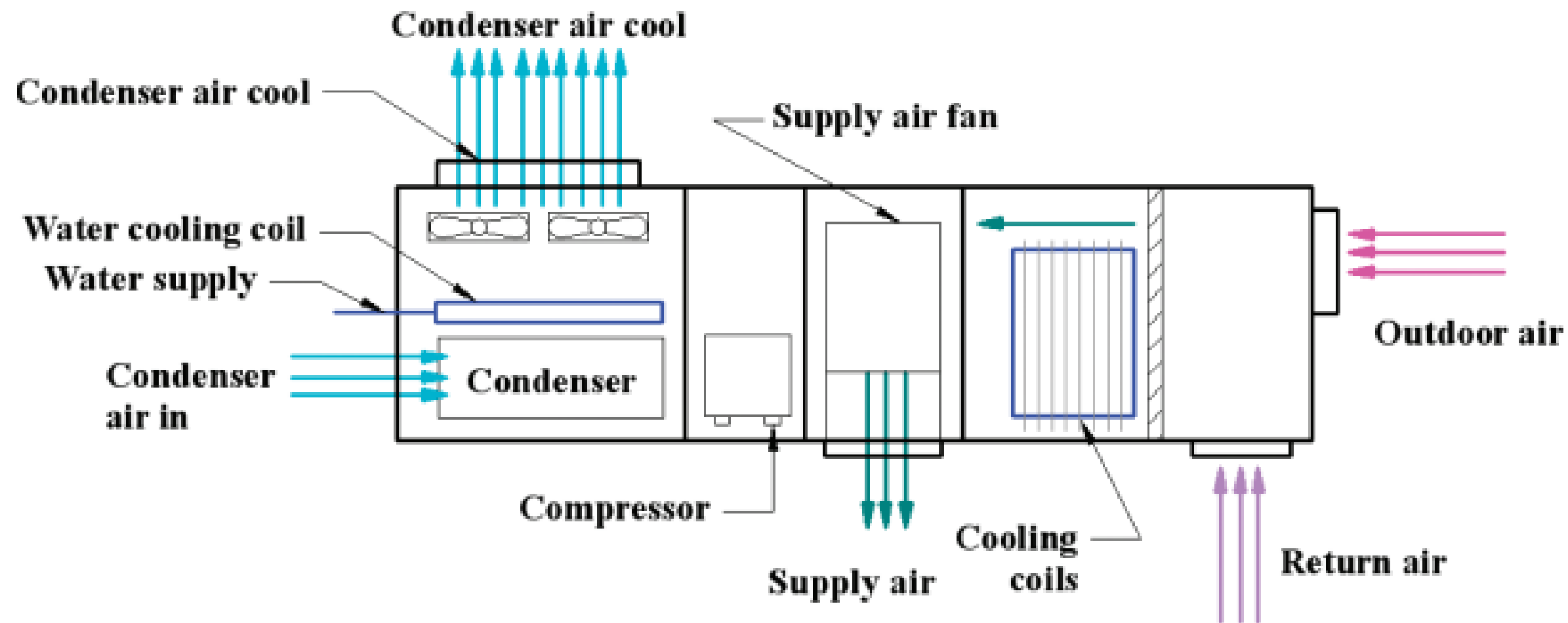


CO2 Control Loop (for indoor air quality)



- **Sensor:** CO2 sensors monitor indoor carbon dioxide levels, which can affect indoor air quality.
- **Setpoint:** Desired CO2 concentration levels are established.
- **Controller:** The controller adjusts ventilation rates (e.g., by controlling dampers) to maintain CO2 levels within the specified range.
- **Actuator:** Dampers and fans are used to control ventilation rates.
- **Feedback:** CO2 sensors provide feedback to the controller for precise control.

1. Can you say this shown in fig. is the example of which method of HVAC?





References



1. Shengwei Wang, “ Intelligent Buildings and Building Automation”, Routledge 2010.
2. Reinhold A, Carlson Robert A, Di Giandomenico, “Understanding Building Automation Systems: Direct Digital Control, Energy Management, Life Safety, Security Access Control, Lightning, Building”, R. S Means company limited, 1st edition, 1991.

Thank You