

# **MicroTech™ Unit Ventilator Controller Sequences of Operation**

**AAF-HermanNelson Classroom Unit Ventilator  
Model AEQ, AED, Air Source Heat Pump**

**Program UV1: Air Source Heat Pump with Electric Heat**

## **Table of Contents**

<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>Air Source Heat Pump with Electric Heat</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>General Information</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>Description of Operation</b> .....	<b>3</b>
Software ID .....	2	Definitions .....	3
Setpoints .....	2	Occupied or Tenant Override Operating Mode .....	3
		Unoccupied Operating Mode .....	4
		Emergency Heat Mode .....	4
		Defrost Cycle .....	4
		Discharge Air Low Limit Control .....	4
		Safeties .....	5
		<b>Sequence Charts</b> .....	<b>6</b>

# Introduction

This manual describes the sequences of operation for MicroTech controlled AAF-HermanNelson unit ventilators equipped with air source heat pump (ASHP) heating and cooling, and supplemental electric heating. Unit ventilators with this heating and cooling configuration will be AAF-HermanNelson model AED, AEQ.

Regardless of the AAF-HermanNelson model type, the Unit Ventilator Controller (UVC) provided with these units uses program UV1\*\*\*.

For more information on the MicroTech Unit Ventilator Controller, refer to Bulletin No. IM613, "MicroTech Unit Ventilator Controller."

## General Information

### Software ID

The Unit Ventilator Controller Software must be compatible with the unit ventilator heating and cooling configuration. The software is identified by a program code and "software model" number printed on a small label attached to the controller. Model AE with ASHP heating and cooling uses program UV1\*\*\*. The first wild card character defines the UVC communication type as follows: S = stand-alone, M = master / slave, and N = network code. The last two wild card characters denote the software version (numeric) and revision level (alphabetical) respectively. Program UV1\*\*\* comprises only one software model: MDL00.

### Setpoints

Most UVC setpoints are either "hardware" or "software" adjustable. Hardware adjustable means there is an on-board potentiometer used for adjustment. Software adjustable means a PC equipped with Monitor software and proper cable connection is required to make an adjustment. Default software adjustable values are shown on the sequence charts. Hardware adjustable values shown on the charts are for example only. Several UVC setpoints are defined by offsets relative to other setpoints. Table 1 summarizes these setpoints and offsets.

**Table 1. UVC Setpoints**

Setpoint		Defined By	Label	Default Value
Description	Abbreviation			
Occupied cooling setpoint	OCS	Hardware setpoint	Room Setpoint	--
Ventilation cooling setpoint	VCS	Software offset (below OCS)	Vent Clg Offset	2°F
Occupied heating setpoint	OHS	Software offset (below OCS)	Occ RmT Spt Difl	6°F
Unoccupied heating setpoint	UHS	Hardware offset (below OHS)	Unocc Offset	--
Unoccupied cooling setpoint	UCS	Hardware offset (above OCS)		
Electric heat lockout	EHLO	Software setpoint	OAT EI Ht Lkout	20°F
Compressorized cooling lockout	CCLO	Not adjustable	--	59°F
Ventilation cooling lockout	VCLO	Software setpoint	OAT Vent Clg Lkout	64°F
Ventilation cooling discharge air low limit	VCLL	Software setpoint	DAT Vent Clg Low	55°F
DX cooling discharge air low limit	DXLL	Software setpoint	DAT DX Clg Low	45°F
Outdoor air lockout	OALO	Software setpoint	OALO Setpoint	35°F

# Air Source Heat Pump with Electric Heat

## Description of Operation

### Definitions

#### Control Temperature

In order to maintain more stable room temperature control, the MicroTech Unit Ventilator Controller (UVC) uses the concept of a "Control Temperature." The Control Temperature is a weighted value equal to 19/20 room temperature and 1/20 discharge air temperature.

