



Demand control ventilation: maximize savings with practical approaches

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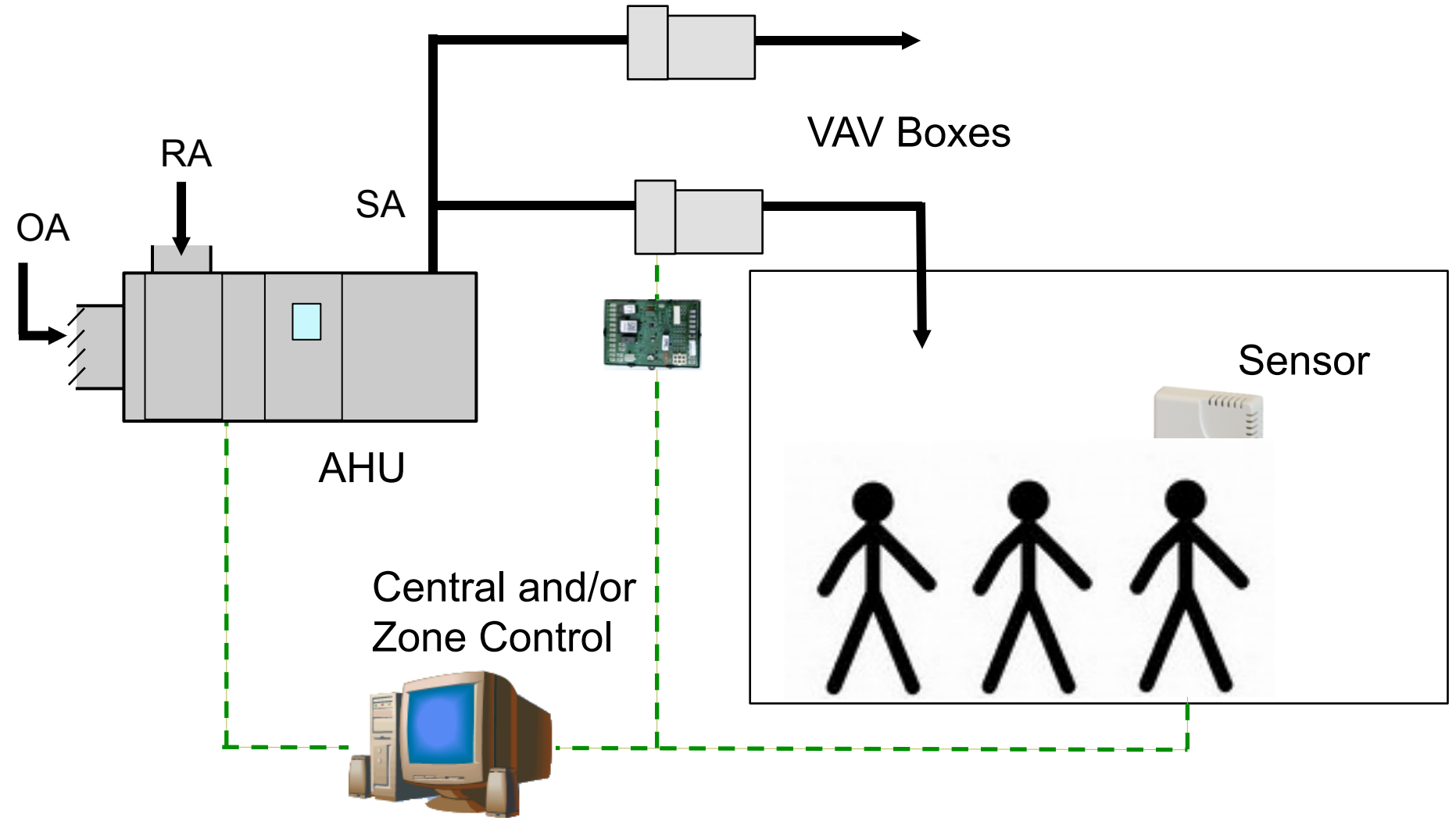
Acknowledgement

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Today's topics

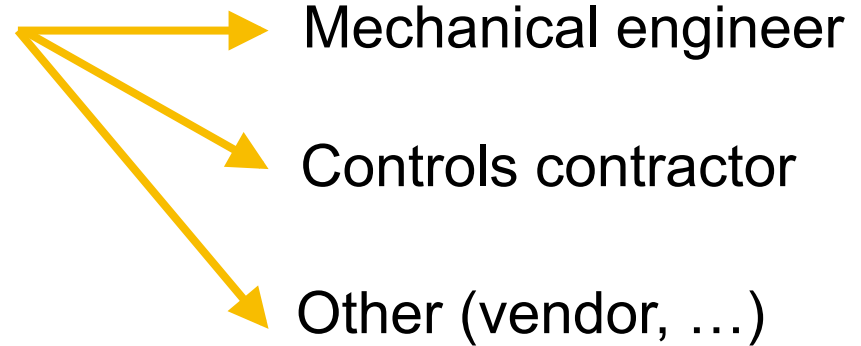
- Quality DCV design
- Field study results
- (Re)commissioning



