VCCX2 Controller Technical Guide

VCCX2 Controller Code: DT003800-001/SS1088 Version 1.02 and up
Service Tool SD Code: DT001240-001/SS1063 Version 1.11 and up
System Manager SD Code: DT002150-001 SS1068 Version 1.11 and up
System Manager Touch Screen (Limited Access): DT004254-001 SS7013
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<th>Rev. 01N, January 20, 2020</th>
<th>Liquid Line 1-4 Solenoid relay configurations changed to A1,A2,B1,B2 Comp Run Status in relay table and in wiring illustrations</th>
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<td>Rev. 01N, January 20, 2020</td>
<td>Added BI: 126 - Exhaust Fan / Return Fan Proof of Flow Alarm</td>
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This manual is also available for download from —www.aaon.com/VCCX2 or www.aaon.com/controlsmanuals, where you can always find the latest literature updates.
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System Features

The VCCX2 Controller is designed with 8 analog inputs, 4 analog outputs, 8 binary inputs, and 8 relay outputs (7 configurable). It also has an on-board BACnet® port for connection to an MS/TP network. The Controller contains a 2 x 8 LCD character display and 4 buttons that allow for status and alarm display, force modes, and BACnet® configuration.

The VCCX2 Controller can communicate with the Refrigerant System Module for VFD Compressors, Refrigerant System Module for VFD Compressors - Heat Pump, Refrigerant System Module for Digital Compressors, and Refrigerant System Module for a Single Digital Compressor. In addition, the VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module and 12 Relay E-BUS Expansion Module provides additional specifically dedicated inputs and outputs.

There are also 2 E-BUS Expansion connectors on the VCCX2 which allow for the connection of the expansion modules listed above, as well as communicating sensors, and future E-BUS Modules via modular E-BUS cables. There are presently 7 communicating sensors available. Two of these sensors have LCD displays: E-BUS Digital Space Temperature Only Sensor or E-BUS Digital Space Temperature and Humidity Sensor. There is a communicating E-BUS Space Temperature and Humidity Sensor with no LCD display as well as an E-BUS Space CO₂ Sensor, and E-BUS Duct CO₂ Sensor, each with no LCD display. Also available are the E-BUS Horizontal or Vertical Outdoor Air Temperature and Humidity Sensor and the E-BUS Return Air Temperature and Humidity Sensor.

The VCCX2 Controller provides for the following applications: Constant Volume, VAV, Single Zone VAV, Make-up Air, and Space Temperature Control of High Percentage Outdoor Air.

Other features of the VCCX2 include:

- Controls up to 8 Digital Compressors
- Controls up to 4 sets of tandem VFD Compressors
- Controls up to 12 stages of Heat
- Modulating Cooling Output for Chilled Water Valve Control
- Modulating Heating Output (Hot Water Valve, Steam Valve, SCR Electric Heat Control)
- Full Integration with the AAON® Refrigerant System Modules
- Full Integration with the AAON® MODGAS-X Modulating Natural Gas Controller
- Full Integration with the AAON® MHGRV-X Modulating Hot Gas Reheat Valve Controller
- Full Integration with the AAON® PREHEAT-X Controller
- Advanced Dehumidification Capabilities
- Air to Air Heat Pump and Water Source Heat Pump applications
- Air Flow Monitoring of Outdoor Air, Supply Air, Return Air, and Exhaust Air Streams with approved EBTRON®, GreenTrolTM, or Paragon Airflow Monitoring Stations
- Air Flow Control of Outdoor Air Damper
- Single Zone VAV Control w/Optional CAV Heating
- Primary/Secondary Heating Control
- Remote Forced Cooling, Heating, and Dehumidification Control
- Remote Supply Air Temperature Reset Signal
- Adaptive Supply Air Temperature Reset
- Selectable Mode Enable Sensor
- Fan Proving Interlock
- Dirty Filter Alarm
- Emergency Shutdown Input (Smoke Detector/Firestat or other Shutdown Conditions)
- Drybulb/Wetbulb/Dewpoint Control of Economizer Operation
- Waterside Economizer Capability
- Building Pressure Control (Direct or Reverse Acting)
- Exhaust Duct Static Control of Exhaust Fan
- Remote Forced Occupied Capability
- Configurable for AAON® Return Air Bypass Applications
- IAQ Economizer Reset
- Title 24 Economizer Certified
- 7-Day, 2-Event-per-Day Scheduling
- 14 Holiday Event Scheduling
- Daylight Savings Time Adjustment
- Trend Logging Capability
- Static Pressure Control for Filter Loading Applications
- Heat Wheel - On/Off Control
- Head Pressure Control
- On-board BACnet® port for connection to an MS/TP network (See Appendix C)
Variable Air Volume Unit
The VCCX2 can control VAV units that are typically designed for occupied Cooling Mode only, where VAV boxes equipped with reheat satisfy heating demands in individual spaces. In this application, unit heat is typically used for Morning Warm-Up. Morning Cool-Down is also available. The controller can be configured to control the supply fan VFD to maintain a duct static pressure setpoint.

The VCCX2 can also control VAV units that may require occupied Heating operation to “temper” the outdoor air if it is too cold outside for the mixed air to maintain the Cooling Supply Air Setpoint.

Constant Air Volume Unit
The VCCX2 can be configured for Constant Volume applications, that are typically Space Temperature or Return Air Temperature controlled.

The VCCX2 can also be used for restaurant kitchen or lab applications that are 100% Outdoor Air part of the time and recirculating air part of the time. A Hood On binary contact closure input forces the VCCX2 to switch to 100% Outdoor Air control based on an exhaust hood switch activation. The VCCX2 requires Outdoor and Indoor Air Temperature (and Humidity) Sensors to accomplish this application.

Single Zone VAV
This is a hybrid CAV/VAV application for a unit serving a single space and using Space Temperature Setpoints to enable Heating and Cooling Modes. Heating and Cooling are controlled to their respective Supply Air Setpoints while the supply fan modulates to maintain the Space Temperature Setpoints. Single Zone VAV applications can be configured for VAV Cooling and either VAV or CAV Heating. Single Zone VAV operation requires the use of modulating Heating or Cooling sources.

Space Temperature Control of High Percentage Outdoor Air Units
This application allows the unit to be configured to use the space temperature to initiate Cooling and Heating Modes on units that are high percentage outdoor air or 100% outdoor air units. Before entering the space Vent Mode, the controller will first determine if the outdoor air temperature is above or below special outdoor air Cooling and Heating setpoints. If so, the unit will leave stages of Cooling or Heating on as necessary to achieve a neutral supply air temperature – thus avoiding dumping very hot or cold air into the space.

Make-Up Air Unit
The VCCX2 can be configured for 100% Outdoor Air control for Make-Up Air units. All HVAC Modes are determined from the Outdoor Temperature and Humidity Sensors. The Outdoor Air Volume should be at least 50% or higher to be configured for Outdoor Air control.

AAON® Return Air Bypass Control
This control scheme can only be used on Constant Volume HVAC units that are equipped with a Return Air Bypass Damper and that use Space Temperature and Humidity Sensors as the Controlling Sensors.

AAON® Return Air Bypass Control provides improved moisture removal capabilities while utilizing internal space loads for reheat by redirecting Return Air from the upstream side of the DX Evaporator Coil to the downstream side of the coil during Dehumidification.

Zone Voting
The VCCX2 can be configured to be the unit controller in a zone voting system where the individual zones vote to put the unit into occupied Cooling or Heating Mode. To be used in this application, Orion zone controllers must also be used in order to allow communication between the zones and the VCCX2 Controller. Duct static pressure control can be accomplished with a supply fan VFD or a bypass damper.
## Part Number Cross Reference

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<th>AAON</th>
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<td>EBC E-BUS Cable Assembly E-BUS Power &amp; Comm 1.5 Ft, 3 Ft, 10 Ft, 25 Ft, 50 Ft, 75 Ft, 100 Ft, 150 Ft, 250 Ft, and 1000 Foot Spool</td>
<td>EBC-1.5-F, EBC-3-F, EBC-10-F, EBC-25-F, EBC-50-F, EBC-75-F, EBC-100-F, EBC-150-F, EBC-250-F, EBC-SPOOL</td>
<td>G029440 (1.5 Ft), G012870 (3 Ft), G029460 (10 Ft), G045270 (25 Ft), G029510 (50 Ft), G029530 (75 Ft), G029450 (100 Ft), G029470 (150 Ft), V36590 (250 Ft), G018870 (SPOOL)</td>
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<td>The VCCX2 Controller provides 8 analog inputs, 4 analog outputs, 8 binary inputs, and 8 relay outputs. It also has an on-board BACnet® port for connection to an MS/TP network. The Controller contains a 2 x 8 LCD character display and 4 buttons that allow for status and alarm display as well as BACnet® configuration. It allows for the addition of the Refrigerant System Modules (RSMs), EM1 Expansion Module, and the 12 Relay E-BUS Expansion Module described below. <strong>NOTE:</strong> Set-up, configuring, and monitoring of the VCCX2 Controller requires one of the following communication interfaces—Prism 2 Front-End Software used with a personal computer, Modular System Manager SD, or Modular Service Tool SD.</td>
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<td>The Refrigerant System Module for VFD Compressors (RSMV) monitors and controls one tandem compressor refrigeration circuit of the HVAC unit. The module is designed for R410-A refrigerant. Up to 4 RSMV’s can be connected, depending on the size of the system. There are 2 E-BUS Expansion Ports which allow the use of communicating sensors and the E-BUS Modules. The RSMV provides 4 analog inputs, 3 binary inputs, 3 relays, and 4 analog outputs. It connects with an EBC E-BUS cable to the VCCX2 Controller.</td>
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<td>The Refrigerant System Module for VFD Heat Pumps (RSMV-HP) monitors and controls one refrigeration circuit of the HVAC unit. The module is designed for R410-A refrigerant. The RSMV-HP is connected to the VCCX2 Controller. Up to 4 RSMV-HP’s can be connected, depending on the size of the system. There are 2 E-BUS Expansion Ports which allow the use of communicating sensors and the E-BUS Modules. The RSMV-HP provides 6 analog inputs, 4 binary inputs, 4 relays, and 2 analog outputs. It connects with an EBC E-BUS cable to the VCCX2 Controller.</td>
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<td>The Refrigerant System Module for Digital Compressors (RSMD) monitors and controls one or two refrigeration circuits of the HVAC unit. The module is designed for R410-A refrigerant. Up to 4 RSMD’s can be connected, depending on the size of the system. There are 2 E-BUS Expansion Ports which allow the use of communicating sensors and the E-BUS Modules. The RSMD provides 3 analog inputs, 4 binary inputs, 5 relays, and 2 analog outputs. It connects with an EBC E-BUS cable to the VCCX2 Controller.</td>
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<td><strong>MODGAS-X Controller</strong></td>
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<td>The MODGAS-X Controller modulates up to (2) gas valves to maintain a desired Discharge Air Temperature. It also controls the speed of the induced draft fan to maintain proper combustion in the heat exchanger. The MODGAS-X Controller connects to the VCCX2 Controller via an EBC E-BUS cable. Available only from AAON.</td>
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<td><strong>MODGAS-XWR2 Controller</strong></td>
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<td>The MODGAS-XWR2 Controller is designed to be used with White Rogers valves only. It will modulate up to two (2) White Rogers gas valves to maintain a desired Discharge (Supply) Air Temperature (up to four (4) modulating gas valves may be controlled when a second MODGAS-XWR2 Controller configured as a slave module). It also controls the speed of the induced draft fan to maintain proper combustion in the heat exchanger. The MODGAS-XWR2 Controller connects to the VCCX2 Controller via an EBC E-BUS cable.</td>
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## Parts and Descriptions

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<th>PART NO.</th>
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<th>ILLUSTRATION</th>
<th>PAGE NO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASM01670</td>
<td><strong>MHGRV-X Controller</strong>&lt;br&gt;The MHGRV-X Controller controls a Modulating Hot Gas Reheat Valve to maintain a desired Supply Air Temperature and Dehumidification setpoint. The MHGRV-X Controller connects to the VCCX2 Controller via an EBC E-BUS cable.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="MHGRV-X Controller" /></td>
<td>Page 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01687</td>
<td><strong>MHGRV REHEAT Expansion Module</strong>&lt;br&gt;The MHGRV Reheat Expansion Module is designed to control one set of reheat valves. The Reheat Expansion Module connects to the MHGRV-X Controller via an EBC E-BUS communication cable. Connected together, the Reheat Expansion Modules provide a system that allows the proper control of multiple sets of valves.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="MHGRV Reheat Expansion Module" /></td>
<td>Page 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01688, ASM01689</td>
<td><strong>PREHEAT-X Controller &amp; PREHEAT-X-EXT Controller</strong>&lt;br&gt;The PREHEAT-X &amp; PREHEAT-X-EXT Controllers are designed to control fixed stages of Preheat or optional modulating Preheat to maintain a desired Preheat Leaving Air Temperature Setpoint. The PREHEAT-X Controller is limited to a 35°F Leaving Air Temperature Setpoint. The PREHEAT-X-EXT Controller has an extended Leaving Air Temperature Setpoint range down to 0°F and should only be used with the approval of AAON. The Controller directly connects to the VCCX2 Controller or indirectly using an E-BUS Expansion Board via an EBC E-BUS cable.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="PREHEAT-X Controller &amp; PREHEAT-X-EXT Controller" /></td>
<td>Page 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01691</td>
<td><strong>VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module</strong>&lt;br&gt;The EM1 Expansion Module adds Title 24 Economizer Feedback and Chilled Water applications. It also provides a Duct Static input for Exhaust Fan control and Return/Exhaust Proof of Flow. It provides 2 analog outputs for controlling a Return Air Bypass Damper and a Return Damper in Return Air Bypass applications. It also has 5 configurable relay outputs. It connects with an EBC E-BUS cable to the VCCX2 Controller.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module" /></td>
<td>Pages 18, 42-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01873</td>
<td><strong>12 Relay E-BUS Expansion Module</strong>&lt;br&gt;The 12 Relay Expansion Module adds 12 configurable relays to the VCCX2 Control System. It connects to the VCCX2 Controller with an EBC E-BUS cable.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="12 Relay E-BUS Expansion Module" /></td>
<td>Pages 19, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM02227, ASM01638, ASM01642, ASM01643</td>
<td><strong>Standard Room Sensor–Standard, w/Override, w/Override &amp; Slide Adjust &amp; w/Slide Adjust Only</strong>&lt;br&gt;Includes: Standard Room Sensor - Standard, with Override, with Override and Slide Adjust &amp; with Slide Adjust only. For wall mounting. Use with VCCX2 Controller only. Connects to controller via field fabricated wiring.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Standard Room Sensor–Standard, w/Override, w/Override &amp; Slide Adjust &amp; w/Slide Adjust Only" /></td>
<td>Page 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PART NO.</td>
<td>PART DESCRIPTION</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01819</td>
<td>E-BUS Digital Room Sensor - Temp Only &amp; Temp &amp; Humidity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Page 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01820</td>
<td>LCD Display and keypad allow for setpoint adjustment, override, and display of certain status and setpoints. The ASM01819 is used with the VCCX2 Controller for room air temperature sensing applications. The ASM01820 &amp; ASM02221 (no LCD display) is used with the VCCX2 Controller for room air temperature and humidity sensing applications. All 3 Use EBC E-BUS cables.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01829</td>
<td>E-BUS CO₂ Wall-Mounted Sensor</td>
<td></td>
<td>Page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01831</td>
<td>E-BUS CO₂ Duct Sensor with Remote Pickup Tube</td>
<td></td>
<td>Page 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01836</td>
<td>E-BUS Horizontal Outdoor Air Temperature &amp; Humidity Sensor</td>
<td></td>
<td>Page 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01838</td>
<td>E-BUS Vertical Outdoor Air Temperature &amp; Humidity Sensor</td>
<td></td>
<td>Page 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01840</td>
<td>E-BUS Return Air Temperature &amp; Humidity Sensor</td>
<td></td>
<td>Page 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM02222</td>
<td>Suction Pressure Transducer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pages 48, 50, 52</td>
</tr>
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## Parts and Descriptions

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<tr>
<td>G029440 (1.5F)</td>
<td>EBC E-BUS Cables</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="EBC Cable" /></td>
<td>Pages 24-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G012870 (3F)</td>
<td>EBC E-BUS Cables</td>
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<tr>
<td>G029460 (10F)</td>
<td>EBC E-BUS Cables</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G045270 (25F)</td>
<td>EBC E-BUS Cables</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>G029510 (50F)</td>
<td>EBC E-BUS Cables</td>
<td></td>
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<td>G029450 (100F)</td>
<td>EBC E-BUS Cables</td>
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<tr>
<td>G029470 (150F)</td>
<td>EBC E-BUS Cables</td>
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<tr>
<td>V36590 (250F)</td>
<td>EBC E-BUS Cables</td>
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<tr>
<td>G018870 (SPOOL)</td>
<td>EBC E-BUS Cables</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="EBC Cables" /></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>G018890</td>
<td>EBC Bulk Connectors</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="EBC Connector" /></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G034180</td>
<td>EBC Crimp Tool</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Crimping Tool" /></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>G042230</td>
<td>Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Temperature Sensor" /></td>
<td>Page 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM02242</td>
<td>Duct Static Pressure Pick-up Tube</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Pick-up Tube" /></td>
<td>Page 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01640</td>
<td>Duct Static Pressure Sensor</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Pressure Sensor" /></td>
<td>Page 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01832</td>
<td>Building Static Pressure Sensor</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Building Sensor" /></td>
<td>Page 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G051240 (6&quot;)</td>
<td>Duct Temperature Sensor - 6&quot; Probe</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Temperature Sensor" /></td>
<td>Pages 28 &amp; 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G051250 (12&quot;)</td>
<td>Duct Temperature Sensor - 12&quot; Probe</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Temperature Sensor" /></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ASM01624</td>
<td>Strap-on Temperature Sensor Kit</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Temperature Sensor" /></td>
<td>Pages 40 &amp; 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01900</td>
<td>System Manager Touch Screen - Limited Access</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Touch Screen" /></td>
<td>See the System Manager TS-L Technical Guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The EBC-SPOOL is bulk EBC cable that can be used with the EBC Bulk Connectors.

The EBC-Cable is a 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, 20, 25, 30, and 50 ft. long cable. Includes: EBC Bulk Connector.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NO.</th>
<th>PART DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>ILLUSTRATION</th>
<th>PAGE NO.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASM01895</td>
<td>Modular Service Tool SD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Includes: Modular Service Tool, power supply, communication cables, 4 Gigabyte SD card, and (4) AA batteries. Used to program and monitor all Orion controllers.</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>See the VCCX2 Controller Operator Interfaces SD Technical Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01901</td>
<td>Modular System Manager SD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Includes: Modular System Manager SD with 4 Gigabyte SD card and 12 ft. long pigtail cable assembly. Used to program and monitor all Orion controllers. Designed for hollow core wall mounting. When System Manager is to be mounted on a solid wall (concrete), we recommend you attach the System Manager to a standard handy box.</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>See the VCCX2 Controller Operator Interfaces SD Technical Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01874</td>
<td>CommLink 5 Communications Interface</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The CommLink 5 connects to your control system using a USB computer connection to provide direct on-site communications with the control system from a computer with the Prism 2 software installed. For remote communications, see the IP Module Kit. Includes: CommLink 5, 6 ft. long USB cable, and 120/24 VAC power supply. Required on all networked systems or if direct computer or remote computer connection is required. Connects to your computer’s USB 1.1 or 2.1 port. Prism 2 computer front-end software must be installed on the direct connected or remote connected computer in order to communicate with your system.</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>See the CommLink 5 Technical Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01902</td>
<td>IP Module Kit - Internet/LAN Connection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Used for Internet or Local Area Network communications with the control system. Field installs by plugging into the CommLink 5 circuit board and provides an addressable Ethernet connection to the controls system from any computer connected to your building’s LAN. It can also be configured to allow access to the control system from the Internet through your LAN if your Ethernet firewall is configured for this option. Includes: IP Link module, 10 ft. long Ethernet cable, and installation instructions. Prism 2 computer front-end software must be installed on the remote computer in order to dial-up and communicate with the controls system.</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>See the IP Module Technical Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM02244</td>
<td>USB-Link 2 Kit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The USB-Link 2 is a pocket-sized communications interface used to connect a laptop computer to your controls system for programming and monitoring purposes, utilizing a modular cable to allow connection to the service port connector on the controllers and a USB cable to connect to a laptop computer. Includes: USB-Link 2 for multiple or single loop systems, USB cable, modular connection cable, two mini-DIN to terminal adapters, and Prism 2 software.</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>See the USB-Link 2 Technical Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PART NO.</td>
<td>PART DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>ILLUSTRATION</td>
<td>PAGE NO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01626</td>
<td>MiniLink PD 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Used with all Orion controllers to provide network communications, zone voting, alarming, and tenant logging capabilities. A MiniLink Polling Device is required on each loop of a Networked system. Includes: MiniLink Polling Device 5.</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM02533</td>
<td>Prism 2 Front-End Computer Software</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pages 58 &amp; 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prism 2 provides standard, easy to understand status screens for each type of VCCX2 equipment installed. Prism 2 software has provisions for custom screens which allow floor plans, equipment photos, or user-defined summary screens to be implemented to meet their own individual needs. All controlling setpoints, trend logs, and alarm conditions are accessed in the Prism environment. Prism can be configured for direct on-site installation, remote modem connection, or TCP/IP Internet connection to several installations.</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01878</td>
<td>E-BUS Adapter Board</td>
<td></td>
<td>Page 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The E-BUS Adapter Board is used for connecting the EBTRON®, GreenTrol™, or Paragon Airflow Measurement Digital Transmitter to the VCCX2 Control System. The E-BUS Adapter Board connects to the VCCX2 Controller with an EBC E-BUS cable. Cable supplied separately.</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G033970</td>
<td>E-BUS Adapter Hub</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pages 33 &amp; 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The E-BUS Adapter Hub is used for connecting E-BUS devices and Controllers together with EBC E-BUS cables of varying lengths. Includes: E-BUS Adapter Hub.</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01635</td>
<td>E-BUS Adapter Hub with 1.5 Foot EBC E-BUS Cable</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pages 33 &amp; 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The E-BUS Adapter Hub is used for connecting E-BUS devices and Controllers together with EBC E-BUS cables of varying lengths. Includes: E-BUS Adapter Hub and 1.5 foot EBC E-BUS cable.</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01696</td>
<td>E-BUS Space Temperature and Humidity Sensor Emulator Board with 1.5 Foot EBC E-BUS Cable</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The E-BUS Space Temperature and Humidity Sensor Emulator Board allows the use of 3rd party analog space temperature and humidity sensors to emulate the AAON E-BUS combination Space Temperature and Humidity Sensor. Includes: E-BUS Sensor Emulator Board and 1.5 foot EBC E-BUS cable.</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01621</td>
<td>E-BUS Return Air Temperature and Humidity Sensor Emulator Board with 1.5 Foot EBC E-BUS Cable</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The E-BUS Return Air Temperature and Humidity Sensor Emulator Board allows the use of 3rd party analog return air temperature and humidity sensors to emulate the AAON E-BUS combination Return Air Temperature and Humidity Sensor. Includes: E-BUS Sensor Emulator Board and 1.5 foot EBC E-BUS cable.</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01697</td>
<td>E-BUS Outdoor Air Temperature and Humidity Sensor Emulator Board with 1.5 Foot EBC E-BUS Cable</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The E-BUS Outdoor Air Temperature and Humidity Sensor Emulator Board allows the use of 3rd party analog outdoor air temperature and humidity sensors to emulate the AAON E-BUS combination Outdoor Air Temperature and Humidity Sensor. Includes: E-BUS Sensor Emulator Board and 1.5 foot EBC E-BUS cable.</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01622</td>
<td>E-BUS Space CO₂ Sensor Emulator Board with 1.5 Foot EBC E-BUS Cable</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The E-BUS Space CO₂ Sensor Emulator Board allows the use of a 3rd party analog CO₂ sensor to emulate the AAON E-BUS Wall-Mounted Space CO₂ Sensor. Includes: E-BUS Sensor Emulator Board and 1.5 foot EBC E-BUS cable.</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
### Parts and Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>PART DESCRIPTION</th>
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<th>PAGE NO.</th>
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<tr>
<td>ASM01623</td>
<td><strong>E-BUS Return Air CO₂ Sensor Emulator Board with 1.5 Foot EBC E-BUS Cable</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="E-BUS Return Air CO₂ Sensor Emulator Board with 1.5 Foot EBC E-BUS Cable" /></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The E-BUS Return Air CO₂ Sensor Emulator Board allows the use of a 3rd party analog CO₂ sensor to emulate the AAON E-BUS Duct-Mounted CO₂ Sensor. Includes: E-BUS Sensor Emulator Board and 1.5 foot EBC E-BUS cable.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="E-BUS Return Air CO₂ Sensor Emulator Board with 1.5 Foot EBC E-BUS Cable" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01907</td>
<td><strong>Communication Surge Protector Kit</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Communication Surge Protector Kit" /></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Used to isolate power surges to the communications wiring caused by lightning strikes for communications wiring loops that are routed outdoors or between buildings. One kit is required at each point where the communications wiring leaves or enters a building. Includes: Communication Bus Surge Protector, Base Module, and Mounting/Wiring Instructions.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Communication Surge Protector Kit" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM01868</td>
<td><strong>GPC-XP Controller</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="GPC-XP Controller" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The GPC-XP Controller is used for controlling equipment or processes that cannot be controlled using a standard HVAC controller. Prism 2 computer front end software is used to interface with the GPC-XP Controller functions. The GPC-XP Controller provides the flexibility to control, schedule, and/or monitor equipment such as unit heaters, exhaust fans, motorized louvers, and other mechanical equipment. In addition, the GPC-XP provides Lead/Lag start capabilities. The GPC-XP has 8 configurable analog inputs which will accept signals from thermistor temperature sensors, 4-20mA or 0-5VDC or 0-10VDC transmitters. Custom formulas created by available math functions and operators can be used in conjunction with the analog inputs to create a calculated value to be used and displayed for a specific analog input. The inputs are set for the desired scaling by means of a jumper bar. An additional input is available for communicating sensors available from AAON Controls. The GPC-XP also supports 8 wet contact binary inputs which can be configured for either normally open or normally closed operation. The GPC-XP has 8 relay outputs for on/off control and 4 analog outputs for proportional control signals. Highest/lowest/average of the analog input values can be used in the GPC-XP logic or broadcast to other controllers on the control system loop. The GPC-XP also has 8 separate 2 events per day schedules which can be assigned to any input or output for operational control or alarm recognition based on time of day. These schedules can also be configured to broadcast to other AAON HVAC equipment installed on the control system loop. Includes: GPCXP Controller.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="GPC-XP Controller" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1: VCCX2 Controller Dimensions
Figure 2: Typical Refrigerant System Module Dimensions (RSMV Shown)

Figure 3: VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module Dimensions
Figure 4: 12 Relay E-BUS Module Dimensions
Figure 5: VCCX2 Controller w/Enclosure Components
VCCX2 CONTROLLER WIRING

Important Wiring Considerations

General

Correct wiring of the VCCX2 Controller is the most important factor in the overall success of the controller installation process. In general, most VCCX2 Controllers are factory installed and wired at the AAON® factory. It is also possible to purchase these controllers through your local AAON®/Orion representative for installation in the field. Some of the following information pertains to field wiring and may not apply to your installation if it was pre-wired at the factory. However, if troubleshooting of the controller is required, it is a good idea to be familiar with the system wiring, no matter if it was factory or field wired.

Controller Mounting

When the controller is to be field mounted, it is important to mount the controller in a location that is free from extreme high or low temperatures, moisture, dust, and dirt. See Table 1 for a list of the required operating conditions for the VCCX2 Controller and associated expansion modules.

The VCCX2 Controller is housed in a plastic enclosure. It is designed to be mounted by using the 3 mounting holes in the enclosure base. The VCCX2 Controller needs to be installed in an environment which can maintain a temperature range between -30°F and 150°F not to exceed 95% RH levels (non-condensing). Be careful not to damage the electronic components when mounting the controller.