#### Setpoint Abbreviations

OCS	Occupied cooling setpoint
VCS	Ventilation cooling setpoint
OHS	Occupied heating setpoint
UHS	Unoccupied heating setpoint
UCS	Unoccupied cooling setpoint
VCLO	Ventilation cooling outdoor air lockout setpoint
EHLO	Electric heat outdoor air lockout setpoint
VCLL	Ventilation cooling discharge air low limit setpoint
DXLL	DX cooling discharge air low limit setpoint
OALO	Outdoor air lockout setpoint

#### Software ID

Program: UV1\*\*\*

Software Model: MDL00

### Occupied or Tenant Override Operating Mode

The supply fan will run continually in the occupied or tenant override operating modes.

When the UVC is first energized it will perform a self-calibration procedure upon the OA damper actuator. The calibration procedure will take approximately 5 minutes to perform during which time the supply fan will not operate.

The UVC provides a compressor minimum on time of 2 minutes and a minimum off time of 3 minutes.

If enabled, an outdoor air lockout setpoint has been provided to force the OA damper to close when the OA temperature goes below the OALO setpoint (software adjustable). This feature is typically used only on valve control hydronic heat and or hydronic cool units. This feature is disabled by default in UV Model 00.

If provided, the optional ventilation lockout feature can override UVC temperature control and keep the OA damper closed as required.

If provided, the optional exhaust fan output will energize when the OA damper opens and de-energize when the OA damper closes.

If provided, the optional auxiliary heat output will operate a normally open device. The auxiliary output will energize (close the device) when the Control Temperature is above the OHS. The auxiliary output will de-energize (open the device) when the Control Temperature is 3°F below the OHS.

The same UVC output is used for both the auxiliary heat output feature and the exhaust fan output feature. Therefore, both features cannot be used together.

**Note:** When switching from unoccupied-to-occupied mode the OA damper will remain closed for the first 5-minutes of occupied operation.

#### Morning Start

If the space is cool and heating is required, the unit will operate as described in "Heating Operation" below. The outdoor air (OA) damper will remain closed until the Control Temperature rises to within 3°F of the OHS setpoint. Then it will be opened to minimum position.

If the space is warm and cooling is required, the unit will operate as described in "Cooling Operation" below. If the outdoor air is not suitable for free cooling, the OA damper will remain closed until the Control Temperature falls to within 3°F of the OCS setpoint. Then it will be opened to minimum position.

#### Cooling Operation

When the Control Temperature is greater than the OHS setpoint and less than the VCS setpoint, the OA damper will be held at its minimum position setpoint (hardware adjustable). As the Control Temperature rises and cooling becomes necessary, the UVC will decide whether the outdoor air is suitable for free cooling by comparing the outdoor air temperature (dry bulb) to the VCLO setpoint.

If the OA temperature is less than or equal to the VCLO setpoint, the economizer will modulate as required to maintain the VCS setpoint (default = 2°F less than OCS). The Control Temperature will rise if the outdoor air is too warm to satisfy the cooling load. If the OA damper is more than 85% open, mechanical cooling will be energized when the Control Temperature rises to the OCS setpoint.

If the OA temperature is warmer than the VCLO setpoint, mechanical cooling will be energized when the Control Temperature rises to the OCS setpoint. The OA damper will be held to the minimum position setpoint, except when the OA temperature is warmer than the VCLO setpoint and the Control Temperature is 3°F or more above the OCS. In this unlikely situation, the OA damper will be closed.

Once the compressor is energized, the start-to-stop (minimum on) timer will override normal temperature control maintaining compressor operation for the minimum on time. The compressor will be de-energized when the Control Temperature falls below the OCS setpoint.

**Note:** Regardless of the economizer state, its operation is subject to discharge air low limit control.

**Note:** During normal (non-alarm) operation, the compressor will be disabled if any of the following conditions exist:

- OA temperature less than the CCLO setpoint
- Discharge air temperature less than the DXLL setpoint
- Stop-to-start (minimum off) timer has not expired
- Emergency heat mode active

#### Heating Operation

When the Control Temperature is greater than the OHS setpoint and less than the VCS setpoint, the OA damper will be held at its minimum position setpoint.