Quality DCV design



Choose responsible party

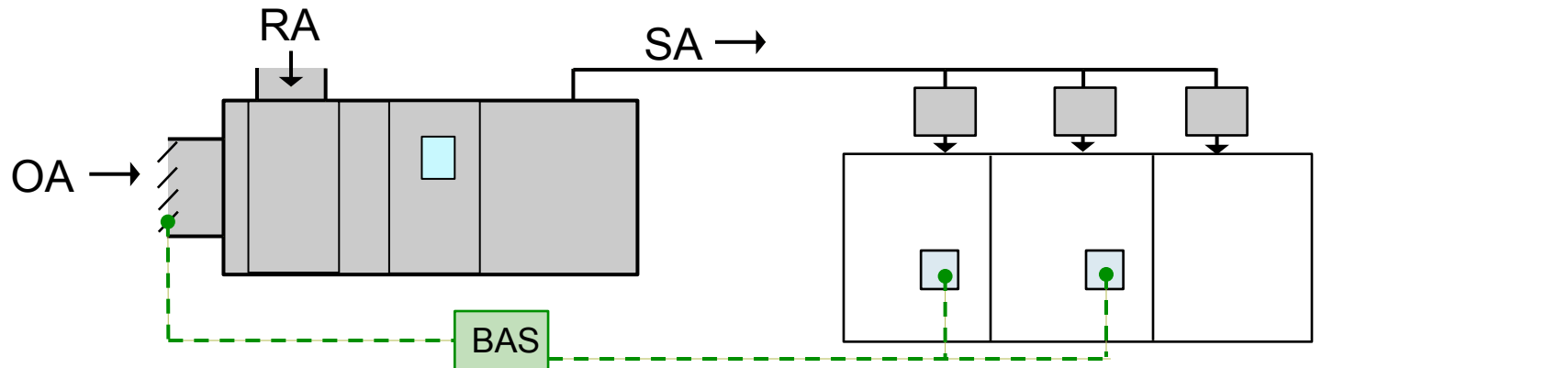
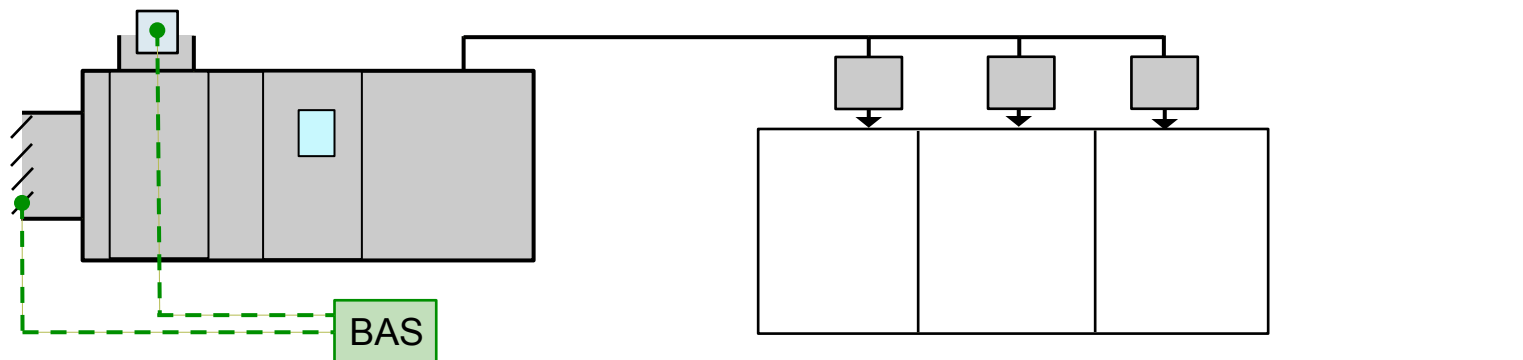


Be complete:

- Specific sequence
 - CO₂ setpoint
 - Outside airflow lower limit
- CO₂ sensor location
- Airflow measurement req.

