Which of the below personal dimming control interfaces is likely to be used LEAST frequently by the user?

Wall-mounted dimmer 9

Desktop manual dimmer

Handheld remote

Desktop PC interface

When adopting personal lighting control, deeper dimming and higher energy savings are likely in windowed spaces due to daylight availability.

True

False

If users aren’t using their personal controls very frequently, the owner is not getting good energy savings and worker satisfaction for their investment.

True

False

The utility of personal control is driven by study findings that indicate that \_\_\_\_\_.

Daylight can be harvested as a source of energy savings

People often forget to turn out the lights when they leave a space

People have varying needs and wants concerning local light levels

None of the above

Multi-level switching is commonly associated with light level and power reductions of \_\_\_\_\_.

50%

33% and 77%

33% and 66%

25% 50% and 75%

Enabling personal dimming control of overhead light fixtures requires a workstation-specific lighting layout. Which of the below is a tradeoff with this type of approach?

Each user can gain individual lighting control without interfering with coworkers’ right to light

The locations of the workstations must be fixed around the locations of the light fixtures

Daylight harvesting is no longer possible

LEED New Construction provides 1 LEED point for \_\_\_\_\_.

Providing individual lighting controls for at least 90% of building occupants to enable adjustments to suit individual task needs and preferences

Providing individual occupant sensor controls for at least 90% of building occupants to automatically shut off workstation equipment when not in use

Providing lighting system controllability for all shared multi-occupant spaces, such as classrooms, to enable lighting adjustment that meets group needs and preferences

(a) and (c)

Which of the following is NOT an advantage of dimming over switching as it relates to personal lighting control?

Smooth transitions between light levels that are more likely to be accepted by occupants

Ability to tune light level to exact preference within dimming range

Greater flexibility

More involved commissioning

One concern about personal dimming control when direct/indirect light fixtures are used is ceiling uniformity and aesthetics. In spaces where this is a concern, such as an open office, the lamp/ballast producing uplight can be electrically separated from the lamp/ballast producing downlight. The uplight component of the fixtures could be zoned \_\_\_\_\_. The downlight component would be zoned \_\_\_\_\_.

On a per-fixture basis, controlled by the user; together to dim in unison, controlled by other controls such as a photosensor

On a per-fixture basis, controlled by other controls such as a photosensor; together to dim in unison, controlled by the user

Together to dim in unison, controlled by the user; on a per-fixture basis, controlled by other controls such as a photosensor

Together to dim in unison, controlled by other controls such as a photosensor; on a per-fixture basis and controlled by the user

With some exceptions, IECC requires light level reduction control in each interior space enclosed by ceiling-height partitions. Occupants must be able to reduce lighting load in a reasonably uniform pattern by at least \_\_\_\_\_.

25%

50%

75%

100%