Wiring

The VCCX2 Controller and expansion modules must be connected to a 24 VAC power source of the proper size for the calculated VA load requirements. All transformer sizing should be based on the VA rating listed in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control Device</th>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>VA Load</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Humidity (Non-Condensing)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VCCX2 Controller</td>
<td>24VAC</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-30°F to 150°F</td>
<td>0-95% RH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSMD, RSMV, RSMV-HP Refrigerant System Modules</td>
<td>24VAC</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-30°F to 150°F</td>
<td>0-95% RH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCX EM1 Expansion Module</td>
<td>24VAC</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-30°F to 150°F</td>
<td>0-95% RH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Relay E-BUS Expansion Module</td>
<td>24VAC</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-30°F to 150°F</td>
<td>0-95% RH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Voltage and Environment Requirements

WARNING: When using a single transformer to power more than one controller or expansion module, the correct polarity must always be maintained between the boards. Failure to observe correct polarity will result in damage to the VCCX2 Controller and expansion modules.

Please carefully read and apply the following information when wiring the VCCX2 Controller, RSMs, and the Expansion Module.

1. All wiring is to be in accordance with local and national electrical codes and specifications.
2. All 24 VAC wiring must be connected so that all ground wires remain common. Failure to follow this procedure can result in damage to the controller and connected devices.
3. Minimum wire size for 24 VAC wiring should be 18-gauge.
4. Minimum wire size for all sensors should be 24-gauge. Some sensors require 2-conductor wire and some require 3-or 4-conductor wire.
5. Minimum wire size for 24 VAC thermostat wiring should be 22 gauge.
6. Be sure that all wiring connections are properly inserted and tightened into the terminal blocks. Do not allow wire strands to stick out and touch adjoining terminals which could potentially cause a short circuit.
7. When communication wiring is to be used to interconnect VCCX2 Controllers together or to connect to other communication devices, all wiring must be plenum-rated, minimum 18-gauge, 2-conductor, twisted pair with shield. AAON can supply communication wire that meets this specification and is color coded for the network or local loop. Please consult your AAON distributor for information. If desired, Belden #82760 or equivalent wire may also be used.
8. Before applying power to the VCCX2 Controller, be sure to recheck all wiring connections and terminations thoroughly.

Powering Up

When the Controller and Modules are first powered up, the POWER LED should light up and stay on continuously. If it does not light up, check to be sure that you have 24 VAC connected to the controller, that the wiring connections are tight, and that they are wired for the correct polarity. The 24 VAC power must be connected so that all ground wires remain common. If after making all these checks, the POWER LED does not light up, please contact AAON Controls Support for assistance.
VCCX2 Controller Inputs

The VCCX2 Controller is designed with 8 analog inputs, 4 analog outputs, 8 binary inputs and 8 relay outputs.

There are also 2 E-BUS Expansion Ports which allow the use of communicating sensors and the E-BUS Modules.

See Figures 6, below & Figure 7, page 23 for wiring details. Detailed wiring for all inputs and outputs are found on the pages that follow.
VCCX2 Controller Outputs

The VCCX2 Controller must be connected to 24 VAC as shown in the wiring diagram below. Please see Table 1, page 21 for correct VA requirements to use when sizing the transformer(s) used for powering the Controller.

Also please note that when wiring the VCCX2 Controller, its contacts must be wired as wet contacts (connected to 24 VAC).

Figure 7: VCCX2 Controller Output Wiring
**VCCX2 CONTROLLER WIRING**

**E-BUS Digital Room Sensor Wiring**

**E-BUS Digital Room Sensor**

The ASM01819 E-BUS Digital Room Temperature Sensor can be used to sense Space Temperature. The ASM01820 or ASM02221 E-BUS Digital Room Temperature Sensor can be used to sense Space Temperature and Humidity. The ASM02221 has no LCD display or keypad. The Sensor connects to the VCCX2 Controller with the EBC E-BUS expansion cable. It can also be daisy-chained with a CO₂ Sensor for applications requiring both a wall mounted CO₂ sensor and space temperature sensor.

The E-BUS Digital Room Sensor should be mounted at approximately 5 Ft. above the floor on the wall in an area that does not have drafts or is exposed to direct sunlight. See Figure 8, below for wiring details.

**NOTE:** If using multiple E-BUS Sensors or Modules, the E-BUS Hub or Adapter Board may be required.

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*Figure 8: E-BUS Digital Room Sensor Wiring*
E-BUS CO$_2$ Wall-Mounted Sensor

The ASM01829 Wall Mounted E-BUS CO$_2$ Sensor is used to monitor CO$_2$ levels in the space served by the HVAC unit. The E-BUS CO$_2$ Sensor connects to the VCCX2 Controller with an EBC E-BUS cable. It can be daisy-chained with the E-BUS Digital Room Sensor for applications requiring both a room CO$_2$ sensor and room temperature sensor.

It should be mounted at approximately 5 Ft. above the floor on the wall in an area that does not have drafts or is exposed to direct sunlight. See Figure 9, below for wiring details and installation notes. A Duct Mounted E-BUS CO$_2$ Sensor can be used instead of the Wall Mounted E-BUS CO$_2$ Sensor. See Figure 10, page 26 for Duct Mounted E-BUS CO$_2$ Sensor wiring details.

NOTE: If using multiple E-BUS Sensors or Modules, the E-BUS Hub or Adapter Board may be required.
Duct Mounted E-BUS CO₂ Sensor

The ASM01831 Duct Mounted E-BUS CO₂ Sensor with Remote Pickup Tube is used for sensing the current CO₂ level in the HVAC unit’s return air stream. This is useful when you want an average CO₂ reading in the area served by the HVAC unit or when you don’t want a wall mounted E-BUS CO₂ Sensor due to sensor tampering concerns in the space.

The Duct Mounted Return Air CO₂ Sensor is comprised of the CO₂ Sensor, the AAON Aspiration Box Assembly, and a Remote Pickup Tube.

NOTE:
If using multiple E-BUS Sensors or Modules, the E-BUS Hub or Adapter Board may be required.

Figure 10: Duct Mounted E-BUS CO₂ Sensor Wiring

VCCX2 Controller Technical Guide
Space Temperature Sensor

The ASM02227, ASM01638, ASM01642, ASM01643 Space Temperature Sensor is typically used for constant volume HVAC unit applications controlling one zone. The Space Temperature Sensor is a 10K Type III thermistor sensor and should be mounted approximately 5 feet above the floor in the space that is to be controlled.

The Space Temperature Sensor is available as a sensor only, sensor with override button, sensor with slide adjust, and sensor with slide adjust and override configurations.

See Figure 11, below for complete Space Temperature Sensor wiring details.

Figure 11: Space Temperature Sensor Wiring and Slide Adjust
Supply Air Temperature Sensor

The G051240 (6 inch) or G051250 (12 inch) Supply Air Temperature Sensor must be wired as shown for proper operation. The Supply Air Temperature Sensor is a 10K Type III thermistor sensor. The Supply Air Temperature Sensor should be mounted in the unit discharge plenum or in the supply air duct. See Figure 12, below for details.

Figure 12: Supply Air Temperature Sensor Wiring
Return Air Temperature Sensor

G051240 (6 inch) or G051250 (12 inch) Return Air Temperature Sensor must be wired as shown for proper operation. The Return Air Temperature Sensor is a 10K Type III thermistor sensor. The Return Air Temperature Sensor should be mounted in the return air duct. If the system has a Zoning Bypass Damper installed, be sure the return air sensor is located upstream of the bypass duct connection. See Figure 13, below for details.
**Building Pressure Sensor**

The ASM01832 Building Static Pressure Sensor must be wired as shown in Figure 14, below. There are 3 terminal connections on the Building Pressure Sensor. Connect the power side of the 24 VAC power source to the terminal labeled “+ EXC.” Connect the GND side of the 24 VAC power source to the terminal labeled “- COM.” Connect the remaining terminal labeled “OUT” to AIN5 on the VCCX2 Controller.

**WARNING:** It is very important to be certain that all wiring is correct as shown in the wiring diagram below. Failure to observe the correct polarity will result in damage to the HVAC Unit Controller, Building Pressure Sensor, and the VCCX2 Controller.
Remote SAT Reset Signal

A Remote Supply Air Temperature Reset Signal can be connected to AI6 for applications requiring Remote Reset of the Supply Air Temperature Setpoint. See Figure 15, below.

Figure 15: Remote SAT Reset Signal Wiring Diagram
Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor

The G042330 Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor must be wired as shown for proper operation of the VCCX2 Controller. The Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor is a 10K Type III thermistor sensor. The sensor should be mounted in the upright position as shown in an area that is protected from the elements and direct sunlight. Be sure to make the wiring splices inside of the Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor weather-tight enclosure. See Figure 16, below for details.

For applications involving Outdoor Air Humidity, the vertical or horizontal E-BUS Outside Air & Humidity Sensor must be used instead. See Figures 17, page 33 & Figure 18, page 34 for details.

CAUTION: Be sure to mount the Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor in an area that is not exposed to direct sunlight. The shaded area under the HVAC unit rain hood is normally a good location. Unused conduit opening(s) must have closure plugs installed and must be coated with sealing compound to provide a rain-tight seal. Water can damage the sensor.
E-BUS Horizontal or Vertical Outdoor Air Temperature & Humidity Sensor

The ASM01836 (Horizontal) or ASM01838 (Vertical) E-BUS Outdoor Air Temperature & Humidity Sensor connects to the VCCX2 Controller. An EBC E-BUS cable plugs into the Sensor’s attached 3 foot cable and then plugs into the E-BUS port of the VCCX2 Controller or other E-BUS Expansion Board. The sensor should be mounted in the upright position as shown in an area that is protected from the elements and direct sunlight. See Figure 17, below for details.

CAUTION: Be sure to mount the Outdoor Air Temperature & Humidity Sensor in an area that is not exposed to direct sunlight. The shaded area under the HVAC unit rain hood is normally a good location. Unused conduit opening(s) must have closure plugs installed and must be coated with sealing compound to provide a rain-tight seal. Water can damage the sensor.

NOTE: If using multiple E-BUS Sensors or Modules, the E-BUS Hub (ASM01635 or G033970) or E-BUS Adapter Board (ASM01878) may be required.
E-BUS Return Air Temperature & Humidity Sensor

The ASM01840 E-BUS Return Air Temperature & Humidity Sensor connects to the VCCX2 Controller. A 50 foot EBC E-BUS cable (provided) plugs into the Sensor’s attached 3 foot cable and then plugs into the E-BUS port of the VCCX2 Controller or other E-BUS Expansion Board. The sensor should be mounted in the upright position as shown in an area that is protected from the elements and direct sunlight. See Figure 18, below for details.

NOTE: If using multiple E-BUS Sensors or Modules, the E-BUS Hub (ASM01635 or G033970) or E-BUS Adapter Board (ASM01878) may be required.
Static Pressure Transducer

The ASM01640 Static Pressure Transducer plugs directly into the VCCX2 Controller’s Static Pressure port. The Duct Static Pressure Sensor reading is used to determine current Duct Static Pressure. This Static Pressure reading is used to control the output signal supplied to the Supply Fan VFD or Zoning Bypass Damper Actuator. If you have configured the HVAC unit for Constant Volume operation, this Sensor is optional. If it is installed on a Constant Volume unit, it will not affect operation, but rather will be used as a status-only reading. See Figure 19, below for detailed wiring.

CAUTION: It is strongly recommended that you use pneumatic tubing instead of relocating the sensor. Extending the wires could cause voltage drop problems.

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Figure 19: Static Pressure Transducer Wiring Diagram
Supply Fan VFD Signal or Bypass Damper Actuator

The Supply Fan VFD Signal is a user-adjustable signal with a range of 0-10 VDC from AO1 on the VCCX2 Controller. This signal output can be connected to the Supply Fan Variable Frequency Drive to modulate the Supply Fan speed or in a VVT Zoning application to a Bypass Damper.

See Figure 20, below for detailed wiring.

**CAUTION:** Variable Frequency Drive units can cause large transient noise spikes which can cause interference to be propagated on other electronic equipment. Use shielded wire wherever possible and route all sensor and controller wiring away from the Variable Frequency Drive and the HVAC Unit electrical wiring.
Economizer Damper Actuator

The Economizer Damper Actuator signal voltage output (using AO2) is user-adjustable, but must be set to 2-10 VDC for this application. This signal output is used by the VCCX2 Controller to modulate the Economizer Damper Actuator in order to control the amount of Outdoor Air delivered to the HVAC unit for Free Cooling and/or Indoor Air Quality requirements. See Figure 21, below for detailed wiring.

**WARNING:** It is very important to be certain that all wiring is correct as shown in the wiring diagram below. Failure to observe the correct polarity will result in damage to the actuator or VCCX2 Controller.

Waterside Economizer (WSE) Valve

The Waterside Economizer Valve must be wired as shown in Figure 21 below for proper operation. The Waterside Economizer Valve connects to AO2 on the VCCX2 Controller.

**WARNING:** It is very important to be certain that all wiring is correct as shown in the wiring diagram below. Failure to observe the correct polarity will result in damage to the actuator or VCCX2 Controller.

Waterside Economizer (WSE) Bypass Valve

The Waterside Economizer Bypass Valve must be wired to AO2 on the Refrigeration System Module for Digital Compressors (RSMD). See the RSMD Technical Guide for more information.

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**Figure 21:** Economizer Damper Actuator or WSE Valve Actuator Wiring
**Modulating Heating Device**

The Modulating Heating Device signal voltage output is a user-adjustable signal with a range of 0-10 VDC from AO3 when programming the controller. The output signal can be configured for either Direct Acting or Reverse Acting operation as required.

The Output signal is normally used to control a Modulating Hot Water Valve or Modulating Steam Valve or is used for SCR Control of an Electric Heating Coil.

See Figure 22, below for detailed wiring of the Modulating Heating Device.

**WARNING:** It is very important to be certain that all wiring is correct as shown in the wiring diagram below. Failure to observe the correct polarity could result in damage to the Modulating Heating Device or the VCCX2 Controller.

![Modulating Heating Device Wiring Diagram](image)

**Note:**
1. If the Modulating Heating Device Needs a Relay Signal to Activate, This Can Be Configured When Setting Up the VCCX2 Controller.
Building Pressure Control Output

The ASM01832 Building Pressure Control Output is a 0-10 VDC or 2-10 VDC signal sent from the VCCX2 Controller. When using the output for Direct Building Pressure Control (output signal rises on a rise in building pressure), the output signal can be connected to either a Variable Frequency Drive controlling an exhaust fan or to a damper actuator controlling an exhaust damper (both by others). When used in this manner, the output signal must be configured for Direct Acting operation. See Figure 23, below for detailed wiring of the Building Pressure Control Output Signal.

When using this output for Reverse Building Pressure Control (output signal rises on a fall in building pressure), a damper actuator controlling an OA Damper or Supply Fan VFD would be used. When using the OA damper for Reverse Building Pressure Control, the output signal must be configured for Reverse Acting operation. A Building Pressure Sensor connected to AI5 on the VCCX2 Controller is used to sense and control the signal to the Building Pressure Output. The Building Static Pressure Sensor must be connected in order for the Building Pressure Output to operate correctly.

CAUTION: Variable Frequency Drive units can cause large transient noise spikes that can cause interference to be propagated on other electronic equipment. Use shielded wire wherever possible and route all sensor and controller wiring away from the Variable Frequency Drive and the HVAC unit electrical wiring.

Figure 23: Building Pressure Control Output Wiring Diagram
VCC-X Expansion Module EM1

The VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module connects to the VCCX2 Controller with an EBC E-BUS cable and adds an additional 5 Analog Inputs, 5 Analog Outputs, 3 Binary Inputs, and 5 Configurable Relay Outputs.

The VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module can be used in conjunction with the E-BUS 12-Relay Expansion Module. The expansion modules can be used individually or together to provide the required inputs and outputs for your specific applications.

Entering Water Temperature Sensor

The ASM01624 Entering Water Temperature Sensor must be wired as shown in Figure 24, below and Figure 25, page 41 for proper operation. The Entering Water Temperature Sensor is a 10K Type III thermistor sensor. The Entering Water Temperature Sensor should be mounted in the entering water piping.

WARNING!!
Observe Polarity! All boards must be wired with GND-to-GND and 24VAC-to-24VAC. Failure to observe polarity will result in damage to one or more of the boards. Expansion Modules must be wired in such a way that the expansion modules and the controller are always powered together. Loss of power to the expansion module will cause the controller to become inoperative until power is restored to the expansion module.
Butt Splice Or Wire Nut Wire Leads And Extend Wire To Controller Terminals. Connect One Wire Lead To Entering Water Temperature Terminal (T1) At The EM1 Expansion Module. Secure Other Wire Lead To Ground Terminal At The Controller. See Note 3.

Secure Sensor Element And Thermal Mastic Strip To Pipe With Supplied Wire Tie. Be Sure To Tighten Wire Tie Snugly To Ensure Good Thermal Contact.

Notes:
1.) Sensor Should Be Mounted At Location Along Pipe Length That Best Represents Desired Temperature Reading.
2.) Sensing Element Shown Mounted To Top Of Pipe. The Sensor Element May Be Located At Any Location Around Pipe.
3.) All Wiring To Be In Accordance With Local And National Electrical Codes And Specifications.

Caution:
For Accurate Temperature Readings It Is Necessary To Place Insulation Over The Sensor After Installation. This Prevents The Ambient Temperature From Affecting The Sensor. Insulation Should Cover The Sensor And Extend 6” to 12” Beyond Each End Of The Sensor.

Figure 25: Entering Water Temperature Sensor Installation
Exhaust Duct Static Pressure & Economizer Actuator Feedback

**Title 24 Economizer Actuator Feedback**

If the controller has been configured for Title 24 Economizer operation, the Economizer Actuator Feedback signal will be wired to the VCC-X EM1’s SIG3 input. The jumper should be set to 0-10V. See Figure 26, below for wiring.

**Exhaust Duct Static Pressure Sensor**

The ASM01640 Static Pressure Transducer plugs directly into the EM1’s Static Pressure port. The Duct Static Pressure Sensor reading is used to determine current Exhaust Duct Static Pressure. This Static Pressure reading is used to control the output signal (AO4 on the VCCX2 Controller) supplied to the Exhaust Fan VFD. See Figure 26, below for wiring.

**WARNING!!**

Observe polarity! All boards must be wired with GND-to-GND and 24VAC-to-24VAC. Failure to observe polarity will result in damage to one or more of the boards. Expansion Modules must be wired in such a way that the expansion modules and the controller are always powered together. Loss of power to the expansion module will cause the controller to become inoperative until power is restored to the expansion module.
VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module Outputs

The VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module must be connected to 24 VAC as shown in the wiring diagram below. Please see Table 1, page 21 for correct VA requirements to use when sizing the transformer(s) used for powering the expansion module.

Also, please note that when wiring the VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module, its contacts must be wired as wet contacts (connected to 24 VAC).

See Figure 27, below for input wiring.

Figure 27: VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module Output Wiring Diagram
Modulating Cooling Output

This output is used to control a Modulating Chilled Water Valve to maintain the Cooling Supply Air Temperature Setpoint. The output is configured for 2-10 VDC direct acting operation. See Figure 28, below for wiring details.

Figure 28: Chilled Water Valve Actuator Wiring Diagram
**Return Air Bypass**

The VCCX2 Controller can be configured for AAON® Return Air Bypass applications. These provide improved moisture removal capabilities while utilizing internal space loads for reheat by redirecting Return Air around the Evaporator Coil instead of through the coil. See the AAON® Return Air Bypass application section of this manual on page 7 for complete operation details.

The AAON® Return Air Bypass applications utilize a Return Air Bypass Damper Actuator and a Return Air Damper Actuator to modulate the Return Air and Return Air Bypass Dampers to control the amount of air that is redirected around the Evaporator Coil.

The output is configured for 2-10 VDC direct acting operation. See Figure 29, below for detailed wiring of the Return Air Bypass and Return Air Damper Actuators.

**WARNING:** It is very important to be certain that all wiring is correct as shown in the wiring diagram below. Failure to observe the correct polarity could result in damage to the Damper Actuator or the VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module.

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**Figure 29: Return Air Bypass Wiring**
**E-BUS 12-Relay Expansion Module**

The ASM01873 E-BUS 12-Relay Expansion Module provides for 12 Dry Contact Configurable Relay Outputs. See Figure 30, below for complete wiring details.

The E-BUS 12-Relay Expansion Module can be used in conjunction with the VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module. The expansion modules can be used individually or together to provide the required inputs and outputs for your specific applications.

**NOTE:** A total of 17 relays are available by adding the Relay Expansion Modules. All Expansion Module relay outputs are user-configurable.

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**WARNING!!**

Observe Polarity! All boards must be wired with GND-to-GND and 24VAC-to-24VAC. Failure to observe polarity will result in damage to one or more of the boards. Expansion Modules must be wired in such a way that the expansion modules and the controller are always powered together. Loss of power to the expansion module will cause the controller to become inoperative until power is restored to the expansion module.

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**NOTE:**

All Relay Outputs Are Normally Open And Rated For 24 VAC Power Only. 1 Amp Maximum Load.
EBTRON®, GreenTrol™, and Paragon Air Flow Measurement Digital Transmitters

**NOTE:** Only the EBTRON® GTC116 or HTN104 series, GreenTrol™ GA-200-N Module (with GF series Airflow Station), or Paragon MicroTransEQ series of MODBUS RTU transmitters are compatible with the VCCX2 Controller. No other series of transmitters will work for this application. Contact AAON Controls for information on other airflow station options.

The E-BUS Adapter Board attaches to the VCCX2 Controller with an EBC E-BUS cable. The Adapter Board is used for connecting the EBTRON®, GreenTrol™, or Paragon Airflow Measurement Digital Transmitter to the VCCX2 Control System. You must wire the Airflow Measurement Digital Transmitter to the Adapter Board as shown in Figure 31, below.

**NOTE:** The Airflow Station’s baud rate needs to be set to 19,200 in order to communicate with the VCCX2 Controller.

**NOTE:** Up to 4 EBTRON®, GreenTrol™, or Paragon Airflow Measurement Digital Transmitters can be attached to each Adapter Board.

**NOTE:** If using multiple E-BUS Sensors or Modules, the E-BUS Hub (ASM01635 or G03970) or E-BUS Adapter Board (ASM01878) may be required.

**NOTE:** When configuring the GTC116 or HTN104 Series, be sure to set the Parity to “NO PARITY, 1 STOP BIT.”

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**Figure 31:** EBTRON® GTC116 or HTN104 Series, GreenTrol™ GA-200-N Series, and Paragon MicroTransEQ Series Air Flow Measurement Digital Transmitter Wiring
The ASM01686 Refrigerant System Module for VFD Compressors (RSMV) monitors and controls one tandem refrigeration circuit of the HVAC unit. The module is designed for R410-A refrigerant.

The RSMV is connected to the VCCX2 Controller. Up to 4 RSMV’s can be connected, depending on the size of the system. There are 2 E-BUS Expansion Ports which allow the use of communicating sensors and the E-BUS Modules.

The RSMV provides 4 analog inputs, 3 binary inputs, 3 relays, and 4 analog outputs. See Figure 32, below for inputs wiring and Figure 33, page 49 for outputs wiring.

The RSMV Module provides the following:

- Modulates the Compressors to satisfy the Suction Coil (Saturated) Temperature. The Suction Coil (Saturated) Temperature Setpoint is reset by the VCCX2 Controller to maintain the Supply Air Temperature during Cooling Mode. During Dehumidification Mode, it controls the Compressors to the Suction (Saturation) Temperature Setpoint.
- Modulates the Condenser Fan to maintain the Head Pressure Setpoint.
- Modulates the Expansion Valves to maintain the Superheat Setpoint.
- Provides alarms and safeties for the compressor and condenser operation.
- Provides a 2 x 8 LCD character display and 4 buttons that allow for status of system operation, system setpoints, system configurations, sensors, and alarms, and to change the module's address, if necessary.

**WARNING!!**
Observe Polarity! All boards must be wired with GND-to-GND and 24VAC-to-24VAC. Failure to observe polarity will result in damage to one or more of the boards. Expansion Modules must be wired in such a way that the expansion modules and the controller are always powered together. Loss of power to the expansion module will cause the controller to become inoperative until power is restored to the expansion module.

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**Figure 32: RSMV Inputs Wiring**
Suction Pressure Sensor Wiring

The ASM02222 Suction Pressure Transducer must be wired as shown in Figure 32, page 48. It is required for all compressorized VCCX2 applications.

The Suction Pressure Sensor is used to measure suction pressure at the HVAC unit’s DX evaporator coil suction line. This suction line pressure is converted to saturated refrigerant temperature by the RSMV Controller. This temperature is used by the RSMV to accurately control the Expansion Valves to maintain Superheat to provide optimum performance of the system. The saturated refrigerant temperature is used to properly control the compressors to maintain a given Suction Coil (Saturated) Temperature Setpoint. In Cooling and Heat Pump mode, the VCCX2 resets the Suction Coil (Saturated) Temperature Setpoint to maintain a given supply air temperature setpoint. In Dehumidification mode, the Suction Coil (Saturated) Temperature Setpoint is a user configurable setpoint that does not reset.

CAUTION: The Shraeder port used for installation of the suction pressure transducer should be located in a vertical position of the suction line to prevent refrigerant oil from accumulating in the sensor.

Head Pressure Control

The RSMV can monitor a Head Pressure Transducer and control Condenser Fans to maintain a Head Pressure Setpoint. The Condenser Fan will be controlled with a 0-10 VDC output signal.

Coil Temperature Sensors

The Coil Temperature Sensors are used to measure Coil Temperature after each evaporator coil line. This temperature combined with the calculated saturated refrigerant temperature is used to calculate the Superheat of each individual evaporator coil. The Superheat is used to drive the Expansion Valves to maintain a given Superheat Setpoint.

Figure 33: RSMV Outputs Wiring

NOTE: ALL RELAY OUTPUTS ARE NORMALLY OPEN AND RATED FOR 24 VAC POWER ONLY - 1 AMP MAXIMUM LOAD
Refrigerant System Module for VFD Compressors - Heat Pump Wiring

The ASM01693 Refrigerant System Module for VFD Compressors - Heat Pump (RSMV-HP) monitors and controls one refrigeration circuit of the HVAC unit. The module is designed for R410-A refrigerant.

The RSMV-HP is connected to the VCCX2 Controller. Up to 4 RSMV-HP’s can be connected, depending on the size of the system. There are 2 E-BUS Expansion Ports which allow the use of communicating sensors and the E-BUS Modules.

The RSMV-HP provides 6 analog inputs, 4 binary inputs, 4 relays, and 2 analog outputs. See Figure 34, below for inputs wiring and Figure 35, page 51 for outputs wiring.

Suction Pressure Sensor Wiring

The ASM02222 Suction Pressure Transducer must be wired as shown in Figure 34, below. It is required for all compressorized VCCX2 applications.

The Suction Pressure Sensors are used to measure suction pressure at the HVAC unit’s DX evaporator coil suction line. This suction line pressure is converted to saturated refrigerant temperature. The saturated refrigerant temperature is used to properly control the compressors to maintain a given Suction Coil (Saturated) Temperature Setpoint. In Cooling and Heat Pump mode, the VCCX2 resets the Suction Coil (Saturated) Temperature Setpoint to maintain a given supply air temperature setpoint. In Dehumidification mode, the Suction Coil (Saturated) Temperature Setpoint is a user configurable setpoint that does not reset.

WARNING!!
Observe Polarity! All boards must be wired with GND-to-GND and 24VAC-to-24VAC. Failure to observe polarity will result in damage to one or more of the boards. Expansion Modules must be wired in such a way that the expansion modules and the controller are always powered together. Loss of power to the expansion module will cause the controller to become inoperative until power is restored to the expansion module.

Figure 34: RSMV-HP Input Wiring
**CAUTION:** The Shraeder port used for installation of the suction pressure transducer should be located in a vertical position of the suction line to prevent refrigerant oil from accumulating in the sensor.

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**Head Pressure Control**

The RSMV-HP can monitor a Head Pressure Transducer and control Condenser Fans to maintain a Head Pressure Setpoint. The Condenser Fan will be controlled with a 0-10 VDC output signal. Head pressure control can also be used to modulate the water valve when configured as a water source heat pump. The water valve signal is 2-10 volts.