If the Control Temperature falls to 1°F greater than the OHS setpoint, the reversing valve will be energized in preparation for mechanical (heat pump) heating.

The compressor will be energized when the Control Temperature falls to 1°F below the OHS setpoint. Once the compressor is energized, the start-to-stop (minimum on) timer will override normal temperature control maintaining compressor operation for the minimum on time. The compressor will be de-energized when the Control Temperature rises above the OHS setpoint.

Normally, supplemental electric heat is enabled when the OA temperature drops below the EHLO setpoint. It can also be enabled by the emergency heat, defrost cycle, or "vent cooling" discharge air low limit functions. If the electric heat is enabled and the Control Temperature drops to 2°F below the OHS setpoint, the two or three (optional) stages of electric heat will be energized as required. A "stage-up" interstage delay timer (default = 30 seconds) must expire before each subsequent stage is energized. When the Control Temperature rises to 1°F below the OHS setpoint, the electric heat stages will be de-energized using a "stage-down" interstage delay timer (default = 30 seconds).

The OA damper will maintain its minimum position when the Control Temperature is within 3°F of the OHS. If the Control Temperature falls to 3°F or more below the OHS, the OA damper will be closed.

When heating is no longer required and the Control Temperature rises to 2°F above the OHS setpoint, the reversing valve will be de-energized. Note that in addition to the 1°F offset between the compressor and reversing valve de-energization points, a time delay

(default = 60 seconds) will prevent the compressor and reversing valve from de-energizing simultaneously. The timer is set when the compressor is de-energized.

**Note:** During normal (non-alarm) operation, the compressor will be disabled if any of the following conditions exist:

- Stop-to-start (minimum off) timer has not expired
- Emergency heat mode active

### **Unoccupied Operating Mode**

The outdoor air damper will always be closed when the unit is in the unoccupied operating mode.

The indoor fan will remain off when the unit is in the unoccupied mode unless heating or cooling are required (see note below).

**Note:** During the unoccupied mode, if the fan remains off continually for 60-minutes, it will start and run for 5-minutes. During the unoccupied mode the indoor fan will also start and run if the DA temperature becomes greater than the room temperatures plus 12°F and continue to run until the DA temperature is equal to or less than the room temperature plus 7°F.

### **Cooling Operation**

The fan and compressor will be energized when the Control Temperature rises to the UCS setpoint (see note below).

Once the compressor is energized, the start-to-stop (minimum on) timer will override normal temperature control maintaining compressor operation for the minimum on time. The compressor will be de-energized when the Control Temperature falls below the UCS setpoint.

The fan will also be de-energized when the Control Temperature falls below the UCS setpoint; however, it is interlocked so that it will not stop before the compressor stops.

**Note:** During normal (non-alarm) operation, the compressor will be disabled if any of the following conditions exist:

- OA temperature less than the CCLO setpoint (59°F, fixed)
- Discharge air temperature less than the DXLL setpoint
- Stop-to-start (minimum off) timer has not expired
- Emergency heat mode active

### **Heating Operation**

If the Control Temperature falls to 1°F greater than the UHS setpoint, the reversing valve will be energized in preparation for mechanical (heat pump) heating.

The fan will be energized when the Control Temperature falls below the UHS setpoint.

The compressor will be energized when the Control Temperature falls to 1°F below the UHS setpoint. Once the compressor is energized, the start-to-stop (minimum on) timer will override normal temperature control maintaining compressor operation for the minimum on time. The compressor will be de-energized when the Control Temperature rises above the UHS setpoint.