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**Coil Temperature Sensors**

The Coil Temperature Sensors are used to measure Coil Temperature after each evaporator coil line. This temperature combined with the calculated saturated refrigerant temperature is used to calculate the Superheat of each individual evaporator coil. The Superheat is used to drive the Expansion Valves to maintain a given Superheat Setpoint.

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**Leaving Water Temperature Sensor**

The Leaving Water Temperature Sensor is used to measure the Leaving Water Temperature when used on a WSHP unit.

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**Figure 35: RSMV-HP Outputs Wiring**

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**NOTE:**

ALL RELAY OUTPUTS ARE NORMALLY OPEN AND RATED FOR 24 VAC POWER ONLY. 1 AMP MAXIMUM LOAD.
Refrigerant System Module for Digital Compressors Wiring

The ASM02201 Refrigerant System Module for Digital Compressors (RSMD) can monitor and control up to two compressors and condensers. The compressors can be in either a tandem or non-tandem configuration. The module is designed for R410-A refrigerant.

The RSMD is connected to the VCCX2 Controller. Up to 4 RSMD’s can be connected, depending on the size of the system. There are 2 E-BUS Expansion Ports which allow the use of communicating sensors and the E-BUS Modules.

The RSMD provides 3 analog inputs, 4 binary inputs, 5 relays, and 2 analog outputs. See Figure 36, below for inputs wiring and Figure 37, page 53 for outputs wiring.

Suction Pressure Sensor Wiring

The ASM02222 Suction Pressure Transducers must be wired as shown in Figure 36, below. It is typically required for all VCCX2 applications.

The Suction Pressure Sensors are used to measure suction pressure at the HVAC unit’s DX evaporator coil suction line. This suction line pressure is converted to saturated refrigerant temperature. The saturated refrigerant temperature is used to properly control the compressors to maintain a given Suction Coil (Saturated) Temperature Setpoint. In Cooling and Heat Pump mode, the VCCX2 resets the Suction Coil (Saturated) Temperature Setpoint to maintain a given supply air temperature setpoint. In Dehumidification mode, the Suction Coil (Saturated) Temperature Setpoint is a user configurable setpoint that does not reset.

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Figure 36: RSMD Inputs Wiring
CAUTION: The Shraeder port used for installation of the suction pressure transducer should be located in a vertical position of the suction line to prevent refrigerant oil from accumulating in the sensor.

NOTE: If there are two Compressors on a single circuit (a tandem circuit), Suction Pressure 2, Head Pressure 2, and Condenser Signal 2 would not be used.

Head Pressure Control
The Head Pressure Transducers are used to measure Head Pressure at the discharge line. This Head Pressure is used to drive the Condenser Fans with a 0-10 VDC output signal to maintain a given Head Pressure Setpoint.

Compressor Discharge Sensors
The Digital Compressor Discharge Temperature Sensor monitors the discharge temperature from the Digital Compressor to protect against overheating.

Leaving Water Temperature Sensor
The Leaving Water Temperature Sensor is used to measure the Leaving Water Temperature when used on a WSHP unit.
MHGRV-X Controller Wiring

The ASM01670 MHGRV-X Controller is designed to control a Modulating Hot Gas Reheat Valve to maintain a desired Supply Air Temperature and Dehumidification setpoint. In addition, up to (7) ASM01687 Reheat Expansion Modules can be connected to the Controller and to each other for additional Reheat Valve Control. The MHGRV-X Controller directly connects to the VCCX2 Controller or indirectly using an E-BUS Expansion Board via an EBC E-BUS cable. See Figure 38, below.

The following information will be passed between the MHGRV-X controller and the VCCX2 Controller:

- Reheat Enable command
- Supply Air Temperature Setpoint
- The Reset Supply Air Temperature Setpoint
- The Supply Air Temperature Reset Signal
- If the communication is interrupted between the MHGRV-X Controller and the VCCX2 Controller, the MHGRV-X controller will revert to stand-alone operation.

For more information, refer to the MHGRV-X Controller Technical Guide.

NOTE: If using multiple E-BUS Sensors or Modules, the E-BUS Hub or Adapter Board may be required.

Figure 38: MHGRV-X Controller to VCCX2 Controller Wiring
MODGAS-X Controller Wiring

The ASM01668 MODGAS-X Controller is designed to modulate up to (2) gas valves to maintain a desired Discharge Air Temperature. It also controls the speed of the induced draft fan to maintain proper combustion in the heat exchanger. The MODGAS-X Controller directly connects to the VCCX2 Controller or indirectly using an E-BUS Expansion Board via an EBC E-BUS cable. See Figure 39, below.

The following information will be passed between the MODGAS-X controller and the VCCX2 Controller:

- Heat activation command
- Heating Discharge Setpoint
- The offset for the Supply Air Temperature Sensor
- High Limit Temperature Setpoint
- If the communication is interrupted between the MODGAS-X Controller and the VCCX2 Controller, the MODGAS-X controller will revert to stand-alone operation.

For more information, refer to the MODGAS-X Controller Technical Guide.

**NOTE:** If using multiple E-BUS Sensors or Modules, the E-BUS Hub or Adapter Board may be required.

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**Figure 39: MODGAS-X Controller to VCCX2 Controller Wiring Diagram**
MODGAS-XWR2 Controller Wiring

The ASM01695 MODGAS-XWR2 Controller is designed to be used with White-Rogers® valves only. It will modulate up to two (2) White-Rogers® gas valves to maintain a desired Discharge (Supply) Air Temperature (up to four (4) modulating gas valves may be controlled when a second MODGAS-XWR2 Controller configured as a slave module). The controller also controls the speed of the induced draft fan to maintain proper combustion in the heat exchanger. The controller can be used as a stand-alone unit or be connected to the 12 Relay E-BUS Expansion Module (stand-alone only) or VCCX2 Controller using an EBC E-BUS cable. See Figure 40, below.

The following information will be passed between the MODGAS-XWR2 Controller and the VCCX2 Controller:

- Heat activation command
- Heating Discharge Setpoint
- The offset for the Supply Air Temperature Sensor
- High Limit Temperature Setpoint
- If the communication is interrupted between the MODGAS-XWR2 Controller and the VCCX2 Controller, the MODGAS-XWR2 controller will revert to stand-alone operation.

For more information, refer to the MODGAS-XWR2 Controller Technical Guide.

Figure 40: MODGAS-XWR2 Controller to VCCX2 Controller Wiring Diagram
PREHEAT-X and PREHEAT-X-EXT Controller Wiring

The ASM01688 PREHEAT-X Controller and ASM01689 PREHEAT-X-EXT Controller are designed to control fixed stages of Preheat and optional modulating Preheat to maintain a desired Preheat Leaving Air Temperature Setpoint. The PREHEAT-X Controller is limited to a 35°F Leaving Air Temperature Setpoint. The PREHEAT-X-EXT Controller has an extended Leaving Air Temperature Setpoint range down to 0°F. It should only be used with the approval of AAON.

Either PREHEAT-X Controller directly connects to the VCCX2 Controller or indirectly using an E-BUS Expansion Board via an EBC E-BUS cable. See Figure 41, below for wiring.

The following information will be passed between either PREHEAT-X Controller and the VCCX2 Controller:

- Leaving Air Temperature Setpoint
- Entering Air Temperature Setpoint
- Preheat Enable Signal
- Leaving Air Temperature Status
- Entering Air Temperature Status
- Alarm Status

If the communication is interrupted between the PREHEAT-X Controller and the VCCX2 Controller, the PREHEAT-X Controller will be disabled.

For more information, refer to the PREHEAT-X or PREHEAT-X-EXT Controller Technical Guide.

Figure 41: PREHEAT-X Controller to VCCX2 Controller Wiring
Powering Up & Configuration

Before Applying Power

In order to have a trouble free start-up, it is important to follow a few simple procedures. Before applying power for the first time, it is very important to run through a few simple checks.

Power Wiring

One of the most important checks to make before powering up the system for the first time is to confirm proper voltage and transformer sizing for each controller. Each VCCX2 Controller requires 15 VA of power delivered to it at 24 VAC. You may use separate transformers for each device (preferred) or power several devices from a common transformer. If several devices are to be powered from a single transformer, correct polarity must be followed.

**WARNING:** Observe Polarity! All boards must be wired with GND-to-GND and 24 VAC-to-24 VAC. Failure to observe polarity will result in damage to one or more of the boards.

Check all wiring leads at the terminal block for tightness. Be sure that wire strands do not stick out and touch adjacent terminals. Confirm that all sensors required for your system are mounted in the appropriate location and wired into the correct terminals on the VCCX2 Controller.

After all the above wiring checks are complete, apply power to the VCCX2 Controller.

Configuring the Controller

The next step is configuring the controller for your specific requirements. In order to configure the VCCX2 Controller, you must use an operator interface. Four different operator interfaces are available for programming and monitoring of the VCCX2 Controller. See Figure 42. They are as follows:

- Modular Service Tool SD
- Modular System Manager SD
- PC with Prism 2 Software & CommLink 5 Installed
- System Manager TS-L (Touch Screen - Limited Access)

Any of these devices or a combination of them can be used to access the status, configuration, and setpoints of any controller on your communications loop.

If using the Modular Service Tool SD or the Modular System Manager SD for programming, refer to the VCCX2 Controller Operator Interface SD Technical Guide. If using a computer and the Prism 2 software for programming, refer to the Prism 2 Technical Guide. If using the System Manager TS-L for monitoring, please see the System Manager TS-L Technical Guide.

No matter which operator interface you use, we recommend that you proceed with the programming and setup of the VCCX2 Controller in the order that follows:

1. Configure the Controller for your application.
2. Program the Controller setpoints.
3. Program the Controller operation schedules.
4. Set the Controller current time and date.
5. Review Controller status screens to verify system operation and correct Controller configuration.

**NOTE:** For BACnet® Configuration, see Appendix C, page 97.
### VCCX2 Controller & EM1 Module Input/Output Maps

#### Input/Output Map

See Table 2 for VCCX2 Controller Input/Outputs and Table 3 for VCC-X EM1 Inputs/Outputs. For the RSM Module Input/Output tables, please see each individual RSM Module Technical Guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VCCX2 CONTROLLER</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Analog Inputs</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Space Temperature (AI1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Space Slide Offset (AI2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Supply Air Temperature (AI3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Return Air Temperature (AI4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Building Pressure (AI5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Supply Air Temperature Reset (AI6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Outdoor Air Temperature (AI7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Supply Duct Static Pressure (Phone Jack)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Binary Inputs</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Proof of Flow (BIN1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dirty Filter (BIN2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hood On/Off (BIN3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Remote Forced Occupied (BIN4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Remote Forced Cooling (BIN5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Remote Forced Heating (BIN6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Remote Forced Dehumidification (BIN7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Emergency Shutdown (BIN8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Analog Outputs (0-10 VDC)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Main Supply Fan VFD or Bypass Damper (AO1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Economizer (Outdoor Air Damper) or Waterside Economizer Actuator (AO2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Modulating Heating (Hot Water, Steam, or SCR) (AO3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Exhaust Fan VFD / Building Pressure Control Signal (AO4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Binary Outputs (24 VAC)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fan Relay (RLY1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Configurable Relay (RLY2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Configurable Relay (RLY3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Configurable Relay (RLY4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Configurable Relay (RLY5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Configurable Relay (RLY6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Configurable Relay (RLY7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Configurable Relay (RLY8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 2: VCCX2 Controller Inputs & Outputs, cont.

**NOTE:** The following E-BUS sensors and modules are available to connect to the VCCX2 Controller via E-BUS ports or E-BUS Expansion Modules:
1. E-BUS Digital Room Sensor - LCD Display - Temp Only or Temp & Humidity
2. E-BUS Digital Room Sensor - No LCD Display - Temp & Humidity
3. E-BUS Space and Return Air CO₂ Sensors
4. E-BUS connection to EBTRON, GreenTrol and Paragon Air Flow Stations
5. E-BUS Outdoor Air Temperature & Humidity Sensor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VCC-X EM1 EXPANSION MODULE</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Analog Input (Configurable 0-10 VDC)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Entering Water Temperature Sensor (T1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Economizer Actuator Feedback (2-10VDC) (SIG3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Exhaust Duct Static Pressure (Phone Jack)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Binary Inputs</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Return/Exhaust Proof of Flow (BIN1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Analog Outputs (2-10 VDC)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chilled Water (AOUT1) (0-10 or 2-10 VDC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Return Air Damper (AOUT2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Return Air Bypass (AOUT3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Binary Outputs (24 VAC)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Configurable Relay (R1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Configurable Relay (R2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Configurable Relay (R3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Configurable Relay (R4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Configurable Relay (R5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 3: VCC-X EM1 Inputs & Outputs

Table 2: VCCX2 Controller Inputs & Outputs
**VCCX2 Controller Inputs**

**AI1 - Space Temperature Sensor Input**
The Space Temperature Sensor will initiate Occupied Heating and Cooling modes if the unit is configured for Space Temperature control. It is always the sensor used to initiate Unoccupied Heating and Cooling modes. If the Space Temperature Sensor used is equipped with the optional Push-Button Override feature, this input will detect user overrides and switch the unit from the Unoccupied Mode back to the Occupied Mode operation for a user-adjustable amount of time. The Space Temperature can also be configured to reset the Supply Air Temperature Setpoint.

**AI2 - Space Temperature Sensor Slide Adjust**
If the Space Temperature Sensor being used has the optional Slide Adjust feature, its AUX output is connected to this input. The Slide Adjust control is used to vary the HVAC Mode Heating and Cooling Setpoints by a user-configured maximum amount.

If the Space Temperature is configured as the SAT Reset Source, the Slide Adjustment adjusts both the HVAC Mode Enable Heating and Cooling Setpoints and the SAT Reset Source Heating and Cooling Setpoints simultaneously by a user-configurable maximum amount.

**AI3 - Supply Air Temperature (SAT) Sensor Input**
Once the unit is in the Heating or Cooling Mode (based on the temperature at the mode enable sensor), the unit will control the staging or modulation of the heating or cooling sources to maintain a Heating or Cooling SAT Setpoint. The HVAC unit must always have a SAT Sensor installed.

**AI4 - Return Air Temperature Sensor Input**
If you want to generate occupied Heating and Cooling demands based on Return Air Temperature, select this Sensor as the HVAC Mode Enable Sensor. The Return Air Temperature Sensor is also used to initiate or cancel the Morning Warm-up / Cool-down Period on VAV-configured units. If the Return Air Temperature Sensor is connected, the Outdoor Air Temperature must be at least 5°F below the Return Air Temperature to allow Economizer Cooling operation.

**AI5 - Building Static Pressure Sensor Input**
This Sensor is only required if you wish to configure the VCCX2 Controller for Building Pressure Control. Building Pressure Control can be accomplished by using one of two main control methods. One control method uses the 0-10 VDC signal to control an Exhaust Fan VFD or an Exhaust Damper Actuator for Direct Acting Pressure Control applications. In addition, for Reverse Acting Pressure Control applications, it can control an Outdoor Air Damper Actuator (or in certain cases, the VFD Supply Fan). The other available control method is to configure one of the Output Relays as an Exhaust Fan output that will activate the Exhaust Fan any time the Building Pressure is above the Building Pressure Setpoint.

**AI6 - Remote Supply Air Temperature Reset Signal**
If a Remote SAT Reset Signal is configured as the Reset Source, this input can be used to accept a configurable voltage input between 0-10 VDC (Direct or Reverse Acting) to reset the SAT Setpoint. See the SAT Reset section in the Sequence of Operations for more details.

**AI7 - Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor Input**
The Outdoor Air Temperature is used to lock out Heating or Cooling to conserve energy at whatever temperature you deem appropriate for each Mode of Operation. This sensor is also used to initiate Heating and Cooling modes on a Make Up Air unit. The Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor can also be used for Pre-Heater operation and for Low Ambient Protection operation.

**AI8 - Supply Duct Static Pressure Sensor Input**
This phone jack-style input connection accepts a Duct Static Pressure Sensor modular cable input. The Duct Static Pressure Sensor reading is used to determine current Duct Static Pressure. This Static Pressure reading is used to control the output signal supplied to the Supply Fan VFD or Zoning Bypass Damper Actuator. If you have configured the HVAC unit for Constant Volume operation, this sensor is optional. If it is installed on a Constant Volume unit, it can be used for filter loading VFD control or used for a status-only reading.

**BIN1 - Proof of Flow Input**
A Proof of Flow Switch (by others) that provides a wet contact closure whenever the HVAC unit Supply Fan is operating can be connected to this input. If the Proof of Flow Switch contact opens while the Supply Fan is operating, all Heating and Cooling is suspended or disabled.

**BIN2 - Dirty Filter Contact Closure Input**
This wet contact input is required for Filter Status Indication and requires a Differential Pressure Switch to initiate a Dirty Filter alarm.

**BIN3 - Hood On/Off Input**
When this wet contact input closes (Hood On), the VCCX2 Controller switches from Indoor Air Control to Outdoor Air Control. This is typically used on CAV applications requiring CAV/MUA Dual Damper (Hood On/Off) Modes.

**BIN4 - Remote Forced Occupied Mode Input**
When this wet contact input closes, it will force the VCCX2 Controller into the Occupied Mode. When the Remote Forced Occupied Signal is removed, the controller will revert to the Unoccupied Mode of operation if no internal or external schedule has been configured or is in effect when this occurs.

**NOTE:** If Remote Forced operation is used, it must apply to Cooling, Heating, and Dehumidification. The unit must be configured for Mode Set By Remote Contact.
### VCCX2 Controller Inputs & Outputs

**BIN5 - Remote Forced Cooling Mode Input**
A wet contact closure on this input is used to provide a means for another BAS or control device (by others) to force the unit into Cooling Mode.

**BIN6 - Remote Forced Heating Mode Input**
A wet contact closure on this input is used to provide a means for another BAS or control device (by others) to force the unit into Heating Mode.

**BIN7 - Remote Forced Dehumidification Input**
A wet contact closure on this input is used to provide a means for another BAS or control device (by others) to force the VCCX2 Controller into Dehumidification Mode.

**BIN8 - Emergency Shutdown Input**
This wet contact input is used to initiate shutdown of the HVAC unit when a N.C. Smoke Detector (by others), Firestat (by others), or other shutdown condition (by others) contact is opened. The controller remains active and can initiate alarm relays.

**NOTE:** The Binary Inputs require wet contacts (24 VAC only) to recognize an active input. If you provide dry contacts, the contact closure will not be recognized. All Binary Inputs are optional. This means that you must configure the VCCX2 Controller to recognize these input signals.

### VCCX2 Controller Outputs

**AO1 - Main Supply Fan VFD Control Signal or Bypass Damper Control Signal**
This user-adjustable voltage signal is used to modulate the Supply Fan VFD in VAV, Single Zone VAV, Filter Loading applications, or Reverse Acting Building Pressure Control using the VFD. In a VVT Zoning application, this output would be used to control a Bypass Damper.

**AO2 - Outdoor Air Damper Economizer Control Signal or Waterside Economizer Valve Signal**

**Outdoor Air Damper Economizer Control Signal**
This user-adjustable voltage signal is used to control the Outdoor Air Damper during Economizer operation. It is also used to maintain the Outdoor Air Damper at its Minimum Position during the Occupied Mode when the Outdoor Air Temperature is not suitable for Economizer Cooling purposes. This minimum position can be reset based on CO₂ override conditions.

This output is also used to control the Outdoor Air Damper based on an Outdoor Air Flow Setpoint if using an Outdoor Airflow Monitoring station. This position can be overridden during Economizer Control.

Finally, this output can be used to control the Outdoor Air Damper during Reverse Acting Building Pressure Control to maintain a Building Pressure Setpoint.

**Waterside Economizer Valve Signal**
This 2-10 VDC signal is used to modulate the Waterside Economizer valve during Waterside Economizer operation.

**AO3 - Modulating Heat Control Signal**
This output can be configured with a user-adjustable voltage range of operation which can be set up to provide either a direct or reverse acting operation. This output is used to operate a modulating heating device to maintain the Heating Supply Air Setpoint during the Heat Mode of operation.

**AO4 - Exhaust Fan VFD Signal / Building Pressure Control Signal**
This user-adjustable voltage signal is used to provide Direct Acting Building Pressure Control using an Exhaust Fan VFD or a modulating Exhaust Damper.

**NOTE:**
For Reverse Acting Building Pressure Control using the Outdoor Air Damper or Supply Fan VFD, the VCCX2 Controller will use the outputs specific to those devices. On the main VCCX2 Controller, AO2 would control the Outdoor Air Damper and AO1 would control the Supply Fan VFD to maintain the Building Pressure Setpoint. Alternatively, this AO4 output will mirror those outputs and can be used as well.

**R1 - Supply Fan (Enable)**
This is a non-configurable output.

**R2-R8 - User-Configurable Relays**
These relays are configurable by the user. For all the available configuration options, see Table 4, page 62

### VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module

**T1 - Entering Water Temperature Sensor Input**
The Entering Water is used to determine when to initiate Waterside Economizer operation. If the unit is in Cooling Mode and the Entering Water Temperature drops 10°F (adj.) below the Entering Air Temperature, the unit will begin to modulate the Waterside Economizer Valve as part of the cooling operation. See Waterside Economizer in the Sequence of Operation Section of this manual for a full description of this operation.

**SIG3 - Economizer Feedback**
If Title 24 Economizer operation has been configured, this input will be used for the 2-10 VDC Feedback Signal from the Economizer actuator.

**Exhaust Duct Static Pressure Sensor Input**
This phone jack-style input connection accepts a Duct Static Pressure Sensor modular connector input used for Exhaust Duct Static Pressure Control. This Static Pressure reading is used to control the output signal (AO4 on the VCCX2 Controller) supplied to the Exhaust Fan VFD. See Sequence of Operations for details.
VCC-X EM1 Inputs & Outputs

INPUTS & OUTPUTS

BIN 1 - Return/Exhaust Proof of Flow
A Proof of Flow Switch that provides a wet contact closure whenever the HVAC unit Return Fan or Exhaust Fan is operating can be connected to this input.

AOUT1 - Modulating Chilled Water Valve Actuator
This output is used to control a Modulating Chilled Water Valve Actuator to maintain the Cooling Supply Air Temperature Setpoint. This output provides a 0-10 or 2-10 volt VDC direct acting signal.

AOUT2 - Return Air Damper Actuator Signal
This output signal is a Direct Acting 2-10 VDC output signal that is used to modulate a Return Air Bypass Damper Actuator in conjunction with a Return Air Damper Actuator for AAON® PAC or DPAC control applications.

AOUT3 - Return Air Bypass Damper Actuator Signal
This output signal is a Direct Acting 2-10 VDC output signal that is used to modulate a Return Air Bypass Damper Actuator in conjunction with a Return Air Damper Actuator for AAON® PAC or DPAC control applications.

R1-R5 - User-Configurable Relays
These relays are configurable by the user. For all the available configuration options, see Table 4, below.

E-BUS 12-Relay Expansion Module
Please refer to the user-configurable relays in Table 4, below for relay definitions.

---

Table 4: User-Configurable Relay Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>RELAY DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>DETAILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cooling Stage</td>
<td>Configured for each fixed stage of cooling (except heat pump compressor).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Heating Stage</td>
<td>Configured for each fixed stage of heating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aux Heat</td>
<td>Configured for a fixed stage of Aux Heat in a heat pump unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Emergency Heat</td>
<td>Configured for a fixed stage Emergency Heat in a heat pump unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mod Heat Enable</td>
<td>Configure if a 0-10 VDC Modulating Heat source needs a relay to enable it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mod Cool Enable</td>
<td>Configure if a 0-10 VDC Modulating Cool source needs a relay to enable it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Morning Warm-Up/ Cool-Down (VAV Boxes)</td>
<td>Configure (1) Relay for Morning Warm-Up/Cool-Down when Non-Orion VAV/Zone Controllers are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Reheat</td>
<td>Configure (1) Relay for On/Off Reheat when used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pre-Heat</td>
<td>Configure for Pre-Heat operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Low Ambient</td>
<td>Configure for Low Ambient operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Exhaust Fan</td>
<td>Configure (1) Relay for enabling exhaust fan when Building Pressure Control is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Economizer Active</td>
<td>If configured, this relay will energize if unit is in Economizer mode and the damper has moved 5% above its Economizer Minimum Setpoint position or if the damper moves above a user-adjustable position setpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Heat Wheel</td>
<td>Configure (1) Relay that turns heat wheel on when in occupied operation and turns heat wheel off when in Economizer Mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Occupied Active</td>
<td>If configured, this relay will energize whenever the unit is in the Occupied Mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Override Active</td>
<td>If configured, this relay will energize anytime the space sensor Push-button override is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Alarm Active</td>
<td>If configured, this relay will energize anytime a VCCX2 alarm is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>A1 Comp Run Status</td>
<td>Will enable when the RSM A1 compressor activates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A2 Comp Run Status</td>
<td>Will enable when the RSM A2 compressor activates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>B1 Comp Run Status</td>
<td>Will enable when the RSM B1 compressor activates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>B2 Comp Run Status</td>
<td>Will enable when the RSM B2 compressor activates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Condenser Pump</td>
<td>If configured, this relay will energize when the unit requires the Evaporative Condenser to be enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Sump Heater</td>
<td>If configured, this relay will energize when the unit requires the Sump Heater to be enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sump Pump Drain</td>
<td>If configured, this relay will energize when the unit requires the Sump Pump Drain to be enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Supply Fan Operation**

Any time the Supply Fan is requested to start, a 1 minute minimum off timer must be satisfied. If the timer is satisfied, the Supply Fan relay is activated while all other outputs are held off until their minimum off timers have been met.

Upon going into the Occupied Mode or upon power-up, the controller will initiate a user-adjustable Fan Starting Delay to provide a staggered start for systems with several HVAC units.

In Fan Cycle Mode or when going unoccupied, the Supply Fan is held on for 10 seconds after Cooling has staged off or after Leaving Vent mode and 90 seconds after the Heating has staged off.

**Purge Mode**

When going into Occupied Mode, an optional “Purge Mode” is initiated. The fan runs with the Economizer closed, and all Cooling and Heating is de-energized. The length of the Purge Mode is user-adjustable.

**Occupied Mode**

The Supply Fan can be configured to run continuously (default) or to cycle with Heating, Cooling, or Dehumidification.

**Unoccupied Mode**

Upon going Unoccupied, the Cooling or Heating will turn off immediately. The Fan will then turn off in 30 to 60 seconds. Typically, thereafter, the Supply Fan will cycle on a call for Heating, Cooling, or Dehumidification. The Supply Fan can also be configured for continuous operation during Unoccupied Mode.

**HVAC Source Configuration Options**

The VCCX2 Controller can be configured to have various HVAC Source options that will determine the mode of operation (Heating, Cooling, or Vent Mode) of the unit. The following are descriptions of those options.

- **Space Temperature**—Typical selection for CAV recirculating units.
- **Return Air Temperature**—Optional selection for CAV recirculating units.
- **Single Zone VAV**—Selected for a Space Temperature controlled Single Zone VAV application.
- **Outdoor Air Temperature**—Typical selection for 100% Outdoor Air (MUA) or High Percentage Outdoor Air units.
- **Supply Air Temperature**—Selected for Cooling Only VAV units with optional Morning Warm-Up/Cool-Down.
- **Supply Air Tempering**—Selected for VAV units maintaining a Cooling Setpoint with Cooling or Heating as required that may need Heat to temper the Supply Air Temperature during very cold conditions.
- **Space Temperature with High Outdoor Air %**—Provides Space Temperature (instead of Outdoor Air Temperature) control of 100% or high percentage Outdoor Air units by tempering the air during the Space Vent Mode of operation to prevent dumping of hot or cold air into the space.

**HVAC Mode Set by Remote Contact Input**—Provides for wet contact closures to force the unit into Heating, Cooling, and Dehumidification modes. If this option is selected, it applies to all three modes, and all three modes will only be initiated by these contact closures. If both the Heating and Cooling contacts are made, the unit will be in the Vent mode.

**Occupied/Unoccupied Mode of Operation**

The VCCX2 Controller can utilize several methods for determining the Occupied Mode of Operation. These are as follows:

- Forced Schedule
- Remote Forced Occupied Signal
- Internal Week Schedule
- Push-Button Override Signal
- Broadcast Week Schedule from GPC-XP

**Forced Schedule**

The VCCX2 Controller can be forced into the Occupied Mode by inputting a Forced Schedule from any operator interface.

**Remote Forced Occupied Signal**

This Forced Occupied input can be used in place of, or in conjunction with, the internal VCCX2 Schedule. When this wet contact input closes, it will force the VCCX2 Controller into the Occupied Mode. When the Remote Forced Occupied Signal is removed, the controller will revert to the Unoccupied Mode of operation, or if an internal VCCX2 schedule is also being used, it will revert back to the current scheduled mode.

Setting the Internal Week Schedule to ‘0’ will cause the controller to only look for the Remote Forced Occupied Signal for Occupied/Unoccupied commands.

**Internal Week Schedule**

An Internal Week Schedule, which supports up to two start/stop events per day and allows scheduling of up to 14 holiday periods per year is available for determining Occupied and Unoccupied Schedules. It also allows for daylight savings configuration.

**Broadcast Schedule**

Eight external broadcast schedules are available with use of the GPC-XP Controller.

**Unoccupied Operation**

Uses Unoccupied Setback Offset Setpoints for heating and cooling calls. If Unoccupied Setback Setpoints are left at the default 30°F, no Unoccupied Setback operation will occur and the unit will be off.

The Outdoor Air Damper will be closed except if the unit is in unoccupied Economizer Free Cooling mode.

If there is no call for Heating or Cooling, the unit will be off.
**SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS**

**Cooling Mode**

**HVAC Modes of Operation**

There are 8 possible HVAC Modes of Operation. They are as follows:

- Cooling Mode
- Heating Mode
- Vent Mode
- Dehumidification Mode
- Purge Mode
- Heat Pump
- Warm-Up Mode / Cool-Down Mode
- Off Mode

**Cooling Mode**

Occupied Cooling is enabled when the temperature at the Mode Enable Sensor rises one deadband above the Cooling Setpoint. Cooling is disabled when the Mode Enable temperature falls one deadband below the Cooling Setpoint. The setpoint and deadband are user-adjustable.

Unoccupied Cooling operation is enabled when the Space Temperature rises above the Cooling Mode Enable Setpoint plus the Unoccupied Cooling Offset.

Mechanical cooling is disabled if the Outdoor Air Temperature (OAT) falls 1° below the Cooling Lockout Setpoint and will remain disabled until the OAT rises 1° above the Cooling Lockout Setpoint. If the OAT disables mechanical cooling while it is currently operating, mechanical cooling will stage off as minimum run times and stage down delays are satisfied.

If the economizer is enabled, it will function as the first stage of cooling (see Economizer section).

**Cooling with the Refrigerant System Modules (RSMs)**

On units with digital or VFD compressors, the VCCX2 Controller will utilize one or more Refrigerant System Modules (RSMs). Units with only fixed staged compressors that are doing dehumidification or that require head pressure control would also utilize an RSM. Each RSM will control the compressors, condensers, and EXVs (on Bitzer VFD compressor units) for one or two refrigeration circuits. Up to four RSMs may be used in controlling up to eight circuits.

The RSMD is used for digital compressor units, including heat pumps. The RSMV is used for Bitzer VFD compressor units (non heat pumps). The RSMV-HP is used for Bitzer VFD compressor units that are heat pumps. The RSMVC-P is used for Copeland VFD compressor units.

In the Cooling Mode, as the Supply Air Temperature (SAT) rises above the Active Cooling SAT Setpoint (see the Supply Air Temperature Reset section for explanation), the compressors will stage on and modulate to maintain the Active Supply Air Cooling Setpoint. Each RSM will independently control its compressors to achieve the most efficient cooling control. Each stage must meet its Minimum Off Time (adj.) before it is allowed to energize, and successive stages are subject to a Cooling Stage Up Delay (adj).

Cooling stages will continue to run until the SAT falls below the Active Supply Air Temperature Setpoint minus the Cooling Stage Control Window at which point the cooling will begin to stage off. Each stage must meet its Minimum Run Time (adj.) before it is allowed to stage off and successive stages are subject to a Cooling Stage Down Delay (adj).

See the appropriate RSM Technical Guide for a more detailed sequence of operation.

**Staged Cooling without the Refrigerant System Modules (RSMs)**

On units with fixed stage compressor that are not doing dehumidification and that do not require head pressured control, or on units with On/Off Chilled Water, an RSM will not be used.

In the Cooling Mode, as the Supply Air Temperature (SAT) rises above the Active Supply Air Cooling Setpoint (see Supply Air Temperature Setpoint Reset section for explanation), cooling will begin to stage on. Each stage must meet its Minimum Off Time (adj.) before it is allowed to energize, and successive stages are subject to a Cooling Stage Up Delay (adj).

Cooling stages will continue to run until the SAT falls below the Active Supply Air Temperature Setpoint minus the Cooling Stage Control Window at which point the cooling will begin to stage off. Each stage must meet its Minimum Run Time (adj.) before it is allowed to stage off and successive stages are subject to a Cooling Stage Down Delay (adj).

**Modulating Chilled Water Cooling Control**

In the Cooling Mode, as the Supply Air Temperature (SAT) rises above the Active Supply Air Cooling Setpoint (see Supply Air Temperature Setpoint Reset section for explanation). The Modulating Cooling Proportional Window is used to determine the signal to the Chilled Water Valve and is user-adjustable. The Modulating Cooling signal is calculated based on the differential between the Supply Air Temperature and the Active Supply Air Temperature Setpoint based on the Modulating Cooling Proportional Window.

The Maximum Signal Adjustment per Time Period is 10% and is not user-adjustable. The Minimum Signal Adjustment per Time Period is based on the Modulating Cooling Proportional Window. The larger the Modulating Cooling Proportional Window, the smaller the signal adjustment will be per Time Period. The Time Period is the delay between another increase or decrease in the Chilled Water Cooling Signal and is user-adjustable. For example, if the Modulating Cooling Proportional Window is 5°F, the signal would adjust 2% per °F each Time Period above or below the Active Supply Air Temperature Setpoint. When the Supply Air Temperature is above or below the Active Supply Air Temperature Setpoint by 5°F or more, the signal would adjust 10% each Time Period.
## Economizer Operation (Standard)

**NOTE:** For Waterside Economizer Operation, see page 75.

Economizer operation is enabled when the Outdoor Air (OA) drybulb, wetbulb, or dewpoint temperature falls below the Economizer Enable Setpoint by 1°F and if the Outdoor Temperature is at least 5°F below the Return Air Temperature (if that value is available). Economizer operation is disabled when the OA temperature rises 1°F above the Economizer Enable Setpoint.

The Economizer acts as the 1st stage of cooling and controls to the Active Supply Air Cooling Setpoint. An Economizer Minimum Position can be programmed into the controller. During Economizer Operation, the economizer will modulate between this minimum position and 100%. If the economizer reaches 100% and the Supply Air Temperature is still above setpoint, mechanical cooling is then allowed to stage up while the economizer is held at the full open position. Any time cooling stages are currently running, and the economizer becomes enabled, it will immediately open to 100%.

During Heat and Vent Modes, the Economizer will remain at its minimum position. The only exception to this can occur during "VAV Operation with Outdoor Air Temperature Control (VAV Tempering)". See that section for more details. During Unoccupied Mode, the Economizer can be used for night setback free cooling; otherwise it will remain closed.

IAQ (CO₂) Override of the Economizer simply resets the Economizer Minimum Position higher. See IAQ (CO₂) Control Operation section for more details.

If utilizing the Title 24 Economizer option, an Economizer feedback signal (0-10 VDC) can be wired into the VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module for status monitoring. Several Title 24 alarm conditions can also be annunciated and are listed in the Alarms section of this manual.

## Comparative Enthalpy Economizer Operation

A Comparative Enthalpy Economizer option is also available. The E-BUS Outdoor Combination Temperature/Humidity Sensor and the E-BUS Return Air Combination Temperature/Humidity Sensor must be used for this operation to be available. If the Outdoor Enthalpy is below the Comparative Economizer Enable Deadband amount, and the Outdoor Enthalpy is less than the Return Air Enthalpy by the Comparative Economizer Enable Deadband amount, then Economizer Operation will be enabled to act as the first stage of Cooling. If the Outdoor Enthalpy rises above the Comparative Economizer Enable Deadband amount or if the Outdoor Enthalpy rises above the Return Air Enthalpy by the Comparative Economizer Enable Deadband amount, then Economizer Operation will be disabled.

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## Dehumidification Mode

On VAV, CAV, Single Zone VAV, and High Percentage Outdoor Units with Space Temperature Control, the Dehumidification Mode is initiated when the Indoor Humidity rises above the Indoor Humidity High Reset Source Setpoint. The unit will leave the Dehumidification Mode when the humidity falls below the Indoor Humidity Low Reset Source Setpoint.

On 100% Outdoor Air (MUA) units with Outdoor Air Temperature Control, Dehumidification is initiated when the Outdoor Air Dewpoint rises above the Outdoor Air Dewpoint Setpoint by 2°F. The unit will leave the Dehumidification Mode when the humidity falls 2°F below this setpoint. The Outdoor Air Dewpoint is calculated using the Outdoor Air Temperature and the Outdoor Air Humidity.

There is no Dehumidification allowed during Heat Mode on a Water Source Heat Pump unit.

There are four configuration options for Dehumidification operation.

### In Occupied Vent Mode Only—Dehumidification can only be initiated in the Occupied Mode when there is no call for Heating or Cooling. This creates a Vent Dehumidification Mode.

### In Both Occupied and Unoccupied Vent Mode—Dehumidification can be initiated in the Occupied and Unoccupied Modes when there is no call for Heating or Cooling. This creates a Vent Dehumidification Mode.

**NOTE:** Do not use this option on a MUA unit that does not have return air and which is not configured for space controlled Night Setback operation. Damage to the unit could occur since the OA damper remains closed in the Unoccupied Mode.

### In All Modes while Occupied—Dehumidification can be initiated anytime in the Occupied Mode during Cooling, Heating, or Vent Mode. This can create a Cooling Dehumidification Mode, a Heating Dehumidification Mode, or a Vent Dehumidification Mode.

### In All Modes while Occupied and Unoccupied—Dehumidification can be initiated anytime in the Occupied or Unoccupied Mode during Cooling, Heating, Vent, or Off Mode. This can create a Cooling Dehumidification Mode, a Heating Dehumidification Mode, or a Vent Dehumidification Mode. Any calls for Unoccupied Dehumidification use the same Dehumidification Setpoint as during the Occupied Mode since you never want humidity to get out of control.

**NOTE:** Do not use this option on a MUA unit that does not have return air and which is not configured for space controlled Night Setback operation. Damage to the unit could occur since the OA damper remains closed in the Unoccupied Mode.

**NOTE:** Compressor operation is subject to the Outdoor Air Temperature Cooling Lockout during Dehumidification.
Dehumidification Operation on DX Compressor Units

Any DX unit doing dehumidification will utilize one or more Refrigerant System Modules (RSMs). Each RSM will control the compressors, condensers, and EXVs (on Bitzer VFD compressor units) for one or two refrigeration circuits. Up to four RSMs may be used in controlling up to eight circuits.

The RSMD is used for digital compressor units, including heat pumps. The RSMV is used for Bitzer VFD compressor units (non heat pumps). The RSMV-HP is used for Bitzer VFD compressor units that are heat pumps. The RSMVC is used for Copeland VFD compressor units.

In the Dehumidification Mode, the compressors are controlled to maintain the Suction (Saturation) Temperature Setpoint. Each RSM will independently control its compressors to achieve the most efficient dehumidification control.

See the appropriate RSM Technical Guide for a more detailed sequence of operation.

SAFETY: If the Coil Saturated Temperature drops below 32° F, any cooling remaining on will be forced to stage off.

During Dehumidification, the Economizer will be held to its minimum position. If the unit will be using the CAV/MUA Dual Mode (Hood On/Off) Operation, Dehumidification will require the use of an Outdoor and Indoor Humidity Sensor.

Dehumidification Operation on Chilled Water Units

For Chilled Water units, the VCCX2 Controller will open the Chilled Water valve to a fixed 100% position to provide full moisture removal capability.

Reheat

During the Dehumidification Mode, the VCCX2 activates Cooling to extract moisture from the Supply Air and utilizes either Modulating Hot Gas Reheat, On/Off Hot Gas Reheat, or Heating to reheat the Supply Air. Hot Gas Reheat is the standard form of Reheat.

Reheat is always controlled to the Active Supply Air Setpoint (see the Supply Air Temperature Setpoint Reset section for further explanation) which will be different depending on whether the unit is in Cooling Mode Dehumidification, Heating Mode Dehumidification, or Vent Mode Dehumidification.

During Cooling Dehumidification, Reheat is controlled to the Active Cooling Supply Air Setpoint. During Heating Dehumidification, Reheat is controlled to the Active Heating Supply Air Setpoint. During Vent Dehumidification, Reheat is controlled to a calculated setpoint that is halfway between the Heating and Cooling Mode Enable Setpoints.

If the unit is equipped with a Modulating Hot Gas Reheat Controller (MHGRV-X), then during Dehumidification, it will modulate the reheat valve to maintain the Supply Air Temperature at the Active Supply Air Temperature Setpoint.

If the unit is equipped with an On/Off Hot Gas Valve, then one of the relays will be configured for Reheat. The Reheat Relay will be activated if the SAT is less than the SAT Setpoint. The Hot Gas Reheat Relay will remain on during the Dehumidification Mode regardless of the Supply Air Temperature. This is to ensure a steady Supply Air Temperature.

The HVAC unit’s Heat Source, Heat Pump Auxiliary Heat, or a Heat Source located in the Supply Air Duct (which is used as the unit’s Heat source) can be used for Reheat if the unit is not equipped with Hot Gas Reheat or to supplement Hot Gas Reheat. Please read the warning that follows regarding applications that operate Heating and Cooling simultaneously.

WARNING: Simultaneous Heating and Cooling cannot be approved unless the HVAC unit has been specifically designed for this purpose. A Special Price Authorization (SPA) must be obtained from the AAON® factory for these applications to avoid warranty and/or rating problems. AAON assumes no liability for any Simultaneous Heating and Cooling application if a SPA is not obtained from the AAON® Factory at the time the HVAC unit is ordered.

When Unit Heat is used for Reheat instead of Hot Gas Reheat, the VCCX2 can activate the Heat Source(s) discussed in the Heating Mode section to maintain the Supply Air Temperature at the Active Supply Air Temperature Setpoint. When Unit Heat is used to supplement Modulating Hot Gas Reheat, the Modulating Hot Gas Reheat signal must reach 100% before Heating will be enabled to add additional Reheat.

Coil Suction (Saturated) Temperature Reset

The Indoor Humidity can be used to reset the Coil Saturated Temperature Setpoint. A user adjustable range of Indoor Humidity values can be used to reset the Coil Saturated Temperature Setpoint between a user adjustable range of values. As the Indoor Humidity rises within its range the Coil Saturated Temperature Setpoint will be lowered within its range.

Return Air Bypass Damper Control

The Return Air Bypass (RAB) Damper is only used on constant air volume units with space temperature configured as the HVAC Mode Enable sensor. The RAB Damper is only active during the Dehumidification Mode and is used as the first form of Reheat. If the HVAC unit is equipped with modulating Hot Gas Reheat, the RAB Damper needs to be at 100% before the modulating Hot Gas Reheat can be used. The RAB Damper modulates from 0-100% as the Space Temperature falls below the Cooling Setpoint. When the Space Temperature is equal to the Cooling Setpoint, the RAB Damper will be at 0%. When the Space Temperature falls to halfway between the Cooling and Heating Setpoints, the RAB Damper will be at 100%.

If the HVAC unit is equipped with separate actuators for the Outdoor Air and Return Air Dampers, the Return Air Damper will proportionally close more as the RAB Damper opens. The rate at which the Return Air Damper closes is user-adjustable. The purpose
of closing the Return Air Damper more as the RAB Damper opens is to allow more air to bypass the evaporator coil through the RAB Damper. If you want more air to pass through the RAB Damper, enter a larger number in the Return Air Damper Factor setpoint. If you want less air to pass through the RAB Damper, enter a smaller number in the Return Air Damper Factor setpoint.

### Heating Mode

Available heating options are Staged Gas, Modulating Gas, Staged Electric, On/Off Hot Water, Modulating Hot Water, and Modulating SCR Electric.

Occupied Heating is enabled when the temperature at the Mode Enable Sensor falls one deadband below the Heating Setpoint. Heating is disabled when the Mode Enable temperature raises one deadband above the Heating Setpoint.

Unoccupied Heating operation is enabled when the Space Temperature falls below the Heating Mode Enable Setpoint minus the Unoccupied Heating Offset.

In the Heating Mode, as the Supply Air Temperature falls below the Active Supply Air Setpoint temperature, the heating will begin to stage on or to modulate. Each stage must meet its Minimum Off Time (adj.) before it is allowed to energize, and successive stages are subject to a Heating Stage Up Delay (adj). Heating stages will continue to run until the Supply Air Temperature rises above the Active Supply Air Setpoint plus the Heating Stage Control Window at which point the heating will begin to stage off. Each stage must meet its Minimum Run Time (adj) before it is allowed to stage off, and successive stages are subject to a Heating Stage Down Delay (adj).

Mechanical heating is disabled if the Outdoor Air Temperature (OAT) rises 1°F above the Heating Lockout Setpoint and will remain disabled until the OAT falls 1°F below the Heating Lockout Setpoint. If the OAT disables mechanical heating while it is currently operating, mechanical heating will stage off as minimum run times and stage down delays are satisfied.

### Modulating Heating

The VCCX2 supports various forms of Modulating Heat such as SCR Electric Heat, Modulating Hot Water, and Modulating Steam Heat. This references Modulating Heat that is controlled from AOUT3 on the VCCX2 Controller with a user-adjustable voltage range between 0-10 VDC. Modulating Gas, which is controlled by the MODGAS-X Controller, is not included in this section. Whichever form of Modulating Heating is used, the VCCX2 will modulate the Heat Source to achieve the Active Supply Air Temperature Setpoint.

The Modulating Heating Proportional Window is used to determine the signal to the Modulating Heating Source and is user-adjustable. The Modulating Heating Signal is calculated by the differential between the Supply Air Temperature and the Active Supply Air Temperature Setpoint based on the Modulating Heating Proportional Window. The maximum signal adjustment per Time Period is 10% and is not user-adjustable. The minimum signal adjustment per Time Period is based on the Modulating Heating Proportional Window. The larger the Modulating Heating Proportional Window, the smaller the signal adjustment will be per Time Period. The Time Period is the delay between another increase or decrease in the Modulating Heating source signal and is user-adjustable.

For example, if the Modulating Heating Proportional Window is 5°F, the signal will be adjusted 2% per °F each Time Period above or below the Active Supply Air Temperature Setpoint. When the Supply Air Temperature is above or below the Active Supply Air Temperature Setpoint by 5°F or more, the signal will adjust 10% each Time Period.

### Hot Water Coil Protection

**NOTE:** Unless the following sequence is utilized, the Hot Water Valve is closed (regardless if configured for direct or reverse acting control) when not being used for Heating.

### Fan On Mode

If anytime the fan is on, the Supply Air Temperature falls below the user-adjustable Low Supply Air Temperature Cutoff Setpoint for at least one minute, the Hot Water Valve will move to a user-adjustable position configured with the Hot Water Valve Protection Position Setpoint. If the Supply Air Temperature rises back above the Low Supply Air Cutoff by 5°F, the valve will return to its normal position. If the Supply Air Temperature remains below the Low Supply Air Temperature Cutoff Setpoint for ten minutes, the unit will then shut down and the Low Supply Air Temperature Cutoff Alarm will be generated. If the Supply Air Temperature rises above the Low Supply Air Cutoff by 5°F, the alarm (if generated) will clear and the unit will attempt to restart and resume normal operation.

### Fan Off Mode

If anytime the fan is off, the Outdoor Air Temperature falls below the user-adjustable Low Ambient Setpoint, the Hot Water Valve will move to the user-adjustable Hot Water Valve Protection Position Setpoint. If the Outdoor Temperature rises above the Low Ambient Setpoint, the valve will return to its normal position. If the Hot Water Valve Protection Position setpoint is left at the default of 0%, the controller will not initiate this protection sequence.

### Primary and Secondary Heating

The VCCX2 can activate two forms of Heating, which are classified as Primary and Secondary Heat Sources. The following section describes that operation.

### Primary Modulating Heat with Secondary Staged Heat

The Modulating Heat source can be ModGas, Modulating Hot Water, Modulating Steam, or SCR Electric Heat. In this case the modulating heat will be the first form of heat used and will operate as described above to attempt to achieve the Active Supply Air Heating Setpoint. If the modulating heat reaches 100%, the Heating Stage Up Delay begins. If the Primary Heat Source is still at 100% after the Heating Stage Up Delay expires, the Secondary Heat Source will activate. The
Primary Heat Source can then modulate as necessary to achieve the Active Supply Air Heating Setpoint. If there are additional stages of heat, they will stage up as described, with the Primary Heat Source modulating as necessary.

If the Secondary Heat Source is activated and the Primary Heat Source has modulated to 0%, the Heating Stage Down Delay will begin. If the Primary Heat Source is still at 0% after the Heating Stage Down Delay expires, the Secondary Heat Source will deactivate. If there are multiple stages of Secondary Heat, they will stage off in the same manner. Then, if the Supply Air Temperature rises above the Active Supply Air Heating Setpoint plus the Heating Stage Control Window, the Primary Heat Source will modulate to 0% to allow the Supply Air Temperature to cool off.

**Ventilation Mode**

This mode is only available in the Occupied Mode of operation on units configured for continuous Supply Fan operation and is generated anytime there is no demand for heating or cooling. The fan will operate at the configured Minimum Vent speed.

**Off Mode**

Off Mode occurs in the Unoccupied Mode when there is no heating or cooling demand. The Supply Fan is off and the outside air damper is closed.

Off Mode can only occur in the Occupied Mode if the fan is configured to cycle with heating and cooling and there is no call for heating or cooling. Space Sensor Operation

**Remote Contact Control**

A Remote Contact Control option can be configured on the VCCX2 Controller to initiate the HVAC Modes of operation. If this option is configured, all Heating, Cooling, and Dehumidification modes will only be initiated based on 24 VAC wet contact closures on the Forced Heating, Forced Cooling, and Forced Dehumidification inputs on the VCCX2 Controller. This is a single configuration option that applies to all three modes. When using this Remote Contact Control, configure the Outdoor Air Sensor as the controlling sensor.

If both the Forced Heating and Forced Cooling inputs are inactive or if both are simultaneously active, then the unit is in a Vent mode (neutral) state. In this condition in the Occupied Mode, only the fan would be on for ventilation. In this condition in the Unoccupied Mode, the unit would just be Off.

If Forced Dehumidification is also being used, it will operate in conjunction with the Forced Heating and Forced Cooling inputs according to which Dehumidification option you have configured. The four configuration options are described in the Dehumidification Mode section on page 65.

**Space Sensor Operation**

Space Sensors are available as a Plain Sensor, Sensor with Override, Sensor with Setpoint Slide Adjust, and Sensor with Override and Setpoint Slide Adjust (this is the version that is factory supplied). An E-BUS Digital Space Sensor is also available with override and setpoint adjustment capability.

Sensors with Setpoint Slide Adjust can be programmed to allow Space Setpoint adjustment of up to ± 10°F.

If the Space Temperature is the SAT/Reset Source, then the Slide Adjust will adjust the HVAC Mode Enable Setpoints and the SAT/Reset Source Setpoints simultaneously.

During Unoccupied hours, the Override Button can be used to force the unit back into the Occupied Mode (by pressing the button for less than 3 seconds) for a user-defined override duration of up to 8.0 hours. Pressing the button between 3 to 10 seconds cancels the override.

**Multiple Digital Space Sensors**

Multiple (up to 10) digital space sensors can be connected to the VCCX2 Controller in applications where multiple spaces (not utilizing VAV boxes) could be served by a single unit. These sensors can be either the E-BUS Digital Space Temperature Sensor or the E-BUS Digital Combo Space Temperature/Humidity Sensor.

The VCCX2 can be configured to use the worst case temperature (high and low) to determine the cooling or heating mode of operation or to average the space temperature values and use that value to determine the mode of operation – in both cases relative to the VCCX2 Space Temperature Setpoints. It would use the highest humidity value relative to the Space Humidity Setpoint to initiate Dehumidification Mode.

The digital sensors each need to be configured with unique addresses (1 through 10) for this operation. In this arrangement, only the sensor at address #1 can utilize the slide offset and push-button override functions. Each sensor can have its own calibration offset, if required.

**IAQ (CO₂) Control Operation**

If you have configured the VCCX2 Controller to monitor and control CO₂ levels, the Economizer operation will be modified as follows:

1. If the CO₂ levels remain below the Low CO₂ Level Setpoint, the Economizer Minimum Position will remain at its configured value.
2. As the level of CO₂ increases above the Minimum CO₂ Level Setpoint, the Economizer Minimum Position will begin to be reset higher. The Economizer Minimum Position will be proportionally reset higher as the CO₂ rises within the range set by the Minimum CO₂ Level Setpoint and the Maximum CO₂ Level Setpoint. If the CO₂ level reaches the High CO₂ Level Setpoint, the Economizer Minimum Position will be reset to the Maximum Reset Position.
3. The Maximum Reset Position Setpoint is the highest the Economizer Minimum Position can be reset to during CO₂ Control Operation. This setpoint is user-adjustable and does not keep the Economizer from opening further during Economizer operation.
**Morning Warm-Up Mode Operation**

**NOTE:** Morning Warm-Up can be configured for any application but should not be used on 100% Outdoor Air Units, since the Outdoor Air Damper remains closed during Warm-Up.

When the VCCX2 Controller is configured for Morning Warm-Up and switches to the Occupied Mode of Operation (not Override or a Forced Mode from an Operator Interface Device), the unit compares the Return Air Temperature to a Morning Warm-Up Target Temperature. If the Return Air Temperature is below this Setpoint, the Warm-Up Mode is initiated. Heating will then be controlled to the Warm-Up Supply Air Temperature Setpoint.

This Mode remains in effect until the Return Air Temperature rises above the Target Temperature or a user-adjustable Time Period expires. Warm-Up Mode is not initiated by Push-Button Overrides or Unoccupied Heating demands. The Outdoor Air Damper remains closed during Warm-Up Mode.

Once the Warm-Up Mode has been terminated, it cannot resume until the unit has been through a subsequent Unoccupied Mode. Only one Warm-Up Mode is allowed per Occupied cycle.

If you have stand-alone VAV boxes that need to be forced wide open during the Warm-Up Mode, you can configure one of the relay outputs to be used during this Mode. If the Warm-Up Mode is active, the relay is activated. This relay then becomes the Force Open Command for all VAV boxes to which it is wired.

**Morning Cool-Down Mode Operation**

When the VCCX2 Controller is configured for Morning Cool-Down and switches to the Occupied Mode of Operation (not Override or a Forced Mode from an Operator Interface Device), the unit compares the Return Air Temperature to a Morning Cool-Down Target Temperature. If the Return Air Temperature is above this Setpoint, the Cool-Down Mode is initiated. Cooling will then be controlled to the Cool-Down Supply Air Temperature Setpoint.

This Mode remains in effect until the Return Air Temperature drops below the Target Temperature or a user-adjustable Time Period expires. Cool-Down is not initiated by Push-Button Overrides or Unoccupied Cooling demands. The Outdoor Air Damper remains closed during Cool-Down Mode.

Once the Cool-Down Mode has been terminated, it cannot resume until the unit has been through a subsequent Unoccupied Mode. Only one Cool-Down Mode is allowed per Occupied cycle.

If you have stand-alone VAV boxes that need to be forced wide open during the Cool-Down Mode, you can configure one of the relay outputs to be used during this Mode. If the Cool-Down Mode is active, the relay is activated. This relay then becomes the Force Open Command for all VAV boxes to which it is wired.

**Single Zone VAV**

Single Zone VAV is an application where the Supply Fan VFD modulates to maintain the Space Temperature Setpoint while heating or cooling is modulated to maintain the Supply Air Setpoint. This application can be configured to use VAV Cooling and either VAV Heating or CAV Heating. There is no Supply Air Temperature Setpoint reset function on a Single Zone VAV Unit.