Normally, supplemental electric heat is enabled when the OA temperature drops below the EHLO setpoint. It can also be enabled by the emergency heat or defrost cycle functions. If the heat is enabled and the Control Temperature drops to 2°F below the UHS setpoint, the two or three (optional) stages of electric heat will be energized as required. A “stage-up” interstage delay timer (default = 30 seconds) must expire before each subsequent stage is energized. When the Control Temperature rises to 2°F above the UHS setpoint, the electric heat stages will be de-energized using a “stage-down” interstage delay timer (default = 30 seconds). If the Control Temperature is between the stage-up and stage-down points, no staging action will occur.

The fan will be de-energized when the Control Temperature rises above the UHS setpoint; however, it is interlocked so that it will not stop before the compressor and all electric heat stages are off.

When heating is no longer required and the Control Temperature rises to 2°F above the UHS setpoint, the reversing valve will be de-energized. Note that in addition to the 1°F offset between the compressor and reversing valve de-energization points, a time delay (default = 60 seconds) will prevent the compressor and reversing valve from de-energizing simultaneously. The timer is set when the compressor is de-energized.

**Note:** During normal (non-alarm) operation, the compressor will be disabled if any of the following conditions exist:

- Stop-to-start (minimum off) timer has not expired
- Emergency heat mode active

### **Emergency Heat Mode**

The emergency heat mode is initiated by depressing the momentary, unit-mounted emergency heat switch. When the unit is in the emergency heat mode, the following actions occur:

- Compressor is immediately de-energized and locked out
- Reversing valve is de-energized after delay (default = 60 seconds)
- Electric heat is staged to maintain the room heating setpoint (OHS or UHS) regardless of entering water temperature

The unit ventilator can be returned to normal operation by cycling power to the UVC.

### **Defrost Cycle**

The defrost cycle will prevent frost from building up on the outdoor coil when the unit is in heating mode. It is initiated by an external defrost control which provides a maintained contact closure to the UVC when defrost is required. When the unit is in the defrost cycle, the following actions occur:

- Reversing valve is de-energized (unit enters “cooling” cycle)
- Electric heat is staged to maintain the room heating setpoint (OHS or UHS) regardless of outdoor air temperature
- Compressor cannot be de-energized by room temperature control until defrost control opens its contacts

When the defrost control opens its contacts, normal operation will resume. The external defrost control determines the start and length of the defrost cycle.

### **External Defrost Control Operation**

When the compressor is energized, the defrost control will be enabled. The defrost control will then start a 90-minute timing cycle after which it will check the outdoor coil temperature. If the coil temperature is 28° F or less at the end of any timing cycle, the defrost control will de-energize the outdoor coil fan, provide the defrost cycle contact closure to the UVC, and set a 10-minute timer.

The defrost control will open its contacts and end the defrost cycle when either the coil temperature rises to 55° F or the 10-minute timer expires.

### **Discharge Air Low Limit Control**

There are two discharge air low limit functions: the “DX cooling” low limit and the “vent cooling” low limit. The vent cooling low limit function prevents the discharge air (DA) temperature from falling below the VCLL setpoint whenever mechanical cooling is not necessary; when mechanical cooling is necessary, the vent cooling low limit function is disabled. The DX cooling low limit function prevents the DA temperature from falling below the DXLL setpoint whenever the compressor is on.

### **Vent Cooling Low Limit (Mechanical Cooling Inactive)**

If the DA temperature falls below the VCLL setpoint, the following sequence will occur:

1. The OA damper modulates toward (or remains at) minimum position
2. If the actual OA damper position is less than or equal to the minimum setpoint, the electric heat will stage up as required to prevent the DA temperature from falling below the VCLL setpoint.

The stage-up interstage delay timer (default = 30 seconds) must expire before each subsequent stage is energized

3. If the OA temperature is less than or equal to the VCLO setpoint and the DA temperature remains below the VCLL setpoint after all electric heat stages have been energized (unlikely), the OA damper will be closed

If the DA temperature rises to the VCLL setpoint at any time, the above sequence will be executed in reverse until normal operation resumes. (Electric heat stages will be de-energized using the stage-down interstage timer.)