VAV Cooling and VAV Heating require modulating cooling and heating sources in order to maintain a constant Supply Air Temperature no matter what the fan speed is. CAV Heating must be configured if using a staged form of heat.

The Space Temperature Sensor (cannot use Return Air Temperature) determines the heating or cooling mode of operation. Heating and cooling are enabled and disabled as described previously in the Heating and Cooling sections.

In the Cooling Mode, the modulating cooling source will modulate to maintain the Cooling Supply Air Setpoint. The Supply Fan VFD will begin operation at a user-adjustable Minimum VFD Cooling Speed (30% default) and modulate between this setpoint and 100% as needed to maintain the Space Temperature within the Space Cooling Reset Window created by configuring a Space Cooling High and a Space Cooling Low Reset Source Setpoint.

If the unit is configured for VAV Heating, then in the Heating Mode the modulating heating source will modulate to maintain the Heating Supply Air Setpoint. The Supply Fan VFD will begin operation at a user-adjustable Minimum VFD Heating Speed (50% default) and modulate between this setpoint and the Maximum VFD Heating Speed (100% default) as needed to maintain the space temperature within the Space Heating Reset Window created by configuring a Space Heating High and a Space Heating Low Reset Source Setpoint.

In the Vent Mode of operation, the Supply Fan will operate at the VFD Vent Speed (user-adjustable). During Dehumidification, the fan will operate as described above, depending on if the Space Temperature is calling for Cooling Dehumidification or Heating Dehumidification.

When the controller is in the Vent-Dehumidification mode, the Supply Fan VFD will still modulate based on the Space Temperature. It looks at a temperature half way between the Cooling and Heating setpoints and modulates between the Cooling minimum and 100% as the Space Temperature goes from the midway value to 0.5° above that value. For example, if the Cooling Enable Setpoint is 74°, the Heating Enable Setpoint is 70°, and the Space Temperature is 72° or less, the Supply Fan will be running at the cooling minimum. As the Space Temperature rises to 72.5°, the fan will go to 100%.

Night Setback operation uses the same SZ VAV fan control logic; however, since the setbacks would normally be larger than the space reset range for the fan speed, the fan will typically always be at 100%.
If the Hood On/Off operation is used on a SZ VAV unit, then during Hood On, the mode enable will switch to the Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor using Hood On Mode Enable Setpoints and the Outdoor Air Damper will modulate to 100%. The Supply Fan VFD will modulate to 100%.

**Supply Air Temperature Setpoint Reset**

Various sources can be configured to reset the Supply Air Temperature (SAT) Setpoint. Since the Supply Air Temperature Setpoints are not fixed during reset, we refer to them as “Active Supply Air Temperature Setpoints.” The following Reset Source options are available in this release:

1. Space Temperature
2. Outdoor Air Temperature
3. Return Air Temperature
4. Fan VFD Signal
5. Remote SAT Reset Signal

For whatever option is selected, a High and a Low Reset Source Setpoint must be configured that will correspond to configured Low and High SAT Setpoints. This must be done separately for the Cooling Mode Setpoints and for the Heating Mode Setpoints.

When the Reset Source is at its highest configured setpoint, the SAT Setpoint will be reset to its lowest configured setpoint. When the Reset Source is at its lowest configured setpoint, the SAT Setpoint will be reset to its highest configured setpoint.

In all cases, as the Reset Source value moves within its range established by the configured High and Low Reset Setpoints, the Supply Air Setpoint will be proportionally reset within its range established by the configured Low and High SAT Setpoints.

If a Remote SAT Reset Signal is configured as the Reset Source, a configurable voltage signal (between 0 and 10 VDC, direct or reverse acting) can be used to reset the Supply Air Temperature Setpoint. You can configure what voltage will correspond to the Low SAT Setpoint and what voltage will correspond to the High SAT Setpoint in both the Heating and the Cooling Modes.

**NOTE:** This Supply Air Temperature reset cannot be used on a Single Zone VAV unit.

**Airflow Monitoring**

Outdoor, Supply, Return and Exhaust Airflow can be monitored using the EBTRON® GTC116 or HTN104 series, Paragon MicroTrans series, or GreenTrol GA-200-N Module in conjunction with a GreenTrol GF series of airflow station. Contact AAON Controls for information on other airflow station options. The VCCX2 will control the Outdoor Air Damper to maintain an Outdoor Air CFM Setpoint. This operation can be overridden higher by normal Economizer control.

On an MUA unit or a unit configured for Space Control of High Percentage Outdoor Air, since the damper is typically at 100%, the VCCX2 can be configured to modulate the Supply Fan VFD to maintain an Outdoor CFM Setpoint.

**Pre-Heater Operation**

A Pre-Heater relay can be configured to energize anytime the Supply Fan is operating and the Outdoor Air Temperature is below the Pre-Heat Setpoint. This option allows pre-heating of cold outside air before it reaches the evaporator coils and is useful in Hot Water/Chilled Water applications or during CO2 control of the economizer in low temperature conditions. This operation only occurs in the Occupied Mode of Operation.

If using the Preheat-X Controller, an SCR preheater and/or stages of preheat can be controlled. If the Entering Air Temperature (sensor connected to the Preheat-X) falls below the Pre-Heat Setpoint, then preheat will be controlled to either a Cooling, Heating or Vent Mode Preheater Leaving Air Setpoint - depending on if the VCCX2 is currently in the Cooling, Heating, or Vent mode of operation. These setpoints are all set in the VCCX2 Controller. See the **PREHEAT-X Controller Technical Guide** for more details.

**Low Ambient Operation**

A Low Ambient Relay can be configured. Whenever the Outdoor Air Temperature falls below the Low Ambient Setpoint, this Low Ambient Relay will energize. This operation occurs in both the Occupied and Unoccupied Modes of Operation.

**Heat Wheel**

One of the relay outputs can be configured as a Heat Wheel Relay. This relay will enable the Heat Wheel when the unit goes into the Occupied Mode. If the unit is a recirculating unit configured to use Economizer free cooling, the relay will disable during Economizer operation. If the unit is a 100% Outdoor Air MUA unit configured to use the Outdoor Air Sensor as the controlling sensor, then the Heat Wheel Relay will disable in between the Outdoor Air Cooling and Heating Mode Enable Setpoints (Outdoor Air Vent Mode). The controller can also be configured to disable the Heat Wheel Relay between High and Low Outdoor Air Enthalpy Setpoints.

**Heat Wheel Defrost**

A defrost cycle will occur if the Heat Wheel relay is active, the Outdoor Temperature is below the Heat Wheel Defrost Setpoint, and 30 minutes have elapsed since the last Heat Wheel Defrost Cycle, a Defrost Mode will occur that will disable the Heat Wheel Relay for 2 minutes. Before the Heat Wheel Relay disables, a 2-minute delay will occur while the Economizer closes to a 10% position to allow the return air to have maximum defrost effect on the wheel. At the end of the Defrost Mode, the Heat Wheel Relay will enable, and the economizer will return to its normal position.
Duct Static Pressure Control

If the VCCX2 Controller has been configured for Duct Static Pressure Control, then anytime the Supply Fan is operating, the unit will be controlling to a Duct Static Pressure Setpoint. The Static Pressure Control Output Signal can be used to control a Supply Fan VFD (Direct Acting Operation) or a Zoning Bypass Damper Actuator (Reverse Acting Operation).

The Duct Static Pressure Setpoint, the Setpoint Deadband, the Static Pressure Control Signal, and the Static Control Rate are all user-adjustable. The Static Control Rate is the amount of time that elapses between each adjustment to the Duct Static Pressure Control Output Signal. The default period is 10 seconds and should not be changed unless close observation reveals that the Supply Fan or Bypass Damper is hunting and not maintaining a stable pressure reading.

For Supply Fan VFD operation, the Output Signal increases (increases the VFD speed) if the Duct Static Pressure is below the Duct Static Pressure Setpoint by the Deadband amount, and the Output Signal decreases (decreases VFD Speed) if the Static Pressure is above the Setpoint by the Deadband amount.

For Bypass Damper operation, the VCCX2 will reverse the logic of the Output Signal. The Output Signal decreases (closes the Zoning Bypass Damper) if the Duct Static Pressure is below the Duct Static Pressure Setpoint by the Deadband amount, and the Output Signal increases (opens the Zoning Bypass Damper) if the Duct Static Pressure is above the Duct Static Pressure Setpoint by the Deadband amount.

If the Static Pressure ever rises 0.5” above the Duct Static Pressure Setpoint, the Duct Static Pressure Control Output Signal will be cut in half every control period until the Static Pressure is brought under control. This is to prevent damage to the ductwork if all the VAV boxes are closed or some other blockage occurs in the ductwork.

**WARNING:** The manufacturer does not assume responsibility for protecting the equipment from over-pressurization! You should always install mechanical high static protection cutoffs to protect your system!

Any time the Supply Fan is off, the Duct Static Pressure Control Output Signal will remain at zero volts. If Duct Static Pressure Control is not configured, the Static Pressure can still be monitored if a Static Sensor is installed, however, no control will occur.

Duct Static Setpoint Reset

If the VCCX2 Controller is being used with AAON VAV box controllers in a VAV system, the Duct Static Pressure Setpoint can be dynamically reset based on the most-open VAV box associated with that unit. As long as the most-open box is less than 80% open, the Duct Static Setpoint will be reset downward at a user-adjustable Reset Rate from the Max Static Pressure Reset Limit Setpoint down to the Minimum Static Pressure Reset Limit. Once the most-open box exceeds 80%, the setpoint will begin to reset back up toward the Maximum Static Pressure Reset Limit Setpoint. A MiniLink PD 5 is required in order to poll the VAV boxes for their damper position.

Duct Static Pressure Control for Filter Loading

In order to maintain a constant CFM through the supply air ducts on a mixed air CAV unit, the VCCX2 can utilize a Duct Static Pressure Sensor (used to monitor the discharge pressure) in conjunction with a Supply Fan VFD. If the filters are getting dirty, the VCCX2 will ramp up the VFD to compensate for the decrease in airflow. To utilize this feature, the unit must be configured to use VFD Fan Control. This feature cannot be used if this is a VAV or Zoning application with typical Duct Static Pressure Control, or if this unit has been configured for Single Zone VAV operation.

Building Pressure Control

The VCCX2 can maintain Building Static Pressure anytime the Supply Fan is operating. A Building Pressure Transducer must be connected to the VCCX2 Controller. The following are the available control options.

Direct Acting Building Pressure Control

- **On/Off Exhaust Fan** — If an On/Off Exhaust Fan is being used, a relay output must be configured for “Exhaust Fan”. This relay will energize whenever the Building Pressure rises above the Building Pressure Setpoint by the Deadband amount. The relay will de-energize when the Building Pressure falls below the Building Pressure Setpoint by the Deadband amount.

- **Exhaust Fan VFD or Modulating Exhaust Damper** — If configured for Modulating Exhaust, a user-adjustable voltage output (AOUT4 – Building Pressure Output) on the VCCX2 Controller will be used to control this fan or damper. An Exhaust Relay can be configured if necessary to enable the fan or damper. Whenever the Building Pressure rises above the Building Pressure Setpoint by the Deadband amount, the Exhaust Fan Relay will energize and the Modulating Signal will activate to control the Building Pressure Setpoint. If the Building Pressure falls below the Building Pressure Setpoint by the Deadband amount, the Modulating Signal will modulate towards 0% as it attempts to maintain the Building Pressure Setpoint. The Exhaust Fan Relay is energized whenever the Modulating Signal is above 0%.

Reverse Acting Building Pressure Control

- **Outdoor Air Damper** — If this option is configured, the VCCX2 will use the user-adjustable Economizer/Outdoor Air Damper output signal (AOUT2 – Economizer Control Signal) to maintain the Building Pressure Setpoint. Whenever the Building Pressure falls below the Building Pressure Setpoint by the Deadband amount, the modulating Economizer Output Signal will modulate the damper open to control to the Building Pressure Setpoint. If the Building Pressure
rises above the Building Pressure Setpoint by the Deadband amount, the damper will modulate towards closed as it attempts to maintain the Building Pressure Setpoint. When this option is selected, no Economizer free cooling or CO₂ IAQ operation will be available.

**NOTE:** If Reverse Acting Building Pressure Control using the Outdoor Air Damper is configured, the Hood On input is ignored and will not drive the Outdoor Air Damper open.

**Supply Fan VFD**—Careful consideration should be made regarding the effects of potential reduced airflow when using this option. Contact AAON if you have questions. If this option is selected, the Supply Fan VFD Output (AOUT1 on the VCCX2) will be used to control the Supply Fan VFD to maintain the Building Pressure Setpoint in similar fashion to the Outdoor Air Damper control described above.

**Exhaust Duct Static Pressure Control of Exhaust Fan**

The VCCX2 Controller can control an exhaust fan based off of exhaust duct static pressure. This sequence will require the use of the VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module which has a modular jack that the Duct Static Pressure Sensor will plug into. The building pressure output will be used to control the exhaust fan for this operation.

A standard pull-through exhaust fan creates negative duct static pressure. Since a duct static pressure sensor reads positive pressure, this sequence requires the tubing for the sensor to be reversed so that the low side is in the exhaust ductwork. So, although the user is actually controlling to a negative pressure, the VCCX2 will be configured to use (and will display) an equivalent positive Exhaust Duct Static Pressure Value and Setpoint. So, if the duct static pressure is below setpoint, the control signal will ramp up.

See the **VCCX2 Controller Operator Interfaces SD Technical Guide** for the Setpoint and Deadband ranges associated with this control. The Control Rate is the same as the Control Rate configured for the Supply Duct Static Pressure control.

**MUA Operation**

- **Occupied Mode**—The VCCX2 will use the normal Cooling and Heating Mode Enable Setpoints (not the Hood On Setpoints) in conjunction with the Outdoor Air (OA) temperature sensor to determine the mode of operation. The Outdoor Air Dewpoint Setpoint will initiate the Dehumidification Mode. See the Cooling, Heating and Dehumidification Modes of Operation sections for those details. The Outdoor Air Damper will be modulated to the Economizer Minimum Damper Position (normally set at 100% for a MUA unit).

- **Unoccupied Mode**—Normally, an MUA unit is off during the Unoccupied Mode. However, if the unit has Return Air, it can be configured to operate as a recirculating Night Setback Controlled unit during Unoccupied Hours. This is accomplished by simply configuring Night Setback Temperature Setpoints (anything other than the default 30°F) on a unit that is also configured for Outdoor Temperature Control (MUA). With this configuration, when the unit goes Unoccupied, it will close the Outdoor Air Damper and begin to use a Space Temperature Sensor in conjunction with the existing Heating and Cooling Setpoints, offset by the Night Setbacks, to make Night Setback calls. If a Space Humidity Sensor is installed, and the unit is configured for Night Humidity control, the VCCX2 Controller will use the Space Humidity Setpoint for unoccupied Dehumidification calls.

**CAV/MUA Dual Mode (Hood On/Off Operation)**

The VCCX2 Controller can be configured as a CAV controller but switch to MUA operation when an exhaust hood is energized. This MUA force mode occurs when a 24 VAC wet contact closure is received on the Hood On binary input on the VCCX2 Controller. Under normal operation (CAV), the unit will operate as a recirculating Space Temperature (and Space Humidity) controlled unit. This sequence should not be used on a VAV unit.

When the Hood On contact is made, the unit will open the Outdoor Air Damper to its full open position. The Heating and Cooling Modes will then be determined by the Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor using the Hood On Outdoor Air Heating and Cooling Setpoints which are used only in Hood On operation. Dehumidification would then be initiated by an Outdoor Dewpoint Setpoint. If using Reverse Building Pressure Control using the Outdoor Air Damper, the Hood On input will not affect the Damper position.

When the Hood On Force Mode is removed, the unit will revert to CAV operation with the Outdoor Damper returning to its minimum position (unless economizer operation is enabled) and with mode control initiated by the Space Temperature and Humidity Sensors.

**Space Temperature Control of High Percentage Outdoor Air Units**

This option allows for Space Temperature control of 100% Outdoor Air MUA Units or units with a high percentage of Outdoor Air (normally 50% or greater). For this application you would configure “Space Temperature w/High Percentage OA” for the Controlling Sensor option. The intent of this sequence is to allow Space Temperature and Humidity control of the unit while preventing the dumping of hot or cold outside air into the space during the Space Vent Mode of operation. If a Return Air Humidity Sensor is available, it can be configured to initiate Dehumidification.
As long as there is a Space Temperature call for Cooling or Heating or if there is a Space Dehumidification call, the unit will remain under Space Control.

If the both the Space Temperature and the Space Humidity are satisfied, before switching to the Space Vent Mode, the controller compares the Outdoor Air Temperature to the Hood On HVAC Setpoints (Hood On MUA Setpoints) to determine if a continued demand for heating or cooling is required to prevent dumping. If there is no demand, the VCCX2 Controller switches to Vent Mode. If the Outdoor Air Temperature is greater than the Hood On HVAC Cooling Setpoint or less than the Hood On HVAC Heating Setpoint, plus the Occupied Deadband, the VCCX2 Controller will continue mechanical cooling or heating operation and stage or modulate it as necessary to maintain the Vent Mode Supply Air Setpoint (Calculated to be halfway between the Space Heating and Cooling Mode Enable Setpoints).

While the unit is under Outdoor Air temperature control, Dehumidification Mode is then initiated based on an Outdoor Air Dewpoint Setpoint with reheat controlling to the Vent Mode Supply Air Setpoint.

Any call for space Cooling, Heating, or Dehumidification will cancel the outdoor operation and return the unit to space control.

**NOTE:** All Minimum Run times must be satisfied before mechanical cooling or heating is de-energized.

### VAV Operation with Supply Air Tempering (VAV Operation with Outdoor Air Temperature Control)

On a VAV unit that may need daytime heating in order to maintain the Cooling Supply Air Setpoint, previous controllers used a Supply Air Tempering sequence with the Supply Air Temperature Sensor configured as the Controlling Sensor. The VCCX2 Controller accomplishes the same result using the Hood-On Outdoor Air (OA) Setpoints to initiate Cooling and Heating.

To utilize this sequence, the HVAC Mode Enable Source must be configured as Supply Air Tempering. Then, configure the Hood On HVAC Setpoints for the OA temperature values that will enable Cooling and Heating. The Hood On Heating Setpoint should be set at or above the OA Temperature, that when mixed with the Return Air (with the economizer at its minimum position), will require Heating in order to achieve the Heating Supply Air Setpoint. The Hood On Cooling Setpoint would be set above that, which will allow a Vent Mode in between.

Then, configure the Cooling and Heating Supply Air Setpoints. While not set at the same value, those would normally both be set at or near 55°F to allow the box heat to keep spaces comfortable.

With this configuration, as the OA Temperature rises above the Hood On Cooling Setpoint, the unit will be in Cooling Mode, controlling to the Cooling Supply Air Setpoint. The economizer can operate as normal for free cooling to maintain the Cooling Supply Air Setpoint.

During the Vent Mode, when the OA Temperature is between the Hood On Cooling and Heating Setpoints, the economizer can modulate if necessary to maintain the Cooling Supply Air Setpoint.

Whenever the OA Temperature falls below the Hood On Heating Setpoint, the unit will be in Heating Mode controlling to the Heating Supply Air Setpoint. The Econozone can still modulate during Heating Mode if the Supply Air Temperature is too warm, and it will control to a setpoint calculated to be 2° above the Heating Supply Air Setpoint. In this way, the Econozone will have time to close to its minimum position before the Supply Air Temperature falls below the Heating Supply Air Setpoint and Heating is initiated.

During Morning Warm-Up, heating will be controlled to the Morning Warm-Up Supply Air Setpoint (see the Morning Warm-Up and Morning Cool-Down Modes of Operation sections for complete details).

In this operation, if Night Setback operation will be initiated by a space sensor connected to the VCCX2 Controller, then the Night Setback Cooling and Heating Offsets will be applied to the normal Occupied HVAC Mode Enable Setpoints (not the Hood On Setpoints). During Night Setback operation, Heating will be controlled to the Morning Warm-Up Supply Air Setpoint.

Finally, configure the VCCX2 for Duct Static Pressure Control (see the Duct Static Pressure Control section for complete details).

### Air to Air Heat Pump Operation

Cooling Mode will operate in the same manner as described in the Cooling section.

A reversing valve relay output can be configured to activate with the first compressor stage in the Heating Mode or the Cooling Mode of operation.

In the Heating Mode, Compressor Heat, Auxiliary Heat, and Emergency Heat can be used to achieve the Active Supply Air Heating Setpoint. Auxiliary Heat can be either a modulating or staged form of heat, or it can be a modulating form of heat followed by staged heat.

When Auxiliary Heat comes on in conjunction with a digital compressor heat stage, the digital compressor will be locked at 100% until the Supply Air Temperature (SAT) rises above the SAT Heating Setpoint plus the Heat Staging Window. At that point, the Auxiliary Heat will stage off (after a stage down delay) and the digital compressor heat will be allowed to modulate.

When the Outdoor Air Temperature (OAT) is below the Heating Lockout but above the OAT Compressor Heating Lockout, Compressor Heat will be used and can be supplemented by Auxiliary Heat.
When the OAT is below the OAT Compressor Heating Lockout, Compressor Heat is locked out. Auxiliary Heat will then be the primary heat and can be supplemented with stage(s) of Emergency Heat (if available). Emergency heat is only available when the OAT is below the OAT Compressor Lockout.

**Heat Pump Standard Defrost Operation**

If using the VCCX2 Controller with an installed Defrost Coil Temperature Switch, a Defrost Cycle is available.

If the compressor(s) are operating in the Heating Mode and the Defrost Coil Temperature Switch closes, the unit will enter the Defrost Mode, provided the user-adjustable Defrost Interval Timer has elapsed since the last Defrost Cycle.

In the Defrost Cycle, the reversing valve signal is switched to the opposite operation, and the compressors are brought to maximum capacity. Auxiliary Heat will be used to attempt to maintain the Heating SAT Setpoint. Emergency Heat cannot be used because it is locked out because the Compressors are on.

The unit will leave the Defrost Mode after 10 minutes have elapsed or the Defrost Coil Temperature Switch opens.

If the unit leaves the compressor heating mode, the Defrost Interval will restart once the unit re-enters the compressor heating mode.

**Heat Pump Adaptive Defrost Operation**

The Adaptive Defrost operation adjusts the time interval (Adaptive Defrost Timer) in between Defrost Mode cycles.

As stated above, the unit will leave the Defrost Mode after 10 minutes have elapsed or the Defrost Coil Temperature Switch opens. If the Defrost Cycle is terminated because the 10 minute timer runs out, this could be an indicator that the unit may need more defrost time. To address this issue, the Adaptive Defrost Timer value will be subtracted from the original Defrost Interval.

If the Defrost Cycle is terminated between the 8th and 9th minute, the Defrost Interval will not be changed.

If the Defrost Cycle is terminated before the 8th minute, this could be an indicator that the unit may need less defrost time. To address this issue, the Adaptive Defrost Timer value will be inversely proportionally added to the original Defrost Interval as the termination time moves from 8 minutes to 0 minutes.

Adaptive Defrost can be disabled by setting the Adaptive Defrost Timer Setpoint to 0.

**Water Source Heat Pump Operation**

Cooling Mode will operate in the same manner as described in the Cooling section.

A reversing valve relay output can be configured to activate with the first compressor stage in the Heating Mode or the Cooling Mode of operation.

In the Heating Mode, Auxiliary Heat can be used with Compressor Heat to achieve the Active Supply Air Heating Setpoint. Auxiliary Heat can be either modulating or staged forms of heat, or it can be a modulating form of heat followed by staged heat.

When Auxiliary Heat comes on in conjunction with a digital compressor heat stage, the digital compressor will be locked at 100% until the Supply Air Temperature (SAT) rises above the SAT Heating Setpoint plus the Heat Staging Window. At that point, the Auxiliary Heat will stage off (after a stage down delay) and the digital compressor heat will be allowed to modulate.

There is no Dehumidification during Heat Mode of a Water Source Heat Pump Unit. There is no Defrost Mode on a Water Source Heat Pump Unit.

The unit can be configured for the percentage of glycol it has. The options are 0%-40% in 5% increments.

**Electronic Expansion Valve (EXV) Operation**

If using EXVs with Bitzer VFD Compressors and the RSMV Module, then a Coil (Suction Line) Temperature Sensor will measure the Coil (Suction Line) Temperature after each Evaporator Coil line for each compressor, and this sensor will be connected to an RSMV Module. This temperature will be used in conjunction with the calculated saturated refrigerant temperature to calculate the Superheat of each evaporator coil. The EXV for each coil will then be controlled to maintain the Superheat Setpoint.

**Head Pressure Control**

The Refrigerant System Module (RSM) can monitor a Head Pressure Transducer and control a Condenser Fan to maintain a Head Pressure Setpoint.

In the Cooling Mode, the Condenser Signal will modulate to maintain the Cooling Head Pressure Setpoint.

In the Dehumidification Mode, the Condenser Output Signal controls to the Reheat Head Pressure Setpoint. High Head Pressure conditions produce the same effects as in the Cooling Mode.

See the appropriate RSM Technical Guide for a more detailed sequence of operation.
Evaporative Condenser Operation

If the unit has been configured for Evaporative Condenser Control and the Outdoor Air Temperature is above the Evaporative/Modulating Condenser Low Ambient Setpoint, the Evaporative Condenser Pump relay will energize to be used as the 1st stage of head pressure control when the compressors are active. Modulating condenser fan control will be the 2nd stage.

If the Outdoor Air Temperature is below the Evaporative/Modulating Condenser Low Ambient Setpoint, the modulating condenser fan will be used as the 1st stage of head pressure control, and the Evaporative Condenser Pump relay will energize as the 2nd stage.

If the head pressure is above the Cooling Head Pressure Setpoint by the Evaporative Head Pressure Deadband Setpoint, the 2nd stage of head pressure control will be enabled. At this level below the cooling head pressure setpoint, the 2nd stage of head pressure control will be disabled.

Sump Heater Operation

The Sump Heater relay activates if the sump temperature is below the Sump Heater Enable Temperature Setpoint.

Sump Drain Enable Operation

If the Sump Temperature is below the Sump Drain Enable Temperature Setpoint for 1 minute, the Sump Pump Drain relay will enable for 1 hour.

Waterside Economizer (WSE) Operation

If the unit is equipped with a Waterside Economizer (WSE), the following describes the operation of the WSE Valve, the WSE Bypass Valve, and the Condenser Valve operation during the different modes.

Unit Off Mode and Unit Vent Mode

The WSE, Bypass, and Condenser Valves will be closed.

Unit Cooling Mode

If in the Cooling Mode, the Entering Water Temperature is below the Entering Air Temperature (measured by the sensor connected to the Outdoor Temperature Sensor input), by the Entering Water Control Deadband amount, the WSE Valve will modulate to maintain the Cooling Supply Air Setpoint. The Bypass and Condenser Valves will remain closed.

If the WSE Valve opens to 100% and cannot maintain the Cooling Supply Air Setpoint, then the unit will enable and stage/modulate compressors to maintain the Cooling Supply Air Setpoint, while the WSE Valve in locked at 100%. The Bypass Valve will remain closed, while the Condenser Valve will modulate to maintain the Head Pressure Setpoint.

If the Outdoor Air Temperature is cooler than the Entering Water Temperature, the WSE Valve will remain closed, and compressor cooling will stage/modulate to maintain the Cooling Supply Air

Unit Heating Mode

The WSE Valve is closed, while the Bypass Valve and Condenser Valves are open.

NOTE: For WSE Bypass Wiring, please see the Refrigerant System Module for Digital Compressors (RSMD) Technical Guide.

Waterside Economizer Flush Cycle

If the Economizer has been closed for 72 hours, a Flush Cycle will be initiated the next time the compressor is activated or at the next 6:00 AM time slot, whichever happens first. During the Flush Cycle, the Economizer Valve will open for 5 minutes and then close again. The 72 hour timer will restart once the Flush Cycle is completed or the Economizer has been activated and has closed again.

Temperature Protection

Temperature Protection is activated when the Supply Air Temperature (SAT) rises above the High Cutoff Temperature (immediate) or drops below the Low Cutoff Temperature (for 10 minutes). Both cutoff setpoints are user-adjustable. This mode shuts off the unit. This mode is cancelled when the SAT falls 5º below the High Cutoff Temperature or rises 5º above the Low Cutoff Temperature.

This mode is cancelled when the SAT drops 5 degrees below the High Cutoff Temperature Setpoint or rises 5 degrees above the Low Temp Cutoff Temperature Setpoint or when the unit changes back into Occupied Operation.

Outdoor Air Lockouts

The compressors are disabled during Cooling Mode when the Outdoor Air Temperature is below the Compressor Cooling Lockout Setpoint.

Mechanical heating is disabled when the Outdoor Air Temperature is above the Heating Lockout Setpoint.

For Air to Air Heat Pumps, the compressors are disabled during Heating Mode when the Outdoor Air Temperature is below the Compressor Heating Lockout Setpoint.

System Broadcasts

You can configure the VCCX2 Controller to broadcast Building Pressure, Outdoor Air Temperature, Outdoor Air Humidity, Space Temperature, Space Humidity, and CO₂ to any VCCX2 Controller that does not have one or more of these sensor(s). A CommLink 5 or MiniLink PD 5 is required to broadcast these values.
Alarm Detection and Reporting

The VCCX2 Controller continuously performs self diagnostics during normal operation to determine if any operating failures have occurred. These failures (alarms) can be reported to a Touch Screen System Manager, a Hand Held Modular Service Tool, or to a computer running Prism 2 software.

The following are the available alarm designations for the VCCX2 Controller:

- Bad SAT Sensor
- Bad RAT Sensor
- Bad OAT Sensor
- Bad Space Sensor
- Bad CO₂ Sensor
- Missing Outdoor CFM Sensor
- Missing Exhaust CFM Sensor
- Missing Supply CFM Sensor
- Missing Return CFM Sensor
- Mechanical Cooling Failure
- Mechanical Heating Failure
- Fan Proving Alarm
- Dirty Filter Alarm
- Emergency Shutdown
- Relay Runtime
- No Economizer Feedback
- Title 24 Economizer Air Temperature Sensor Failure
- Title 24 Economizer Damper Failure
- Title 24 Economizer Excess Outdoor Air
- Title 24 Economizer Not Economizing When It Should
- Title 24 Economizer Economizing, But Shouldn’t
- High Supply Air Temperature Cutoff
- Low Supply Air Temperature Cutoff
- High Control Temperature
- Low Control Temperature
- Preheat Low Temperature
- Missing RSM #1
- Missing RSM #2
- Missing RSM #3
- Missing RSM #4
- Missing PREHEAT-X
- Missing MHGRV-X
- Missing MODGAS-X
- Missing EM1
- Missing 12RLY
- RSM 1 Operating Alarm
- RSM 2 Operating Alarm
- RSM 3 Operating Alarm
- RSM 4 Operating Alarm

Sensor Failure Alarms

Supply Air Temperature Sensor Failure Alarm

The Supply Air Temperature Sensor Failure Alarm is generated when the controller detects an open or short circuit on the Supply Air Temperature Sensor input. Once the alarm is generated, the unit will be completely shut down. If a sensor is properly detected after the unit has alarmed, the alarm will be cleared and the unit will restart operations.

Space Temperature Sensor Failure Alarm

If the Space Sensor is configured as the Controlling Sensor (Mode Enable Sensor) or as the Reset Sensor, and if the controller detects an open or short circuit on the Space Sensor input, then a Space Temperature Sensor Failure Alarm is generated. If the Space Sensor is configured as the Controlling Sensor and the Failure Alarm is generated, the unit will shut down. If the Space Sensor is only configured as a Reset Sensor and the Failure Alarm is generated, the Space Temperature will default to a value half way between the Heating and Cooling Mode Enable Setpoints, and the unit will continue to run.

Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor Failure Alarm

The Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor Failure Alarm is generated when the controller detects an open or short circuit on the Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor input. When this occurs, the Outdoor Air reading will be artificially set to the half point between the Cooling and Heating Lockout Setpoints. This will allow the cooling and the heating to continue operating. If the Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor is the controlling sensor (mode enable sensor), this alarm will also shut down the unit.

Return Air Sensor Failure Alarm

This alarm is generated if the controller is configured to have a Return Air Sensor, but does not detect it.

CO₂ Sensor Failure Alarm

This alarm is generated if the controller is configured to have a CO₂ sensor, but does not detect it. IAQ Mode is disabled when this occurs. If a sensor is properly detected after the unit has alarmed, the alarm will be cleared and the unit will return to CO₂ control.

Airflow Alarms

Outdoor Airflow Sensor Alarm
Supply Airflow Sensor Alarm
Return Airflow Sensor Alarm
Exhaust Airflow Sensor Alarm

If the controller is configured to have any of the above air flow sensors, but the controller does not detect that the sensor is connected, then the applicable alarm will occur. If the sensor is properly detected after the unit has alarmed, the alarm will be cleared.

Missing Expansion Module Alarm

Preheat-X Board Missing
EM1 Expansion Missing
RSM Modules #1 - #4 Missing
Reheate Board Missing
ModGas Board Missing
12 Relay Board Missing

If the controller is configured to have any of the above Expansion Boards (Modules), but the controller does not detect that board, then the applicable alarm will occur. If the board is properly detected after the unit has alarmed, the alarm will be cleared.
MECHANICAL FAILURE ALARMS

MECHANICAL COOLING FAILURE

For units with Fixed Stage Cooling, the Mechanical Cooling Failure Alarm is generated if the Supply Air Temperature fails to rise 5 degrees (within a user-adjustable time period) from the temperature the supply air was at when the heating was activated and the Supply Air Temperature is not within 5 degrees of Setpoint. The alarm will be cleared when the Supply Air Temperature drops the 5 degrees and sets the failure timer back to zero.

On units with variable capacity compressors (utilizing Refrigerant System Modules) this alarm is not generated; instead, the user has to monitor the Compressor Module Alarms for Mechanical Cooling issues. This alarm is also not generated if using a modulating chill water valve.

MECHANICAL HEATING FAILURE

For units with Fixed Stage Heating, the Mechanical Heating Failure Alarm is generated if the Supply Air Temperature fails to rise 5 degrees (within a user-adjustable time period) from the temperature the supply air was at when the cooling was activated and the Supply Air Temperature is not within 5 degrees of Setpoint. The alarm will be cleared when the Supply Air Temperature rises the 5 degrees and sets the failure timer back to zero. If using the Preheat-X Controller, any alarm on that controller will generate this alarm, also. This alarm is not generated if using a modulating hot water valve.

SUPPLY FAN PROOF OF FLOW INTERLOCK ALARM

A Proof of Flow switch provides a 24 VAC wet contact closure when the Supply Fan is operating. If this contact opens while the fan is being called to run, all heating and cooling is disabled, the Outdoor Air Damper closes (if it is not configured for Outdoor Temperature control or Space Control with High Percentage Outdoor Air), and a Fan Proving Alarm is generated. Fan Proving needs to be configured for this alarm to occur. There is a 30 second delay for this alarm.

RETURN/EXHAUST FAN PROVING ALARM

There are configuration options for Return Fan Proving and Exhaust Fan Proving Alarms. If the unit is configured for Return Fan Proving, it is assumed that the Return Fan is wired in parallel with the supply fan relay. In this case, if the supply relay is energized, but the Return/Exhaust Fan Proving binary input on the VCC-X EM1 Module does not see 24 VAC, a Return/Exhaust Fan Proving alarm will occur. If the unit is configured for Building Pressure Control of the Exhaust Fan, if the Exhaust relay is energized, but the Return/Exhaust Fan Proving binary input on the VCC-X EM1 Module does not see 24 VAC, a Return/Exhaust Fan Proving alarm will occur.

DIRTY FILTER ALARM

A differential pressure switch is used to provide a 24 VAC wet contact closure to indicate a dirty filter status. A Dirty Filter Alarm is then generated. Dirty Filter needs to be configured for this alarm to occur.

EMERGENCY SHUTDOWN ALARM

A 24 VAC wet contact input is available to be used when a N.C. Smoke Detector, Firestat, or other shutdown condition occurs. If this contact opens, it will initiate shutdown of the VCCX2 and will generate an alarm condition. If an Occupied relay is configured, it will remain energized.

FAILURE MODE ALARMS

HIGH AND LOW SUPPLY AIR TEMPERATURE ALARMS

If the Supply Air Temperature rises above the user-adjustable High Supply Air Temperature Cutoff Setpoint, heating will be immediately deactivated, and a High Supply Air Temperature Cutoff Alarm will be generated. The fan will continue to run. This mode and alarm will be cancelled if the Supply Air Temperature falls below the High Supply Air Temperature Cutoff Setpoint by 5 degrees.

If the Supply Air Temperature falls below the user-adjustable Low Supply Air Temperature Cutoff Setpoint, all mechanical cooling will be immediately deactivated. If, after 10 minutes, the Supply Air Temperature is still below this setpoint, the fan will be deactivated, outside air damper will close, and a Low Supply Air Temperature Cutoff Alarm will be generated. This mode and alarm will be cancelled if the Supply Air Temperature rises above the Low Supply Air Temperature Cutoff Setpoint by 5 degrees.

HIGH AND LOW SPACE TEMP FAILURE

When the Space Temperature rises above the Cooling Mode Enable Setpoint plus the Control Mode High Alarm Offset setpoint for 30 seconds, the controller will generate a High Control Temp Failure Alarm. When the Space Temperature drops below the Heating Mode Enable Setpoint minus the Control Mode Low Alarm Offset setpoint for 30 seconds, the controller will generate a Low Control Temp Failure Alarm. Both offset setpoints are user-adjustable.

PREHEAT LOW TEMPERATURE

This alarm indicates a Leaving Air Temperature Cutoff Alarm condition which is activated if the Controlling Leaving Air Temperature has dropped below 35°F for more than 2 minutes. The alarm will be disabled if after a fixed delay period the Leaving Air Temperature has risen above 35°F.

RSM MODULE (1-4) OPERATING ALARM

This alarm indicates numerous alarm conditions. Please refer to the individual RSM Technical Guides for details.

TITLE 24 ECONOMIZER ALARMS

ECONOMIZER TEMPERATURE SENSOR FAILURE

Outside Air or Supply Air Temperature Sensor is shorted or missing.

ECONOMIZER NOT ECONOMIZING WHEN IT SHOULD

Economizer is enabled but not following the desired Economizer position commanded.

ECONOMIZER IS ECONOMIZING WHEN IT SHOULD NOT

Economizer is not enabled but the feedback signal indicates a position more open than the minimum.

ECONOMIZER DAMPER NOT MODULATING

Economizer is enabled but not within 10% of desired position within 150 seconds.

ECONOMIZER EXCESS OUTDOOR AIR FILTER

Economizer feedback is lost or Economizer is not following commanded position.
## VCCX2 Controller Trend Logs

### Table 5: VCCX2 Controller Trend Logs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Log Abbreviation (Unit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Date (Day Month)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Time (24 Hr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode of Operation</td>
<td>Mode (Enumerated)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HVAC Mode</td>
<td>HVAC (Enumerated)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space Temperature</td>
<td>Space (°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor Humidity</td>
<td>InRH (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Cooling Setpoint</td>
<td>CSP (°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Heating Setpoint</td>
<td>HSP (°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Air Temperature</td>
<td>SAT (°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Air Setpoint</td>
<td>SATSP (°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coil (Saturation) Temperature Setpoint</td>
<td>CoilSP (°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Air Temperature</td>
<td>RAT (°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Air Humidity</td>
<td>RA RH (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Air Temperature</td>
<td>OAT (°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Air Humidity</td>
<td>OA RH (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Air Wetbulb</td>
<td>OA WB (°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Air Dewpoint</td>
<td>OA DP (°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Dioxide</td>
<td>CO2 (PPM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Airflow CFM</td>
<td>OACFM (kCFM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Airflow CFM</td>
<td>SACFM (kCFM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Airflow CFM</td>
<td>RACFM (kCFM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust Airflow CFM</td>
<td>EXCFM (kCFM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Pressure</td>
<td>BldPr (WG”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duct Static Pressure</td>
<td>Static (WG”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHGRV Valve Position</td>
<td>ReHeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODGAS Valve Position</td>
<td>ModGas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Fan Speed VFD Signal</td>
<td>FanVFD (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economizer Position</td>
<td>Econo (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulating Heat Signal</td>
<td>ModHeat (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Pressure Relief VFD Signal</td>
<td>Relief (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulating Cooling Signal</td>
<td>ModCool (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor Alarms</td>
<td>AlrmGrp1 (Bit String)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Alarms</td>
<td>AlrmGrp2 (Bit String)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Limit &amp; Sump Drain Alarms</td>
<td>AlrmGrp3 (Bit String)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing Module Alarms</td>
<td>AlrmGrp4 (Bit String)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigeration Module Alarms</td>
<td>AlrmGrp5 (Bit String)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binary Inputs Status</td>
<td>Bin IN (Bit String)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relays Status of VCCX2 &amp; EM1 Module</td>
<td>Main Rly (Bit String)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relays Status of 12 Relay Expansion Module</td>
<td>Exp Rly (Bit String)*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Bit String and Enumeration Value information and interpretation is explained in the paragraphs and tables at the end of this section.

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### Table 5: VCCX2 Controller Trend Logs, continued
RSM Trend Logs

There can be as many as four Refrigerant System Modules (RSMs) on a unit, with each RSM controlling up to two compressors and condensers. These can be referred to as modules 1, 2, 3, and 4 or as modules A, B, C, and D. Various items in the trend logs can refer to different modules and different compressor/condensers on each module. For instance, 1A1 Stat refers to the status of Module 1/Compressor 1. 2B2 would refer to Module 2/Compressor 2. 4D1 would be Module 4/Compressor 1. Likewise, 1SucTmp1 refers to the suction (saturation) temperature of Module 1/Compressor 1, while 3SucTmp2 refers to the suction (saturation) temperature of Module 3/Compressor 2. Several trend log items will use this pattern to identify the status of values related to certain modules and the compressors or condensers on those modules.

RSM Module Trend Logs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Log Abbreviation (Unit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compressor A1 Status</td>
<td>1A1Stat (Bit String)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressor A2 Status</td>
<td>1A2Stat (Bit String)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressor A1 Modulating Position</td>
<td>1Comp1 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressor A2 Modulating Position</td>
<td>1Comp2 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser A1 Modulating Position</td>
<td>1Cond1 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser A2 Modulating Position</td>
<td>1Cond2 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Expansion Valve</td>
<td>1EXV1 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Expansion Valve</td>
<td>1EXV2 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser A1 Expansion Valve</td>
<td>1EXV3 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser A2 Expansion Valve</td>
<td>1EXV4 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Head Pressure</td>
<td>1HeadPr1 (PSI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Head Pressure</td>
<td>1HeadPr2 (PSI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Suction Pressure</td>
<td>1SucPr1 (PSI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Suction Pressure</td>
<td>1SucPr2 (PSI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Saturation Temperature</td>
<td>1SucTmp1 (°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Saturation Temperature</td>
<td>1SucTmp2 (°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td>1CoilTmp1 (°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td>1CoilTmp2 (°F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Bit String and Enumerated Value information and interpretation is explained in the paragraphs and tables at the end of this section.

Table 6: RSM Module Trend Logs, continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Unoccupied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Occupied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Push Button Override Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vent Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cooling Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Heating Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vent Dehumidify Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cool Dehumidify Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Heat Dehumidify Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Warm-up Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Fan Purge Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Defrost Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Push Button Override Active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: Trend Log Enumerated Values
Trend Log Bit String Decoding

Bit String values allow the manipulation of binary data in useful ways. For instance, a single trend log item may need to represent multiple simultaneous true conditions. An example would be a trend log item indicating what binary inputs are currently active, what relays are currently active, or what alarms are currently active. A single bit string value can be decoded to determine which multiple conditions might be simultaneously true. This section is not intended to be a full explanation of how bit strings work, but just to explain how to decode the VCCX2 trend log items that are indicated as being bit string values.

Example
Binary Inputs Bit String Values

0 = No Binary Inputs Active
1 = Fan Proving
2 = Dirty Filter
4 = Hood On/Off
8 = Remote Occupied
16 = Remote Cooling
32 = Remote Heating
64 = Remote Dehumidification
128 = Emergency Shutdown

If the trend log bit string value was 22 for Binary Inputs, you first identify the highest value shown above that can be subtracted from 22. That would be 16 (Remote Cooling). So, the Remote Cooling binary input is currently active. From the remainder of 6 (22 - 16 = 6) you then subtract out the next highest possible number. That would be 4 = Hood On/Off. So, the Hood On/Off binary input is also currently active. From the remainder of 2 (6 - 4 = 2) you subtract out the next highest possible number which is 2 = Dirty Filter. So, the Dirty Filter binary input is also currently active. There is no remainder (2 - 2 = 0), so there are no more inputs that are active. From the one value of 22 you are able to determine that three binary inputs were active when that trend item was recorded.

With a value of 86, you would have started with 64 = Remote Dehumidification. This would have left a remainder of 22 (86 - 64 = 22) and you would then continue on to get the same three additional binary inputs in the previous paragraph.

With any trend log value that is designated to be a bit string value you simply identify from the trend log section in this technical guide what the bit string values are for each status condition and perform the same calculation.

The table that follows provides the Bits, values and descriptions for the various points on the VCCX2 Controller and associated modules.

### VCCX2 TREND LOG BIT STRINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Bit Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Group 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bad Supply Sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bad Return Sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bad Space Sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bad CO2 Sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 16</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Bad Building Pressure Sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 32</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Bad Outdoor Airflow Sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 64</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>Bad Exhaust Airflow Sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 128</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>Bad Supply Air Flow Sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 256</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>Bad Return Airflow Sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 512</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>Missing Space Humidity Sensor Reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Group 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mechanical Cooling Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mechanical Heating Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dirty Filter Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Emergency Shutdown Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 16</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Relay Run Time Notification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 32</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Bad Economizer Feedback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 64</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>Title 24 Failure Mode A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 128</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>Title 24 Failure Mode B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 256</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>Title 24 Failure Mode C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 512</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>Title 24 Failure Mode D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 1024</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>Title 24 Failure Mode E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Group 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>High Supply Air Temperature Cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Low Supply Air Temperature Cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>High Control Temperature Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Low Control Temperature Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 16</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Preheater Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 32</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sump Drain Alarm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8: Trend Log Bit Strings
### VCCX2 TREND LOG BIT STRINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alarm Group 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Missing Refrigeration Module 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Missing Refrigeration Module 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Missing Refrigeration Module 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Missing Refrigeration Module 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Missing Preheater Module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Missing MHGRH Module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Missing MODGAS Module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Missing 12 Relay Expansion Module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alarm Group 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Refrigeration Module #1 Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Refrigeration Module #2 Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Refrigeration Module #3 Alarm</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Refrigeration Module #4 Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bin IN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Fan Proving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dirty Filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hood On/Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Remote Occupied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Remote Cooling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Remote Heating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Remote Dehum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Emergency Shutdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MainRly</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Supply Fan Relay #1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>VCCX2 Relay #2 Configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>VCCX2 Relay #3 Configurable</td>
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<td>VCCX2 Relay #4 Configurable</td>
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<td>VCCX2 Relay #5 Configurable</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>VCCX2 Relay #6 Configurable</td>
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<td>VCCX2 Relay #7 Configurable</td>
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<td>VCCX2 Relay #8 Configurable</td>
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<td>256</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>EM1 Relay #1 Configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>EM1 Relay #2 Configurable</td>
</tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>EM1 Relay #3 Configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>EM1 Relay #4 Configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>EM1 Relay #5 Configurable</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ExpRly</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12 Relay Exp Relay #1 Configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12 Relay Exp Relay #2 Configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12 Relay Exp Relay #3 Configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12 Relay Exp Relay #4 Configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12 Relay Exp Relay #5 Configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12 Relay Exp Relay #6 Configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12 Relay Exp Relay #7 Configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12 Relay Exp Relay #8 Configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12 Relay Exp Relay #9 Configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12 Relay Exp Relay #10 Configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12 Relay Exp Relay #11 Configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12 Relay Exp Relay #12 Configurable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1A1Stat</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>System On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1A2Stat</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Active Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2A1Stat</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2A2Stat</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Forced On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3A1Stat</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Forced Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3A2Stat</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Outdoor Air Lockout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4A1Stat</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>System Not Used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4A2Stat</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Min Run Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Min Off Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Defrost Mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8: Trend Log Bit Strings, continued
The VCCX2 Controller is equipped with LEDs that can be used to verify operation and perform troubleshooting. There are LEDs for communication, operation modes, and diagnostic codes. The VCCX2 Controller has 26 LEDs—10 used for operation & status, 8 used for relays, and 8 used for binary inputs. See Figure 43, page 83 for the LED locations. The LEDs associated with these inputs and outputs allow you to see what is active without using a voltmeter. The LEDs and their uses are as follows:

**Operation LEDs - Factory Troubleshooting**
- **POWER** - This green LED will light up to indicate that 24 V AC power has been applied to the controller.
- **APP HB** - This green LED will light up and blink continuously to indicate the application software is working properly.
- **OS HB** - This green LED will light up and blink continuously to indicate the operating system is working properly.
- **WDOG** - This green LED will light up and stay lit to indicate the operating system is working properly.

**Diagnostic LEDs**
- **ALARM** - This red LED is a diagnostic blink code LED. It will light up and stay lit when there is an alarm present. The type of alarm will display on the LCD display.
- **STATUS 1** - This red LED is a diagnostic blink code LED. Under normal operation, it should not be blinking. If the LED is blinking non-stop along with Status 2 LED, the controller is resetting factory defaults.
- **STATUS 2** - This red LED is a diagnostic blink code LED. If the software is running, this LED should blink at a rate of 1 blink every 10 seconds. If there is an override, the LED will blink 2 times every 10 seconds. And finally, if one of the outputs is in force mode, the LED will blink 3 times every 10 seconds.

**Communication LEDs**
- **EBUS** - This yellow LED will blink to signal E-BUS communications.
- **LOOP COMM** - This yellow LED will light up and blink continuously to indicate the VCCX2 Controller is communicating.
- **BACNET** - This yellow LED will light up and blink continuously to indicate BACnet® communications.

**Relay LEDs**
- **RLY1** - This green LED will light up when the Supply Fan is enabled and will stay lit as long as the Supply Fan is active.
- **RLY2** - **RLY8** - These green LEDs will light up when the relays are enabled and will stay lit as long as they are active.

**Binary Input LEDs**
- **BIN1** - This green LED will light up when the Proof of Flow contact is closed.
- **BIN2** - This green LED will light up when the Dirty Filter switch is closed.
- **BIN3** - This green LED will light up when the Hood On/Off switch is closed.
- **BIN4** - This green LED will light up when the Remote Occupied contact is closed.
- **BIN5** - This green LED will light up when the Remote Cooling contact is closed.
- **BIN6** - This green LED will light up when the Remote Heating switch is closed.
- **BIN7** - This green LED will light up when the Remote Dehumidification switch is closed.
- **BIN8** - This green LED will light up when the Emergency Shutdown contact is closed.

**VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module LEDs**
The VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module is equipped with 4 LEDs that can be used as very powerful troubleshooting tools. See Figure 44, page 83 for LED locations. The LEDs and their uses are as follows:
- **PWR** - This LED will light up to indicate that 24 V AC power has been applied to the controller.
- **ALARM** - If the module does not receive communications for more than 1 minute, this LED will light up, the relays will turn off, and the Analog Outputs will go to 0 VDC.
- **STAT** - If the software is running, this LED should blink at a rate of 1 blink per second.
- **COMM** - Every time the module receives a valid E-BUS request from the VCCX2 Controller, this LED will blink on and then off, signifying that it received a valid request and responded.

**Binary Input LEDs**
- **BIN1** - This green LED will light up when the Return/Exhaust Proof of Flow contact is closed.

**RSM LEDs**
The RSM LEDs are described in the RSM Technical Guides.
Figure 43: VCCX2 Controller LED Locations

Figure 44: VCC-X EM1 Expansion Module LED Locations
Thermistor Sensor Testing Instructions

Use the resistance column to check the thermistor sensor while disconnected from the controllers (not powered).

Use the voltage column to check sensors while connected to powered controllers. Read voltage with meter set on DC volts. Place the “-” (minus) lead on GND terminal and the “+” (plus) lead on the sensor input terminal being investigated.

If the voltage is above 4.88 VDC, then the sensor or wiring is “open.” If the voltage is less than 0.05 VDC, then the sensor or wiring is shorted.
Duct Static Pressure Sensor Testing

The table below is used to troubleshoot the Duct Static Pressure Sensors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pressure @ Sensor (&quot; W.C.)</th>
<th>Voltage @ Input (VDC)</th>
<th>Pressure @ Sensor (&quot; W.C.)</th>
<th>Voltage @ Input (VDC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>2.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>2.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>2.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>2.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>2.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>2.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>2.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>3.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>3.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>3.45</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.45</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>3.53</td>
</tr>
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<td>1.60</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>3.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>3.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>3.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>3.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>3.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>4.70</td>
<td>4.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>4.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>4.90</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10: Duct Static Pressure/Voltage for Duct Static Pressure Sensors

Building Pressure Sensor Testing

The table below is used to troubleshoot the Building Pressure Sensors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pressure @ Sensor (&quot; W.C.)</th>
<th>Voltage @ Input (VDC)</th>
<th>Pressure @ Sensor (&quot; W.C.)</th>
<th>Voltage @ Input (VDC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-0.25</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.24</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.23</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.22</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.21</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.20</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.19</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.18</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.17</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.16</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.15</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.14</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>3.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>-0.13</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>3.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.12</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.11</td>
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<td>0.15</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.10</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>4.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.09</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>4.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.08</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>4.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.07</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>4.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.06</td>
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<td>0.20</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.05</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>4.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.04</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>4.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.03</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>4.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.02</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.01</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11: Building Static Pressure/Voltage for Building Pressure Sensors

Duct Static Pressure Sensor Testing Instructions

Use the voltage column to check the Duct Static Pressure Sensor while connected to powered controllers. Read voltage with meter set on DC volts. Place the “-” (minus) lead on the GND terminal and the “+” (plus) lead on the right side of the resistor labeled R85. Be sure to replace the jumper after checking.

Building Pressure Sensor Testing Instructions

Use the voltage column to check the Building Static Pressure Sensor while connected to a powered expansion module. Read voltage with meter set on DC volts. Place the “-” (minus) lead on terminal labeled GND and the “+” lead on terminal AI5 on the VCCX2 Controller.
System Configurations

System Configuration Options

The VCCX2 Controller can be used as a Stand-Alone System (one VCCX2 Controller only), connected together on an Interconnected System (multiple VCCX2 Controllers only) or connected together on a Network System (multiple VCCX2 Controllers, VAV/Zone Controllers, or Add-On Controllers) to form a complete Controls System that can be programmed and monitored with one or more of the available Operator Interfaces.

Operator Interfaces

The Operator Interfaces are designed to provide for programming and monitoring of VCCX2 Controller(s) and/or any VAV/Zone or Add-on Controller(s) connected to your System. See Figure 45, below. The available Operator Interfaces are as follows:

- Modular Service Tool SD
- Modular System Manager SD
- System Manager TS-L (Touch Screen - Limited Access)
- PC with Prism 2 & CommLink 5

You can use any one of these interfaces or all of them on the same VCCX2 Control System.

Stand-Alone System

The Stand-Alone System is used when you have a single VCCX2 Controller only. Programming and status monitoring are accomplished by selecting and installing one or more of the Operator Interfaces.

See Figure 46, page 87 for a Typical Stand-Alone System Layout diagram.

Interconnected System

The Interconnected System is used when you have multiple VCCX2 Controllers on your job. With this system, you simply connect the controllers together using AAON communications wire or 18-gauge, 2-conductor twisted pair with shield wire (Belden #82760 or equivalent). This allows for all controllers that are connected on the communications loop to be programmed and monitored from one or more of the available Operator Interfaces connected on the communications loop.

See Figure 47, page 88 for a Typical Interconnected System Layout diagram.

Networked System

If you have 1 to 59 VCCX2 Controllers that require information sharing, simply connect the controllers together using AAON communications wire or 18-gauge, 2-conductor twisted pair with shield wire (Belden #82760 or equivalent). The Networked Single Loop System requires that either a MiniLink PD communication interface and/or CommLink communication interface are purchased and wired into the communications loop in a similar manner to the VCCX2 Controllers.