**Note:** The vent cooling discharge air low limit function is disabled during the unoccupied mode.

#### DX Low Limit (Mechanical Cooling Active)

If the DA temperature falls below the DXLL setpoint, the following will occur:

1. The compressor is immediately de-energized
2. The DXLL wait timer is set (default = 2 minutes). The vent cooling low limit function is disabled during the DXLL wait time period

If the DA temperature rises above the VCLL setpoint before the timer expires, normal operation will resume.

If the DA temperature remains below the VCLL setpoint until the timer expires, the vent cooling low limit function will be enabled (see above).

## Safeties

### High Pressure

A normally closed refrigerant high pressure switch is provided to detect refrigerant high pressure conditions. The high pressure switch cut out is 400 psig +/- 10 and the cut in is 300 psig +/- 20. When the UVC detects high pressure conditions the following will occur:

- The compressor will be immediately de-energized
- The "High Pressure" fault will be indicated by the UVC
- If the switch remains open or the fault remains active (when manual reset is required) and heating is required, electric heat will stage as needed to maintain the current heating setpoint

When the alarm conditions are gone, the fault will automatically reset with the first 2-occurrences allowing operation to return to normal. If a third fault occurs within 1-week the fault must be manually reset by cycling power to the UVC after the alarm conditions are gone. Cycling power after the third fault resets this sequence.

### Low DX Coil Temperature

A normally closed low temperature switch is provided to detect low refrigerant temperature conditions within the indoor air coil. The low temperature switch cut out is 30°F +/- 4 and the cut in is 50°F +/- 6. When the UVC detects the possibility of low temperatures for longer than 5-seconds (fixed) the following will occur:

- The compressor will be immediately de-energized
- The "Low DX Coil Temperature" fault will be indicated by the UVC
- If the switch remains open or the fault remains active (when manual reset is required) and heating is required, electric heat will stage as needed to maintain the current heating setpoint

When the alarm conditions are gone, the fault will automatically reset with the first 2-occurrences allowing operation to return to normal. If a third fault occurs within 1-week the fault must be manually reset by cycling power to the UVC after the alarm conditions are gone. Cycling power after the third fault resets this sequence.

### Brownout

If the UVC detects low line voltage conditions that persist for at least 10 seconds (2 seconds for electric heat), the compressor and all electric heat stages will be immediately de-energized and the "Brownout" fault will be indicated. The brownout alarm setpoint is equivalent to approximately 85% of the nameplate voltage value.

The Brownout fault will automatically reset when the line voltage remains at or above 90% of the nameplate value for at least 5 minutes.

**Note:** The four brownout parameters above are PC adjustable, however, it is recommended that they not be changed.

# Sequence Charts

The following charts graphically summarize the expected sequences of operation for this unit ventilator configuration. The charts are all based upon factory default setpoints. The output states indicated on the charts will typically exist for a particular control temperature, however, exceptions will occur when other control features are active or when alarm conditions exist or when factory defaults are changed. Brief descriptions of the control feature exceptions are noted on the

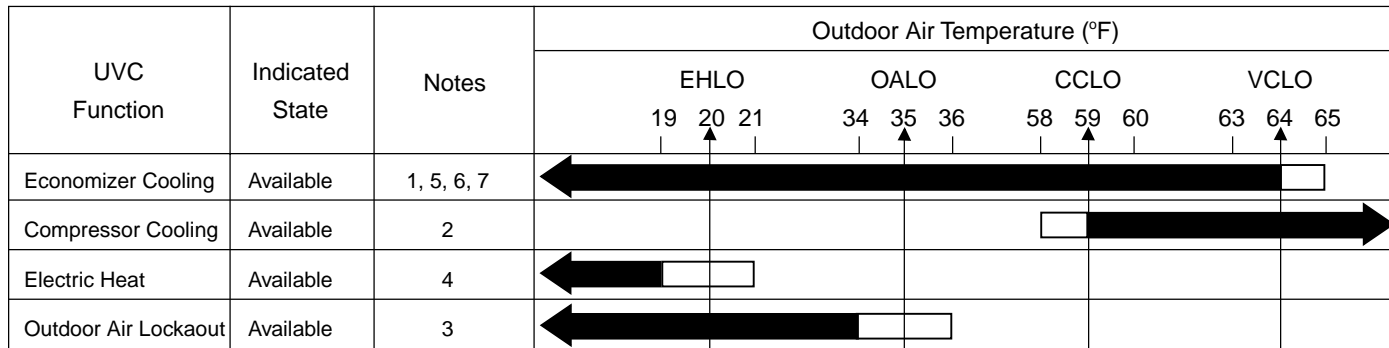
charts. Refer to bulletin No. IM 613, "MicroTech Unit Ventilator Controller" for more information.