The Networked Multiple Loop system is used when you have more than 59 VCCX2 Controllers and/or are using multiple VCCX2 Controllers that are connected to VAV/Zone controllers. These groups of controllers are broken up into multiple “Local Loops” that connect to each other via the “Network Loop.” Each individual MiniLink PD handles its specific local loop’s communications requirements. The CommLink communications interface handles all the communications between the individual MiniLink PDs to form the network loop. Up to 60 local loops can be connected together with this configuration. This provides the capability for over 3500 controllers to be networked together.

See Figure 48, page 89 for a Typical Networked Single Loop System Layout diagram.
Figure 46: Typical Stand-Alone System Layout
Figure 47: Typical Interconnected System Layout
Figure 48: Typical Networked Single Loop System Layout
APPENDIX B - VCCX2 LCD SCREENS

Navigation Keys

LCD Display Screen & Navigation Keys

The LCD display screens and buttons allow you to view status and alarms, enable force modes, and make BACnet® configuration changes. See Figure 49, below and refer to Table 12 for Navigation Key functions. The keys also have editing functions. Refer to Table 13 for Editing functions.

Figure 49: LCD Display and Navigation/Editing Keys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAVIGATION KEY</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MENU</td>
<td>Use the MENU key to move through screens within Main Menu categories and return to the Main Menu while at other screens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UP</td>
<td>Use this key to adjust setpoints and change configurations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>Use this key to adjust setpoints and change configurations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTER</td>
<td>Use the ENTER key to navigate through the Main Menu Screen categories.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12: Navigation Key Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDITING KEY</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UP or DOWN</td>
<td>Use the UP or DOWN key to enter editing mode on a user-adjustable screen. Edit Mode is indicated by the underscore appearing on the screen. NOTE: Entering Edit Mode will also adjust the value up one (UP key) or down one (DOWN key), so you may have to readjust the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTER</td>
<td>Use the ENTER key to move through the digits in the screen when editing a numeric value. An extended press of the ENTER key saves your edits no matter the location of the editing cursor within the digits. Press the ENTER key to save a non-numeric value - such as Hi Speed Network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENU</td>
<td>The MENU key cancels editing when in Edit Mode. The screen you were editing will return to its original value and the underscore will disappear. A second press of the MENU key will return you to the Main Menu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13: Editing Key Functions
Main Screens Map

Refer to the following map when navigating through the Main Screens. The first screen is an initialization screen. To scroll through the rest of the screens, press the <MENU> button.

- Press M to go to Settings Screen.
- Press M to go to the Status Screen.
- Press M to go to the Alarms Screen.
- Press M to scroll through Status Screens.
- Press M to scroll through Alarms.
- Press to scroll through Alarms.
- Press M to go to the Output Override Screen.
- Press M to return to the first Main Menu Screen.

NOTE: This screen is for Factory Use Only.
Settings Screens

Refer to the following map when navigating through the Settings Screens. From the Settings Screen, press <ENTER> to scroll through the screens.

- **DEVICEID**
  - XXXXXXX
  - BACnet® - CURRENT DEVICE ID
  - A Device ID of up to 7 digits can be entered.
  - The <ENTER> key moves the cursor between the digit fields starting with the ones field. Once the cursor is under a field, use the <UP> & <DOWN> arrow keys to select a number between 0 and 9.

- **MSTP Baud**
  - 38400
  - BACnet® - CURRENT BAUD RATE
  - 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 76800. Default is 38400.

- **MAC Addr**
  - 0 TO 127
  - BACnet® - CURRENT MAC ADDRESS
  - Valid range is 0 to 127. Default is 1.
  - The <ENTER> key moves the cursor between the digit fields starting with the ones field. Once the cursor is under a field, use the <UP> & <DOWN> arrow keys to select a number between 0 and 9.

- **Unit ID#**
  - Addr #1-59
  - UNIT ADDRESS
  - Unit address. Valid range is 1-59. Default is 59.

- **485 Baud**
  - Lo-Speed or Hi-Speed
  - BAUD RATE SPEED
  - 485 baud rate speed. Valid range is Lo-Speed or Hi-Speed. Default is Hi-Speed.

- **E-BUS COMMUNICATIONS**
  - Hi Speed or Lo Speed. Default is Hi Speed.
Status Screens

Refer to the following map when navigating through the Status Screens. From the Status Screen, press <ENTER> to scroll through the screens.

OPERATION MODE
This screen displays the current mode of operation. Options are:
- UNOCCUPY (Unoccupied)
- OCCUPIED
- OVERRIDE
- HOL UNOC (Holiday Unoccupied)
- HOL OCC (Holiday Occupied)
- FRC OCC (Force Occupied)
- FRC UNOC (Force Unoccupied)
- REM OCC (Remote Occupied)
- ZONE HEAT
- ZONE COOL
- ZONE OVR (Zone Override)

HVAC MODE
This screen displays the current HVAC Mode. Options are:
- OFF MODE
- VENT MODE
- COOL MODE
- HEAT MODE
- VENT RH
- COOL RH
- HEAT RH
- WARMUP
- PURGE
- DEFROST
- COOLDOWN

SPACE HUMIDITY
0.00% - 100%

SUPPLY AIR TEMPERATURE
40°F to 200°F or 5°C to 93°C.

RETURN AIR TEMPERATURE
40°F to 200°F or 5°C to 93°C.

OUTDOOR AIR TEMPERATURE
40°F to 200°F or 5°C to 93°C.

OUTDOOR AIR HUMIDITY
Alarm Screens

If there are no Alarms, the Alarm Screen will display “No Alarms.” If there are alarms present, the screen will display, “Alarms.” You can press <ENTER> to scroll through the alarms or you can let the alarms automatically scroll on the screen. For alarm definitions and troubleshooting, see pages 76-77.

The screen will display the alarms as follows:

No Alarms

SAT SENSOR
Supply Air Temperature Sensor Failure Alarm

RAT SENSOR
Return Air Temperature Sensor Failure Alarm

OAT SENSOR
Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor Failure Alarm

SPC SENSOR
Space Temperature Sensor Failure Alarm

CO2 SENSOR
CO₂ Sensor Failure Alarm

BLDG PRES SENSOR
Building Pressure Sensor Failure Alarm

OA CFM SENSOR
Outdoor Airflow Alarm

EX CFM SENSOR
Exhaust Airflow Alarm

SA CFM SENSOR
Supply Airflow Alarm

RA CFM SENSOR
Return Airflow Alarm

COOLING FAILURE
Mechanical Cooling Failure Alarm

HEATING FAILURE
Mechanical Heating Failure Alarm

FAN POF FAILURE
Proof of Flow Interlock Alarm

DIRTY FILTER
Dirty Filter Alarm

EMERG SHUTDOWN
Emergency Shutdown Alarm

ECONO FAILURE
Title 24 Economizer Alarms

HI SAT ALARM
High Supply Temperature Cutoff Alarm

LO SAT ALARM
Low Supply Temperature Cutoff Alarm

CONTROL TEMP HI
High Control Temperature Failure

CONTROL TEMP LO
Low Control Temperature Failure

REHEAT ALARM
Reheat Board Missing Alarm

MODGAS ALARM
MODGAS Board Missing Alarm

PREHEAT ALARM
PREHEAT Board Missing Alarm

MODULE 1 ALARM
Refrigerant Module #1 Operating Alarm

MODULE 2 ALARM
Refrigerant Module #2 Operating Alarm

MODULE 3 ALARM
Refrigerant Module #3 Operating Alarm

MODULE 4 ALARM
Refrigerant Module #4 Operating Alarm

EM1 MISSING
Missing Expansion Module Alarm

12 RELAY MISSING
Missing E-BUS 12-Relay Module Alarm

UNKNOWN ALARM
This screen should never display. But if it does, it means the controller doesn’t know what the alarm is.
Output Override Screens

Refer to the following map when navigating through the Output Override Screens. From the Output Override Screen, press <ENTER>.

### Output Override Screen

#### VCCX2 CONTROLLER RELAYS 1-8
Press the <UP> button to change the value. Default is AUTO.

- **Relay #1-8**
  - ON, OFF, AUTO

#### Fan VFD
-1.0, 0.0-10.0 vdc

- **SUPPLY FAN VFD**
  - 0.0 to 10.0 = Active Force Mode.
  - Press the <UP> and <DOWN> buttons to increase and decrease the value. Default is -1.0 = AUTO.

#### OA Dampr
-1.0, 0.0-10.0 vdc

- **OUTDOOR AIR DAMPER VFD**
  - 0.0 to 10.0 = Active Force Mode.
  - Press the <UP> and <DOWN> buttons to increase and decrease the value. Default is -1.0 = AUTO.

#### Mod Heat
-1.0, 0.0-10.0 vdc

- **MODULATING HEATING**
  - 0.0 to 10.0 = Active Force Mode.
  - Press the <UP> and <DOWN> buttons to increase and decrease the value. Default is -1.0 = AUTO.

#### RA Dampr
-1.0, 0.0-10.0 vdc

- **RETURN AIR DAMPER**
  - 0.0 to 10.0 = Active Force Mode.
  - Press the <UP> and <DOWN> buttons to increase and decrease the value. Default is -1.0 = AUTO.

#### RA Bypas
-1.0, 0.0-10.0 vdc

- **RETURN AIR BYPASS**
  - 0.0 to 10.0 = Active Force Mode.
  - Press the <UP> and <DOWN> buttons to increase and decrease the value. Default is -1.0 = AUTO.

#### Exhaust
-1.0, 0.0-10.0 vdc

- **EXHAUST FAN**
  - 0.0 to 10.0 = Active Force Mode.
  - Press the <UP> and <DOWN> buttons to increase and decrease the value. Default is -1.0 = AUTO.

#### Mod Cool
-1.0, 0.0-10.0 vdc

- **MODULATING COOLING**
  - 0.0 to 10.0 = Active Force Mode.
  - Press the <UP> and <DOWN> buttons to increase and decrease the value. Default is -1.0 = AUTO.
Air Balance Screens

Refer to the following map when navigating through the Air Balance Screens. From the Air Balance Screen, press <ENTER>.

- **Max Fan**: 10.0 vdc
  - Maximum Fan Voltage: 0.0 to 10.0 vdc
  - Press the <UP> and <DOWN> buttons to increase and decrease the value. Default is 10.0.

- **Min Fan**: 0.0 vdc
  - Minimum Fan Voltage: 0.0 to 10.0 vdc
  - Press the <UP> and <DOWN> buttons to increase and decrease the value. Default is 0.0.

- **Max Exh**: 10.0 vdc
  - Maximum Exhaust Voltage: 0.0 to 10.0 vdc
  - Press the <UP> and <DOWN> buttons to increase and decrease the value. Default is 10.0.

- **Min Exh**: 10.0 vdc
  - Minimum Exhaust Voltage: 0.0 to 10.0 vdc
  - Press the <UP> and <DOWN> buttons to increase and decrease the value. Default is 10.0.
Programming Note:
Use Settings Menu In LCD Display To Program The BACnet® Settings.

Typical Terminal Blocks. All Wiring To Be R+ To R+, SH (G) To SH (G) & T- To T-.

Size Transformer For Correct Total Load. VCCX2 Controller = 15 VA

Wiring Notes:
1.) All wiring to be in accordance with local and national electrical codes and specifications.
2.) All communication wiring to be 18 gauge minimum, 2 conductor twisted pair with shield. Use Belden #82760 or equivalent.
### VCCX2 BACnet® Parameters

**NOTE:** Objects labeled AI and BI are read-only. Objects labeled AV are read/writeable. The only Sensor values that can be written to are AV points 72 & 73 and 76 through 79.

![BACnet® Properties for the VCCX2 Controller](image)

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<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Software Version</td>
<td>AI: 1</td>
<td>Current version of the software in the unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Mode</td>
<td>AI: 2</td>
<td>Configured unit application.</td>
<td>See Control Mode Bits on page 110.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Status</td>
<td>AI: 3</td>
<td>Current Occupied/Unoccupied Status.</td>
<td>See Control Status Bits on page 110.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hvac Mode</td>
<td>AI: 4</td>
<td>Current operational status.</td>
<td>See HVAC Mode Bits on page 110.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 5</td>
<td>Current value of the Control Temperature Sensor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Cooling Setpoint</td>
<td>AI: 6</td>
<td>Cooling Mode Enable Setpoint Mirror (adjusted by the Space Sensor Slide adjustment and/or Night Setback offsets.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Heating Setpoint</td>
<td>AI: 7</td>
<td>Heating Mode Enable Setpoint Mirror (adjusted by the Space Sensor Slide adjustment and/or Night Setback offsets.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor Slide Adjust Effect</td>
<td>AI: 8</td>
<td>Amount of Current Sensor Slide Offset</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Air Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 9</td>
<td>Current value of the Supply Air Temperature sensor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Air Setpoint</td>
<td>AI: 10</td>
<td>Current SAT Cooling or Heating Setpoint if there is no reset source; Current calculated SAT setpoint with Reset Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controlling Coil Temp Setpoint</td>
<td>AI: 11</td>
<td>This is the current calculated Coil Suction Temperature target during Dehumidification Mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space Humidity</td>
<td>AI: 13</td>
<td>Current value of the Space Humidity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Air Humidity</td>
<td>AI: 15</td>
<td>Current value of the Return Air Humidity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Air Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 16</td>
<td>Current value of the Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Air Humidity</td>
<td>AI: 17</td>
<td>Current value of the Outdoor Humidity Sensor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Air Wetbulb</td>
<td>AI: 18</td>
<td>Current calculated Outdoor Wetbulb Temperature.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Air Dewpoint</td>
<td>AI: 19</td>
<td>Current Calculated Outdoor Air Dewpoint Temperature.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Air Setpoint Reset Voltage</td>
<td>AI: 20</td>
<td>Supply Air Temp Setpoint Reset Input Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duct Static Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 21</td>
<td>Current Duct Static Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duct Static Control Signal</td>
<td>AI: 22</td>
<td>Current Duct Static Control Signal (Fan VFD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 23</td>
<td>Current value of the Building Pressure Sensor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Pressure Control Signal</td>
<td>AI: 24</td>
<td>Current Building Pressure Control Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Airflow</td>
<td>AI: 25</td>
<td>Current Outdoor Airflow Measurement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Airflow</td>
<td>AI: 26</td>
<td>Current Supply Airflow Measurement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Airflow</td>
<td>AI: 27</td>
<td>Current Return Airflow Measurement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust Airflow</td>
<td>AI: 28</td>
<td>Current Exhaust Airflow Measurement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Dioxide</td>
<td>AI: 29</td>
<td>Current Indoor CO2 Level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desired Economizer Position</td>
<td>AI: 30</td>
<td>Current Modulating Signal to the Economizer Damper.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economizer Feedback Position</td>
<td>AI: 31</td>
<td>Title 24 current position of feedback from Economizer actuator.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Damper Position</td>
<td>AI: 32</td>
<td>Current Signal to the Return Air Damper if using Return Air Bypass.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Bypass Position</td>
<td>AI: 33</td>
<td>Current Signal to the Return Air Bypass Damper if using Return Air Bypass.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulating Cooling Position</td>
<td>AI: 34</td>
<td>Current percentage of the Modulating Chilled Water Signal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
### BACnet® Properties for the VCCX2 Controller

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<tr>
<td>Modulating Heat Position</td>
<td>AI: 35</td>
<td>Current percentage of the Modulating Heating signal (Hot Water or SCR heat).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preheater Leaving Air Temp #1</td>
<td>AI: 36</td>
<td>Current Preheater Leaving Air Temperature #1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preheater Leaving Air Temp #2</td>
<td>AI: 37</td>
<td>Current Preheater Leaving Air Temperature #2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preheater Entering Air Temp</td>
<td>AI: 38</td>
<td>Current Entering Air Temp for Preheater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preheater Setpoint Reset Voltage</td>
<td>AI: 39</td>
<td>Current Voltage Reset Input Value for Preheater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preheater SCR Output Signal</td>
<td>AI: 40</td>
<td>Current Modulating Heat Signal for Preheater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preheater PWM Output Signal</td>
<td>AI: 41</td>
<td>Current PWM Output Signal for Preheater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod Hot Gas Reheat Valve Position</td>
<td>AI: 42</td>
<td>Current position of MHGRV Modulating Hot Gas Reheat Valve.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod Gas Heat Valve Position</td>
<td>AI: 43</td>
<td>Current position of MODGAS Modulating Gas Valve Control.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Compressor Signal</td>
<td>AI: 44</td>
<td>Current Compressor A1 Modulating Cooling Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Compressor Signal</td>
<td>AI: 45</td>
<td>Current Compressor A2 Modulating Cooling Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Condenser Signal</td>
<td>AI: 46</td>
<td>Current A1 Condenser Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Condenser Signal</td>
<td>AI: 47</td>
<td>Current A2 Condenser Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Suction Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 48</td>
<td>Current Compressor A1 Suction Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Suction Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 49</td>
<td>Current Compressor A2 Suction Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Head Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 50</td>
<td>Current Compressor A1 Head Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Head Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 51</td>
<td>Current Compressor A2 Head Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Saturation Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 52</td>
<td>Current Compressor A1 Coil Saturation Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Saturation Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 53</td>
<td>Current Compressor A2 Coil Saturation Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 54</td>
<td>Current Compressor A1 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 55</td>
<td>Current Compressor A2 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Condenser Setting Temp</td>
<td>AI: 56</td>
<td>Current Compressor A1 Suction Line Temperature (Heat Pump)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Condenser Setting Temp</td>
<td>AI: 57</td>
<td>Current Compressor A2 Suction Line Temperature (Heat Pump)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser A1 Suction Temp</td>
<td>AI: 58</td>
<td>Current Compressor A1 Suction Line Temperature (Heat Pump)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser A2 Suction Temp</td>
<td>AI: 59</td>
<td>Current Compressor A2 Suction Line Temperature (Heat Pump)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser A1 Superheat Temp</td>
<td>AI: 60</td>
<td>Current Compressor A1 Superheat Temperature (Heat Pump)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser A2 Superheat Temp</td>
<td>AI: 61</td>
<td>Current Compressor A2 Superheat Temperature (Heat Pump)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Expansion Valve Position</td>
<td>AI: 63</td>
<td>Current position of Compressor A2 Expansion Valve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser A1 Expansion Valve</td>
<td>AI: 64</td>
<td>Current position of Condenser A1 Expansion Valve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser A2 Expansion Valve</td>
<td>AI: 65</td>
<td>Current position of Condenser A2 Expansion Valve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Discharge Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 66</td>
<td>Current Compressor A1 Discharge Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Discharge Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 67</td>
<td>Current Compressor A2 Discharge Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Leaving Water Temp</td>
<td>AI: 68</td>
<td>Current A1 Leaving Water Temperature for WSHP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1 Compressor Signal</td>
<td>AI: 69</td>
<td>Current Compressor B1 Modulating Cooling Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2 Compressor Signal</td>
<td>AI: 70</td>
<td>Current Compressor B2 Modulating Cooling Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1 Condenser Signal</td>
<td>AI: 71</td>
<td>Current B1 Condenser Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2 Condenser Signal</td>
<td>AI: 72</td>
<td>Current B2 Condenser Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Suction Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 73</td>
<td>Current Compressor B1 Suction Pressure</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
### VCCX2 BACnet® Parameters

#### BACnet® Properties for the VCCX2 Controller

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<td>B2 Suction Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 74</td>
<td>Current Compressor B2 Suction Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1 Head Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 75</td>
<td>Current Compressor B1 Head Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2 Head Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 76</td>
<td>Current Compressor B2 Head Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1 Saturation Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 77</td>
<td>Current Compressor B1 Coil Saturation Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2 Saturation Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 78</td>
<td>Current Compressor B2 Coil Saturation Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 79</td>
<td>Current Compressor B1 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1 Condenser Suction Temp (Heat Pump)</td>
<td>AI: 81</td>
<td>Current Compressor B1 Suction Line Temperature (Heat Pump)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2 Condenser Suction Temp (Heat Pump)</td>
<td>AI: 82</td>
<td>Current Compressor B2 Suction Line Temperature (Heat Pump)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1 Superheat Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 83</td>
<td>Current Compressor B1 Superheat Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2 Superheat Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 84</td>
<td>Current Compressor B2 Superheat Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser B1 Superheat (Heat Pump)</td>
<td>AI: 85</td>
<td>Current Compressor B1 Superheat Temperature (Heat Pump)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser B2 Superheat (Heat Pump)</td>
<td>AI: 86</td>
<td>Current Compressor B2 Superheat Temperature (Heat Pump)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1 Expansion Valve Position</td>
<td>AI: 87</td>
<td>Current position of Compressor B1 Expansion Valve</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B2 Expansion Valve Position</td>
<td>AI: 88</td>
<td>Current position of Compressor B2 Expansion Valve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser B1 Expansion Valve Position</td>
<td>AI: 89</td>
<td>Current position of Condenser B1 Expansion Valve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser B2 Expansion Valve Position</td>
<td>AI: 90</td>
<td>Current position of Condenser B2 Expansion Valve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1 Discharge Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 91</td>
<td>Current Compressor B1 Discharge Temperature</td>
<td></td>
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#### BACnet® Properties for the VCCX2 Controller

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<tr>
<td>B2 Discharge Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 92</td>
<td>Current Compressor B2 Discharge Temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td>B1 Leaving Water Temp</td>
<td>AI: 93</td>
<td>Current B1 Leaving Water Temperature for WSHP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 Compressor Signal</td>
<td>AI: 94</td>
<td>Current Compressor C1 Modulating Cooling Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 Compressor Signal</td>
<td>AI: 95</td>
<td>Current Compressor C2 Modulating Cooling Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 Condenser Signal</td>
<td>AI: 96</td>
<td>Current C1 Condenser Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 Condenser Signal</td>
<td>AI: 97</td>
<td>Current C2 Condenser Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 Suction Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 98</td>
<td>Current Compressor C1 Suction Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 Suction Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 99</td>
<td>Current Compressor C2 Suction Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 Head Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 100</td>
<td>Current Compressor C1 Head Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 Head Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 101</td>
<td>Current Compressor C2 Head Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 Saturation Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 102</td>
<td>Current Compressor C1 Coil Saturation Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 Saturation Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 103</td>
<td>Current Compressor C2 Coil Saturation Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 104</td>
<td>Current Compressor C1 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 105</td>
<td>Current Compressor C2 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C1 Condenser Suction Temp (Heat Pump)</td>
<td>AI: 106</td>
<td>Current Compressor C1 Suction Line Temperature (Heat Pump)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C2 Condenser Suction Temp (Heat Pump)</td>
<td>AI: 107</td>
<td>Current Compressor C2 Suction Line Temperature (Heat Pump)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 Superheat Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 108</td>
<td>Current Compressor C1 Superheat Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 Superheat Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 109</td>
<td>Current Compressor C2 Superheat Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser C1 Superheat (Heat Pump)</td>
<td>AI: 110</td>
<td>Current Compressor C1 Superheat Temperature (Heat Pump)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## BACnet® Properties for the VCCX2 Controller

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condenser C2 Superheat (Heat Pump)</td>
<td>AI: 111</td>
<td>Current Compressor C2 Superheat Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 Expansion Valve Position</td>
<td>AI: 112</td>
<td>Current position of Compressor C1 Expansion Valve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 Expansion Valve Position</td>
<td>AI: 113</td>
<td>Current position of Compressor C2 Expansion Valve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser C1 Expansion Valve Position</td>
<td>AI: 114</td>
<td>Current position of Condenser C1 Expansion Valve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser C2 Expansion Valve Position</td>
<td>AI: 115</td>
<td>Current position of Condenser C2 Expansion Valve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 Discharge Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 116</td>
<td>Current Compressor C1 Discharge Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 Discharge Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 117</td>
<td>Current Compressor C2 Discharge Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 Leaving Water Temp</td>
<td>AI: 118</td>
<td>Current C1 Leaving Water Temperature for WSHP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 Compressor Signal</td>
<td>AI: 119</td>
<td>Current Compressor D1 Modulating Cooling Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 Compressor Signal</td>
<td>AI: 120</td>
<td>Current Compressor D2 Modulating Cooling Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 Condenser Signal</td>
<td>AI: 121</td>
<td>Current D1 Condenser Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 Condenser Signal</td>
<td>AI: 122</td>
<td>Current D2 Condenser Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 Suction Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 123</td>
<td>Current Compressor D1 Suction Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 Suction Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 124</td>
<td>Current Compressor D2 Suction Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 Head Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 125</td>
<td>Current Compressor D1 Head Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 Head Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 126</td>
<td>Current Compressor D2 Head Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 Saturation Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 127</td>
<td>Current Compressor D1 Coil Saturation Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 Saturation Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 128</td>
<td>Current Compressor D2 Coil Saturation Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 129</td>
<td>Current Compressor D1 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 130</td>
<td>Current Compressor D2 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## BACnet® Properties for the VCCX2 Controller

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1 Condenser Suction Temp (Heat Pump)</td>
<td>AI: 131</td>
<td>Current Compressor D1 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td>(Heat Pump)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 Condenser Suction Temp (Heat Pump)</td>
<td>AI: 132</td>
<td>Current Compressor D2 Suction Line Temperature</td>
<td>(Heat Pump)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 Superheat Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 133</td>
<td>Current Compressor D1 Superheat Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 Superheat Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 134</td>
<td>Current Compressor D2 Superheat Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser D1 Superheat (Heat Pump)</td>
<td>AI: 135</td>
<td>Current Compressor D1 Superheat Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser D2 Superheat (Heat Pump)</td>
<td>AI: 136</td>
<td>Current Compressor D2 Superheat Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 Expansion Valve Position</td>
<td>AI: 137</td>
<td>Current position of Compressor D1 Expansion Valve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 Expansion Valve Position</td>
<td>AI: 138</td>
<td>Current position of Compressor D2 Expansion Valve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser D1 Expansion Valve Position</td>
<td>AI: 139</td>
<td>Current position of Condenser D1 Expansion Valve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condenser D2 Expansion Valve Position</td>
<td>AI: 140</td>
<td>Current position of Condenser D2 Expansion Valve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 Discharge Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 141</td>
<td>Current Compressor D1 Discharge Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 Discharge Temperature</td>
<td>AI: 142</td>
<td>Current Compressor D2 Discharge Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 Leaving Water Temp</td>
<td>AI: 143</td>
<td>Current D1 Leaving Water Temperature for WSHP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Status</td>
<td>AI: 144</td>
<td>Indicates an alarm condition. 0 = No Alarms 1 = Alarm(s) Present</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Enthalpy</td>
<td>AI: 145</td>
<td>Current Outdoor Enthalpy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plenum Pressure</td>
<td>AI: 146</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Fan Speed</td>
<td>AI: 147</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plenum Calculated Setpoint</td>
<td>AI: 148</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Air Enthalpy Status</td>
<td>AI: 149</td>
<td>Current value of Return Air Enthalpy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### VCCX2 BACnet® Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BACnet® Properties for the VCCX2 Controller</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameter</strong></td>
<td><strong>Object</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied Cooling Setpoint</td>
<td>AV: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied Heating Setpoint</td>
<td>AV: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hood On Cooling Setpoint</td>
<td>AV: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hood On Heating Setpoint</td>
<td>AV: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unoccupied Cooling Offset</td>
<td>AV: 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unoccupied Heating Offset</td>
<td>AV: 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### BACnet® Properties for the VCCX2 Controller

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warm-Up Target Temperature (See AV: 89 for Cool-Down Target Temperature)</td>
<td>AV: 16</td>
<td>If Morning Warm-Up is configured, then upon entering occupied mode, the Warm-Up Mode will be activated if the Return Air is below this temperature by one degree.</td>
<td>50°F 10°C 32.2°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm-Up Mode Supply Air Setpoint</td>
<td>AV: 17</td>
<td>During Morning Warm-Up, the Supply Air Temperature will be controlled to this Setpoint.</td>
<td>40°F 4.5°C 115.5°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cool-Down Mode Supply Air Setpoint</td>
<td>AV: 18</td>
<td>During Morning Cool-Down, the Supply Air Temperature will be controlled to this Setpoint.</td>
<td>30°F -1.1°C 26.6°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Cooling Outdoor Air Lockout</td>
<td>AV: 19</td>
<td>Mechanical Cooling will be locked out when the Outdoor Air Temperature is below this Setpoint.</td>
<td>-30°F -34.4°C 37.7°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Heating Outdoor Air Lockout</td>
<td>AV: 20</td>
<td>Mechanical Heating will be locked out when the Outdoor Air Temperature is above this Setpoint.</td>
<td>-30°F -34.4°C 65.5°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Supply Temp Cutoff Alarm</td>
<td>AV: 21</td>
<td>Cooling will be disabled if the Supply Air Temperature falls below this value. See sequence for more details.</td>
<td>0°F -17.7°C 37.7°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Supply Temp Cutoff Alarm</td>
<td>AV: 22</td>
<td>Heating will be disabled if the Supply Air Temperature rises above this value. See sequence for more details.</td>
<td>0°F -17.7°C 250°F 121.1°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preheater Cooling Mode Setpoint</td>
<td>AV: 23</td>
<td>If the Preheater is enabled, and the unit is in the Cooling Mode, this setpoint will be sent to the Preheat-X Controller to control Leaving Air Temperature.</td>
<td>35°F -17.7°C 90°F 32.2°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preheater Venting Mode Setpoint</td>
<td>AV: 24</td>
<td>If the Preheater is enabled, and the unit is in the Vent Mode, this setpoint will be sent to the Preheat-X Controller to control Leaving Air Temperature.</td>
<td>35°F -17.7°C 90°F 32.2°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preheater Heating Mode Setpoint</td>
<td>AV: 25</td>
<td>If the Preheater is enabled, and the unit is in the Heating Mode, this setpoint will be sent to the Preheat-X Controller to control Leaving Air Temperature.</td>
<td>35°F -17.7°C 90°F 32.2°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Air Dewpoint Setpoint</td>
<td>AV: 26</td>
<td>On an MUA unit, if the OA dewpoint rises above this setpoint, Dehumidification is initiated.</td>
<td>35°F 1.7°C 80°F 26.6°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economizer Enable Setpoint</td>
<td>AV: 27</td>
<td>The economizer is enabled if the outdoor drybulb, dewpoint, or wetbulb temperature falls below this setpoint.</td>
<td>-30°F -34.4°C 80°F 26.6°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Wheel Defrost Enable Setpoint</td>
<td>AV: 28</td>
<td>The unit will go into Heat Wheel Defrost if the Outdoor Air is below this setpoint.</td>
<td>0°F -17.7°C 50°F 10°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreHeat Enable Setpoint</td>
<td>AV: 29</td>
<td>If the Supply Fan is energized this is the temperature at which the Preheat Relay will activate or the Preheat-X Controller will activate. Operates only in the Occupied Mode.</td>
<td>-30°F -34.4°C 70°F 21.1°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor Slide Offset Max Effect</td>
<td>AV: 30</td>
<td>If your space sensor has the optional slide adjustment feature, this is the maximum amount the slide can adjust the current heating and cooling setpoints up or down with full deflection of the slide.</td>
<td>0°F 0°C 10°F 5.5°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space Sensor Calibration Offset</td>
<td>AV: 31</td>
<td>If the Space Temperature Sensor is reading incorrectly, you can use this option to enter an offset temperature to adjust the Sensor’s Temperature.</td>
<td>-100°F -55.5°C 100°F 55.5°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Air Sensor Calibration Offset</td>
<td>AV: 32</td>
<td>If the Supply Air Temperature Sensor is reading incorrectly, you can use this option to enter an offset temperature to adjust the Sensor’s Temperature.</td>
<td>-100°F -55.5°C 100°F 55.5°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Air Sensor Calibration Offset</td>
<td>AV: 33</td>
<td>If the Return Temperature Sensor is reading incorrectly, you can use this option to enter an offset temperature to adjust the Sensor’s Temperature.</td>
<td>-100°F -55.5°C 100°F 55.5°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Air Sensor Calibration Offset</td>
<td>AV: 34</td>
<td>If the Outdoor Temperature Sensor is reading incorrectly, you can use this option to enter an offset temperature to adjust the Sensor’s Temperature.</td>
<td>-100°F -55.5°C 100°F 55.5°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Dioxide Sensor Calibration Offset</td>
<td>AV: 35</td>
<td>If the CO2 Sensor is reading incorrectly, you can use this option to enter an offset value to adjust the Sensor’s CO2 reading.</td>
<td>-500 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### VCCX2 BACnet® Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameter</strong></td>
<td><strong>Object</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Ambient Protection Setpoint</td>
<td>AV: 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAT Cool Setpoint Reset Source Low Limit</td>
<td>AV: 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAT Cool Setpoint Reset Source High Limit</td>
<td>AV: 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAT Heat Setpoint Reset Source Low Limit</td>
<td>AV: 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAT Heat Setpoint Reset Source High Limit</td>
<td>AV: 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Temperature High Alarm Offset</td>
<td>AV: 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Temperature Low Alarm Offset</td>
<td>AV: 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Pump Compressor Heat Lockout</td>
<td>AV: 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Main Fan VFD in SZ VAV Heating Mode</td>
<td>AV: 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor Humidity Setpoint Low Reset Limit</td>
<td>On indoor controlled (non MUA) units, this is the Humidity setpoint at which the unit leaves Dehumidification. During Coil Temp Reset, this is the lowest Space RH value that corresponds to the High Coil Temp Setpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor Humidity Setpoint High Reset Limit</td>
<td>On indoor controlled (non MUA) units, this is the Humidity setpoint at which the unit initiates Dehumidification. During Coil Temp Reset, this is the highest Space RH value that corresponds to the Low Coil Temp Setpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duct Static Pressure Setpoint</td>
<td>Current Static Pressure Setpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duct Static Pressure Control Deadband</td>
<td>Value above and below the Duct Static Pressure Setpoint where no control change occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Pressure Control Setpoint</td>
<td>Building Pressure Setpoint or Exhaust Duct Static Pressure Setpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Pressure Control Deadband</td>
<td>Value above and below the Building Pressure Setpoint or the Exhaust Duct Static Pressure Setpoint where no control change occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Outdoor CFM Requirement</td>
<td>Minimum Outdoor Airflow CFM Setpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor CFM Control Deadband</td>
<td>Controls rate of change for damper signal. As OA CFM moves further from setpoint within this window, the damper makes a larger change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Zone VAV Fan Speed Integral</td>
<td>The Integral Constant for Single Zone VAV Fan Control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relay Run-time Hours Warning Limit</td>
<td>If any configured relay’s run time exceeds this number of hours of operation, a warning alarm is generated so that periodic maintenance can be performed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooling Mode Head Pressure Setpoint</td>
<td>Head Pressure Setpoint in the Cooling Mode.</td>
<td>250 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehum Mode Head Pressure Setpoint</td>
<td>Head Pressure Setpoint in the Dehumidification Mode.</td>
<td>250 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superheat Setpoint</td>
<td>Superheat Setpoint.</td>
<td>1°F 1°C 30°F 17°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Outdoor CFM Requirement</td>
<td>Maximum Outdoor Airflow CFM Setpoint in High CO₂.</td>
<td>.10K 200K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule Force</td>
<td>0 = Auto (uses controller’s schedule) 1 = Forced Occupied 2 = Forced Unoccupied</td>
<td>0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hvac Mode Override</td>
<td>Overrides normal controller operation in order to force the unit into this desired mode. Configuring for “Auto” will restore normal unit control of the mode of operation.</td>
<td>0=Auto 1=Vent 2=Cool 3=Heat 4=Vent Dehum. 5=Cool Dehum. 6=Heat Dehum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan VFD Override</td>
<td>Override to force the VFD to this percentage speed. Configuring “Auto” will restore normal unit control of the VFD speed.</td>
<td>0% 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Air Damper Override</td>
<td>Overrides all other Outdoor Air Damper position commands so as to maintain this fixed position. Configuring for “Auto” will restore normal unit control of the Outdoor Air Damper/ Economizer operation.</td>
<td>0% 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Setpoint Override</td>
<td>This will override whatever setpoint the Supply Air Temperature is currently being controlled to.</td>
<td>0°F -17.7°C Zero = no override. 200°F 93.3°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space Temperature Value</td>
<td>If the controller is configured for this operation, the user can write a Space Sensor value.</td>
<td>0°F 17.7°C 120°F 48.8°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space Humidity Value</td>
<td>If the controller is configured for this operation, the user can write a Space Humidity Sensor value.</td>
<td>0 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX C - VCCX2 BACnet® Parameters

### VCCX2 BACnet® Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indoor RH Calibration Offset (Reserved)</strong></td>
<td>AV: 74</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relief Fan VFD</strong></td>
<td>AV: 75</td>
<td>Override to force the VFD to this percentage speed. Configuring “Auto” will restore normal unit control of the VFD speed.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relief Pressure Value</strong></td>
<td>AV: 76</td>
<td>If the controller is configured for this operation, the user can write Building Pressure Sensor value.</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carbon Dioxide Value</strong></td>
<td>AV: 77</td>
<td>If the controller is configured for this operation, the user can write a CO₂ Sensor value.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outdoor Air Temperature Value</strong></td>
<td>AV: 78</td>
<td>If the controller is configured for this operation, the user can write an Outdoor Sensor value.</td>
<td>-40°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outdoor Air Humidity Value</strong></td>
<td>AV: 79</td>
<td>If the controller is configured for this operation, the user can write an Outdoor Humidity Sensor value.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High Level Enthalpy (Reserved)</strong></td>
<td>AV: 80</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low Level Enthalpy (Reserved)</strong></td>
<td>AV: 81</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max Plenum Pressure Setpoint Reset Limit</strong></td>
<td>AV: 82</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Min Plenum Pressure Setpoint Reset Limit</strong></td>
<td>AV: 83</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enthalpy Enable Setpoint</strong></td>
<td>AV: 84</td>
<td>If configured for Comparative Enthalpy Economist Control, the OA Enthalpy must be below this setpoint by the Enthalpy Enable Deadband before the OA/RA Enthalpy comparison will be utilized to enable the Economizer.</td>
<td>25 BTU/lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enthalpy Enable Deadband</strong></td>
<td>AV: 85</td>
<td>The OA Enthalpy must be below the Enthalpy Enable Setpoint by this amount, and the OA Enthalpy must be below the RA Enthalpy by this amount to utilize the Economizer.</td>
<td>0.3 BTU/lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BACnet® Properties for the VCCX2 Controller

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
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<th>Description</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum Static Setpoint Reset Limit</strong></td>
<td>AV: 86</td>
<td>As the most open VAV damper rises above 80%, the static setpoint will reset up to this maximum limit.</td>
<td>0.01 &quot;WG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum Static Setpoint Reset Limit</strong></td>
<td>AV: 87</td>
<td>As the most open VAV damper drops below 80%, the static setpoint will reset down to this minimum reset limit.</td>
<td>0.01 &quot;WG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Static Setpoint Reset Interval</strong></td>
<td>AV: 88</td>
<td>The Reset Interval is how often the setpoint reset calculation occurs. This must be an infrequent event so the default is 15 minutes.</td>
<td>10 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cool-Down Target Temperature (See AV:16 for Warm-Up Target Temperature)</strong></td>
<td>AV: 89</td>
<td>If Morning Cool-Down is configured then upon entering occupied mode, the Cool-Down Mode will be activated if the return air is above this temperature by one degree.</td>
<td>50°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Warm-Up Override</strong></td>
<td>AV: 90</td>
<td>Commands the unit into Morning Cool-Down Mode.</td>
<td>1=Command Warm-Up Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cool Down Override</strong></td>
<td>AV: 91</td>
<td>Commands the unit into Morning Cool-Down Mode</td>
<td>1=Command Cool-Down Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return Air High Limit Protection (for Votting Units or CV Units Only)</strong></td>
<td>AV: 92</td>
<td>If the Return Air Temperature goes above this limit, the unit will revert to Return Air Control.</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return Air Low Limit Protection (for Votting Units or CV Units Only)</strong></td>
<td>AV: 93</td>
<td>If the Return Air Temperature goes below this limit, the unit will revert to Return Air Control.</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cooling Enabled Status</strong></td>
<td>BI: 1</td>
<td>Status that indicates Mechanical Cooling is enabled based on the Cooling Lockout.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heating Enabled Status</strong></td>
<td>BI: 2</td>
<td>Status that indicates that Mechanical Heating is enabled based on the Heating Lockout.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economizer Enabled Status</strong></td>
<td>BI: 3</td>
<td>Status that indicates the Economizer is enabled based on the Economizer Enable Setpoint.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency Heat Enabled Status</strong></td>
<td>BI: 5</td>
<td>Shows the Emergency Heat is enabled based on the Compressor Heating Lockout.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BACnet® Properties for the VCCX2 Controller

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fan Proof of Airflow Status</td>
<td>BI: 6</td>
<td>Proof of Airflow Binary Input Status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust Hood On/Off Status</td>
<td>BI: 7</td>
<td>Exhaust Hood On/Off Binary Input Status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Forced Occupied Status</td>
<td>BI: 8</td>
<td>Remote Forced Occupied Mode Binary Input Status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Forced Cooling Status</td>
<td>BI: 9</td>
<td>Remote Forced Cooling Mode Binary Input Status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Forced Heating Status</td>
<td>BI: 10</td>
<td>Remote Forced Heating Mode Binary Input Status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Force Dehum Status</td>
<td>BI: 11</td>
<td>Remote Force Dehumidification Mode Binary Input Status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Supply Air Sensor</td>
<td>BI: 12</td>
<td>Alarm that indicates a failure of the Supply Air Sensor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Return Air Sensor</td>
<td>BI: 13</td>
<td>Alarm that indicates a failure of the Return Air Sensor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Outdoor Air Sensor</td>
<td>BI: 14</td>
<td>Failure of the Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Space Temp Sensor</td>
<td>BI: 15</td>
<td>Failure of the Space Temperature Sensor. If Space is the controlling sensor, the unit will shut down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Carbon Dioxide Sensor</td>
<td>BI: 16</td>
<td>Failure of the CO₂ Sensor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Building Pressure Sensor</td>
<td>BI: 17</td>
<td>Alarm indicating missing or failed Building Pressure Sensor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Outdoor Airflow Sensor</td>
<td>BI: 18</td>
<td>An Outdoor Airflow Sensor is configured, but not detected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Exhaust Airflow Sensor</td>
<td>BI: 19</td>
<td>An Exhaust Airflow Sensor is configured, but not detected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Supply Airflow Sensor</td>
<td>BI: 20</td>
<td>A Supply Airflow Sensor is configured, but not detected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Return Airflow Sensor</td>
<td>BI: 21</td>
<td>A Return Airflow Sensor is configured, but not detected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BACnet® Parameters

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Cooling Alarm</td>
<td>BI: 22</td>
<td>Compressor Relays are enabled but the Supply Air Temperature has not fallen 5°F w/in a user-adjustable time period. This does not apply to Modulating Cooling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Heating Alarm</td>
<td>BI: 23</td>
<td>Heating Mode has been initiated but the Supply Air Temperature has not risen 5°F w/in a user-adjustable time period. Alarms on the MODGAS-X &amp; Preheat-X Controller will generate this alarm. This alarm does not apply to Modulating Hot Water or Steam Heating.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan Proving Alarm</td>
<td>BI: 24</td>
<td>Alarm that indicates an airflow failure from the Main Fan. Heating and Cooling will be disabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirty Filter Alarm</td>
<td>BI: 25</td>
<td>Alarm that indicates the filters are dirty.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shutdown Alarm</td>
<td>BI: 26</td>
<td>Alarm that indicates that Emergency Shutdown has been activated. Will shut the unit down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relay Runtime Warning</td>
<td>BI: 27</td>
<td>Indicates when any of the configured relays exceeds a configured number of hours of runtime. Can be used to schedule service, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economizer Missing Alarm</td>
<td>BI: 28</td>
<td>Title 24 operation indicates missing economizer feedback.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economizer Title 24 Failure A</td>
<td>BI: 29</td>
<td>Title 24 Air Temperature Sensor Failure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economizer Title 24 Failure B</td>
<td>BI: 30</td>
<td>Title 24 Not Economizing when it should.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economizer Title 24 Failure C</td>
<td>BI: 31</td>
<td>Title 24 Economizing when it should not.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economizer Title 24 Failure D</td>
<td>BI: 32</td>
<td>Title 24 Damper Not Modulating.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economizer Title 24 Failure E</td>
<td>BI: 33</td>
<td>Title 24 Excess Outdoor Air.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Supply Temp Cutoff</td>
<td>BI: 34</td>
<td>The Supply Air has risen above the Hi SAT Cutoff Setpoint. Heating stages will deactivate and the fan continues to run. This alarm is generated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## BACnet® Properties for the VCCX2 Controller

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<th>Parameter</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Supply Temp Cutoff</td>
<td>BI: 35</td>
<td>The Supply Air has fallen below the Low SAT Cutoff Setpoint. Cooling stages will deactivate. After 10 minutes, the fan will deactivate and this alarm is generated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Control Mode Alarm</td>
<td>BI: 36</td>
<td>Occurs when the Controlling Sensor Temperature rises above the Cooling Mode Enable Setpoint plus the Control Mode High Alarm Offset. Applies only to Space or Return Air Temperature controlled units.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Control Mode Alarm</td>
<td>BI: 37</td>
<td>Occurs when the Controlling Sensor Temperature falls below the Heating Mode Enable Setpoint minus the Control Mode Low Alarm Offset. Applies only to Space or Return Air Temperature controlled units.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing Refrigerant Module #1</td>
<td>BI: 38</td>
<td>Refrigerant Module #1 is bad or missing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing Refrigerant Module #2</td>
<td>BI: 39</td>
<td>Refrigerant Module #2 is bad or missing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing Refrigerant Module #3</td>
<td>BI: 40</td>
<td>Refrigerant Module #3 is bad or missing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing Refrigerant Module #4</td>
<td>BI: 41</td>
<td>Refrigerant Module #4 is bad or missing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing Preheater Board</td>
<td>BI: 42</td>
<td>Preheater Module is bad or missing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing Reheat Board</td>
<td>BI: 43</td>
<td>The MHGR board is configured but not detected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing Mod Gas Board</td>
<td>BI: 44</td>
<td>The MODGAS board is configured but not detected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing EM1 Board</td>
<td>BI: 45</td>
<td>EM1 Expansion Board is bad or missing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing 12 Relay Expansion Board</td>
<td>BI: 46</td>
<td>The 12 Relay Expansion Board is configured but not detected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Board Relay 1 Main Fan</td>
<td>BI: 47</td>
<td>Current Status of Main Fan Relay #1 on Main Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Board Relay 2</td>
<td>BI: 48</td>
<td>Current Status of Configurable Relay #2 on Main Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BACnet® Properties for the VCCX2 Controller

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Relay Expansion Board Relay 9</td>
<td>BI: 68</td>
<td>Current Status of Configurable Relay #9 on 12 Relay Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Relay Expansion Board Relay 10</td>
<td>BI: 69</td>
<td>Current Status of Configurable Relay #10 on 12 Relay Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Relay Expansion Board Relay 11</td>
<td>BI: 70</td>
<td>Current Status of Configurable Relay #11 on 12 Relay Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Relay Expansion Board Relay 12</td>
<td>BI: 71</td>
<td>Current Status of Configurable Relay #12 on 12 Relay Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preheater Enable Status</td>
<td>BI: 72</td>
<td>Status of Preheater Enable Input</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preheater Emergency Shutdown</td>
<td>BI: 73</td>
<td>Status of Preheater Emergency Shutdown Input</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preheater Spare Binary Input #3</td>
<td>BI: 74</td>
<td>Status of Preheater Binary Input #3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODGAS Enable Status</td>
<td>BI: 75</td>
<td>Status of MODGAS Controller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHGR Enable Status</td>
<td>BI: 76</td>
<td>Status of MHGRV Controller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Compressor Enable</td>
<td>BI: 77</td>
<td>Current Status of Enable Signal to Compressor A1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Compressor Enable</td>
<td>BI: 78</td>
<td>Current Status of Enable Signal to Compressor A2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1 Compressor Alarms</td>
<td>BI: 79</td>
<td>Indicates an RSM alarm is present on the A1 circuit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Compressor Alarms</td>
<td>BI: 80</td>
<td>Indicates an RSM alarm is present on the A2 circuit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1-2 Defrost Switch</td>
<td>BI: 81</td>
<td>Outside Coil A1/A2 Temp Switch for Defrost Mode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1-4 Emergency Shutdown (RSMD)</td>
<td>BI: 83</td>
<td>Emergency Shutdown Input on Module A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 1 Relay 1</td>
<td>BI: 84</td>
<td>Current Status of Compressor A1 Enable Relay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 1 Relay 2</td>
<td>BI: 85</td>
<td>Current Status of Compressor A2 Enable Relay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 1 Relay 3</td>
<td>BI: 86</td>
<td>Current Status of Condenser 1 Enable Relay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 1 Relay 4</td>
<td>BI: 87</td>
<td>Current Status of Relay #4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BACnet® Parameters

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 1 Relay 5</td>
<td>BI: 88</td>
<td>Current Status of Relay #5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1 CompressorEnable</td>
<td>BI: 89</td>
<td>Current Status of Enable Signal to Compressor B1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2 CompressorEnable</td>
<td>BI: 90</td>
<td>Current Status of Enable Signal to Compressor B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1 Compressor Alarms</td>
<td>BI: 91</td>
<td>Indicates an RSM alarm is present on the B1 circuit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2 Compressor Alarms</td>
<td>BI: 92</td>
<td>Indicates an RSM alarm is present on the B2 circuit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1-2 Defrost Switch</td>
<td>BI: 93</td>
<td>Outside Coil B1/B2 Temp Switch for Defrost Mode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1-4 Emergency Shutdown (RSMD)</td>
<td>BI: 95</td>
<td>Emergency Shutdown Input on Module B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 2 Relay 1</td>
<td>BI: 96</td>
<td>Current Status of Compressor 1 Enable Relay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 2 Relay 2</td>
<td>BI: 97</td>
<td>Current Status of Compressor 2 Enable Relay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 2 Relay 3</td>
<td>BI: 98</td>
<td>Current Status of Condenser 1 Enable Relay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 2 Relay 4</td>
<td>BI: 99</td>
<td>Current Status of Relay #4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 2 Relay 5</td>
<td>BI: 100</td>
<td>Current Status of Relay #5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 CompressorEnable</td>
<td>BI: 101</td>
<td>Current Status of Enable Signal to Compressor C1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 CompressorEnable</td>
<td>BI: 102</td>
<td>Current Status of Enable Signal to Compressor C2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 Compressor Alarms</td>
<td>BI: 103</td>
<td>Indicates an RSM alarm is present on the C1 circuit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 Compressor Alarms</td>
<td>BI: 104</td>
<td>Indicates an RSM alarm is present on the C2 circuit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1-2 Defrost Switch</td>
<td>BI: 105</td>
<td>Outside Coil C1/C2 Temp Switch for Defrost Mode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1-2 Water Proof of Flow</td>
<td>BI: 106</td>
<td>C1/C2 Switch for Water Proof of Flow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## VCCX2 BACnet® Parameters

### VCCX2 BACnet® Property Identifier:

BACNET_PropertyIdentifier:

- **VccxControlModeBits** := ENumerated {
  - Supply Air Cooling Only       (0),
  - Supply Air Tempering          (1),
  - Outdoor Temperature Control   (2),
  - Return Air Constant Volume Mode (3),
  - Space Temp Constant Volume Mode (4),
  - Space Temp w/ High OA Content (5),
  - Single Zone VAV              (6)
}

- **VccxControlStatusBits** := ENumerated {
  - Unoccupied                  (0),
  - Occupied                    (1),
  - Override Mode               (2),
  - Holiday Unoccupied          (3),
  - Holiday Occupied            (4),
  - Forced Occupied             (5),
  - Forced Unoccupied           (6),
  - Remote Contact Occupied     (7)
}

- **VccxHVACModeStatusBits** := ENumerated {
  - Off                         (0),
  - Vent Mode                   (1),
  - Cooling Mode                (2),
  - Heating Mode                (3),
  - Vent RH Mode                (4),
  - Cooling RH Mode             (5),
  - Heating RH Mode             (6),
  - Warm Up Mode                (7),
  - Purge Mode                  (8),
  - Defrost Mode                (9),
  - Cool Down Mode              (10)
}

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<tr>
<th><strong>BACnet® Properties for the VCCX2 Controller</strong></th>
<th></th>
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<td><strong>Parameter</strong></td>
<td><strong>Object</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1-4 Emergency Shutdown (RSMD)</td>
<td>BI: 107</td>
<td>Emergency Shutdown Input on Module C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 3 Relay 1</td>
<td>BI: 108</td>
<td>Current Status of Compressor 1 Enable Relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 3 Relay 2</td>
<td>BI: 109</td>
<td>Current Status of Compressor 2 Enable Relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 3 Relay 3</td>
<td>BI: 110</td>
<td>Current Status Condenser 1 Enable Relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 3 Relay 4</td>
<td>BI: 111</td>
<td>Current Status of Relay #4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 3 Relay 5</td>
<td>BI: 112</td>
<td>Current Status of Relay #5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 Compressor Enable</td>
<td>BI: 113</td>
<td>Current Status of Enable Signal to Compressor D1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 Compressor Enable</td>
<td>BI: 114</td>
<td>Current Status of Enable Signal to Compressor D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 Compressor Alarms</td>
<td>BI: 115</td>
<td>Indicates an RSM alarm is present on the D1 circuit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 Compressor Alarms</td>
<td>BI: 116</td>
<td>Indicates an RSM alarm is present on the D2 circuit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1-2 Defrost Switch</td>
<td>BI: 117</td>
<td>Outside Coil D1/D2 Temp Switch for Defrost Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1-2 Water Proof of Flow</td>
<td>BI: 118</td>
<td>D1/D2 Switch for Water Proof of Flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1-4 Emergency Shutdown (RSMD)</td>
<td>BI: 119</td>
<td>Emergency Shutdown Input on Module D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 4 Relay 1</td>
<td>BI: 120</td>
<td>Current Status of Compressor 1 Enable Relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 4 Relay 2</td>
<td>BI: 121</td>
<td>Current Status of Compressor 2 Enable Relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 4 Relay 3</td>
<td>BI: 122</td>
<td>Current Status of Condenser 1 Enable Relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 4 Relay 4</td>
<td>BI: 123</td>
<td>Current Status of Relay #4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant Module 4 Relay 5</td>
<td>BI: 124</td>
<td>Current Status of Relay #5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preheater Alarm</td>
<td>BI: 125</td>
<td>Preheater Alarm Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF/RA Fan POF</td>
<td>BI: 126</td>
<td>Exhaust Fan / Return Fan Proof of Flow Alarm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BACnet® Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement

Date: December 2017
Vendor: AAON, Inc.
Product: VCCX2 Controller
Product Model Number: ASM01698
Product Version: 1.13
Product Description: HVAC Unit Controller

BACnet® Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
K.1.2 BIBB – Data Sharing-ReadProperty-B (DS-RP-B)
K.1.4 BIBB – Data Sharing-ReadPropertyMultiple-B (DS-RPM-B)
K.1.8 BIBB – Data Sharing-WriteProperty-B (DS-SP-B)
K.5.2 BIBB – Device Management-DynamicDeviceBinding-B (DM-DDB-B)
K.5.4 BIBB – Device Management-DynamicObjectBinding-B (DM-DOB-B)
K.5.6 BIBB – Device Management-DeviceCommunicationControl-B (DM-DCC-B)

BACnet® Standardized Device Profile
L.4 BACnet® Application Specific Controller (B-ASC)

Standard Object Types Supported
Analog Input: Optional properties supported: Description
Analog Value: Optional properties supported: Description
Binary Input: Optional properties supported: Description, Inactive_Text, Active_Text
Binary Value: Optional properties supported: Description, Inactive_Text, Active_Text
Device Object: Optional properties supported: Description, Location
Multi-state Input: Optional properties supported: Description, State_Text
Multi-state Value: Optional properties supported: Description, State_Text
For all supported objects, device does not support CreateObject or DeleteObject.
There are no proprietary objects.

Data Link Layer Options
MS/TP Master: Supported Baud rates: 9.6K, 19.2K, 38.4K, 57.6K, 76.8K

Segmentation Support
Neither segmented requests nor segmented responses are supported.
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AAON Factory Technical Support:  918-382-6450
techsupport@aaon.com

AAON Controls Support:  866-918-1100
Monday through Friday, 7:00 AM to 5:00 PM central standard time.

NOTE: Before calling Technical Support, please have the model and serial number of the unit available.

PARTS: For replacement parts please contact your local AAON Representative.