**Software ID**

Program: UV1\*\*\*

Software Model: MDL00

## Outdoor Air Temperature Dependent Functions






Indicated state (default setpoints)
  Indicated state dependent on differential (default setpoints)

**Outdoor Air Temperature Dependent Function Notes:**

1. Economizer cooling will be unavailable when OA is above VCLO
2. Compressorized cooling lockout (CCLO) prevents compressorized cooling when the OA temperature is below OCLO
3. OA lockout feature is disabled from the factory in UV Model 00, when enabled the OA damper will be forced closed if OA temperature is below OALO
4. Electric heat will be made available when one or more of the following conditions exist:
  - OA temperature less than EHLO
  - Emergency heat mode is active
  - Defrost cycle is active
  - Vent cooling discharge air low limit function is active
  - High pressure or low DX coil temperature faults prevent compressorized heating
5. In very humid locations VCLO can be lowered to limit the economizer function
6. Never lower VCLO below CCLO or a cooling deadband will be created
7. In locations where humidity is of no concern, VCLO can be raised slightly to allow additional economizer cooling

## Occupied Mode

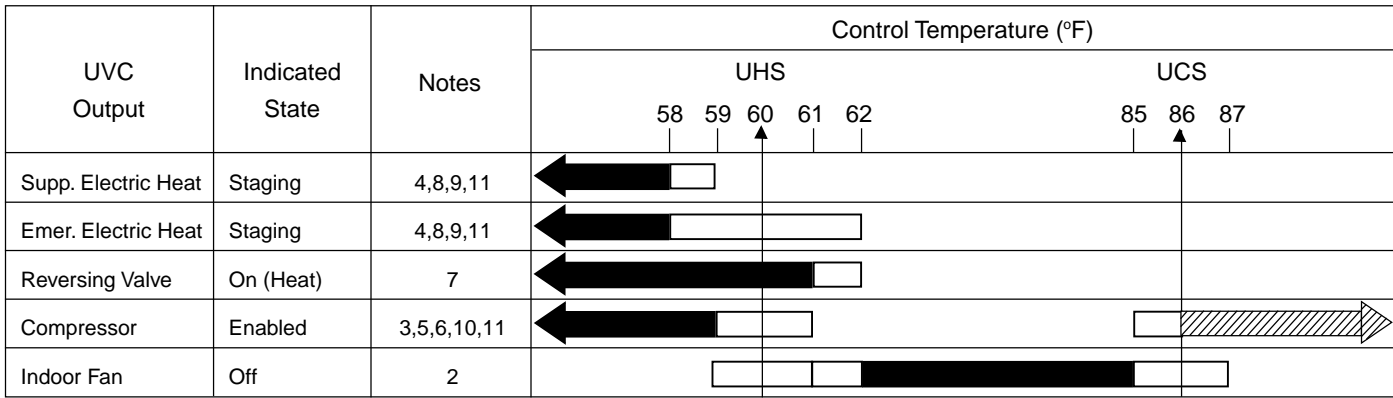
UVC Output	Indicated State	Notes	Control Temperature (°F)																		
			OHS							VCS					OCS						
			64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	
Supp. Electric Heat	Staging	7,14,16	← [Solid Bar]																		
Emer. Electric Heat	Staging	7,11,12,14,16	← [Solid Bar]																		
Reversing Valve	On (Heat)	10,12	← [Solid Bar]																		
Compressor	Enabled	4,6,8,9,11,13,14	← [Solid Bar]												[Hatched Bar]	[Hatched Bar]	[Hatched Bar]	[Hatched Bar]	[Hatched Bar]	[Hatched Bar]	
OA Damper	Economizer	1,2,3,5,15													[Hatched Bar]	[Hatched Bar]	[Hatched Bar]	[Hatched Bar]	[Hatched Bar]	[Hatched Bar]	
	Minimum Pos.	1,5,15					[Solid Bar]	[Solid Bar]	[Solid Bar]	[Solid Bar]	[Solid Bar]	[Solid Bar]	[Solid Bar]	[Solid Bar]	[Solid Bar]	[Solid Bar]	[Solid Bar]	[Solid Bar]	[Solid Bar]	[Solid Bar]	
	Closed	1,5	← [Solid Bar]																[Hatched Bar]	[Hatched Bar]	

 Indicated state (default setpoints)     
  Indicated state dependent on differential (default setpoints)     
  Indicated state dependent on OA temperature (default setpoints)

### Occupied Mode Notes:

- The vent cooling discharge air low limit function can affect OA damper position
- Economizer cooling will be unavailable when OA is above VCLO
- Economizer cooling, when available, will work in conjunction with compressorized cooling dependent upon indoor temperature
- In economizer mode, when cooling is required, the OA damper must be greater than 85% open before compressor cooling is enabled
- Indoor temperature can affect OA damper operation
- Compressorized cooling lockout (CCLO) prevents compressorized cooling when the OA temperature is below CCLO
- Electric heat will be made available when one or more of the following conditions exist:
  - OA temperature less than EHLO
  - Emergency heat mode is active
  - Defrost cycle is active
  - Vent cooling discharge air low limit function is active
  - High pressure or low DX coil temperature faults prevent compressorized heating
- Compressorized cooling can be affected by the DX cooling discharge air low limit function
- Minimum on (2-minutes) and minimum off (3-minutes) timers can affect compressor operation
- The reversing valve delay (60 seconds) must expire before the reversing valve turns off
- In emergency heat mode the compressor is disabled in heating and in cooling
- In emergency heat mode the reversing valve remains de-energized
- High pressure and low DX coil temperature can affect compressor operation
- The brownout function can affect compressor and electric heat operation
- The outdoor air lockout option, if enabled, can affect OA damper position
- When within the areas indicated above, electric heat will be staging up or will be on; outside the areas indicated, electric heat will be staging down or will be off

## Unoccupied Mode



Indicated state (default setpoints)     
 Indicated state dependent on differential (default setpoints)     
 Indicated state dependent on OA temperature (default setpoints)

### Unoccupied Mode Notes:

1. The OA damper remains closed in unoccupied mode
2. The indoor fan will remain off in unoccupied mode when the compressor and all electric heater stages are off
3. Compressorized cooling lockout (COLO) prevents compressorized cooling when the OA temperature is below COLO
4. Electric heat will be made available when one or more of the following conditions exist:
  - OA temperature less than EHLO
  - Emergency heat mode is active
  - Defrost cycle is active
  - Vent cooling discharge air low limit function is active
  - High pressure or low DX coil temperature faults prevent compressorized heating
5. Compressorized cooling can be affected by the DX cooling discharge air low limit function
6. Minimum on (2-minutes) and minimum off (3-minutes) timers can affect compressor operation
7. The reversing valve delay (60 seconds) must expire before the reversing valve turns off
8. In emergency heat mode the compressor is disabled
9. In emergency heat mode the reversing valve remains de-energized
10. High pressure and low DX coil temperature can affect compressor operation
11. The brownout function can affect compressor and electric heat operation