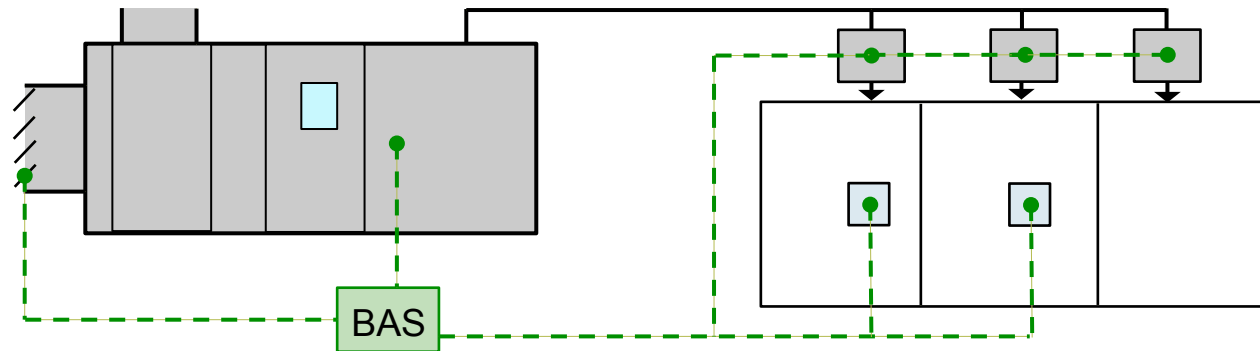


1. Direct OA flow control

a. Zone CO₂ sensorsb. Return CO₂ sensor

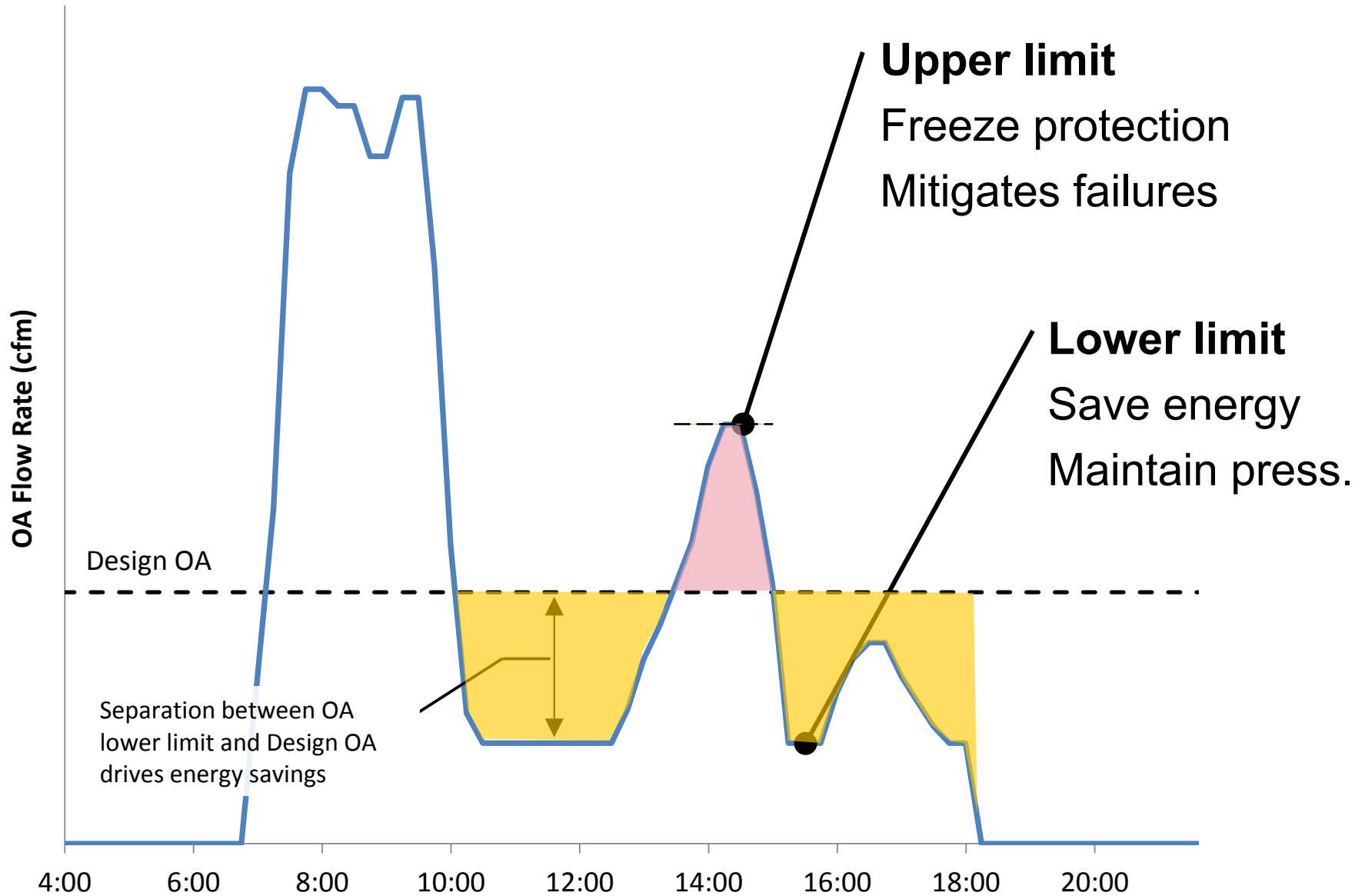
2. Ventilation reset

a. OA flow reset



b. Zone, then OA flow reset

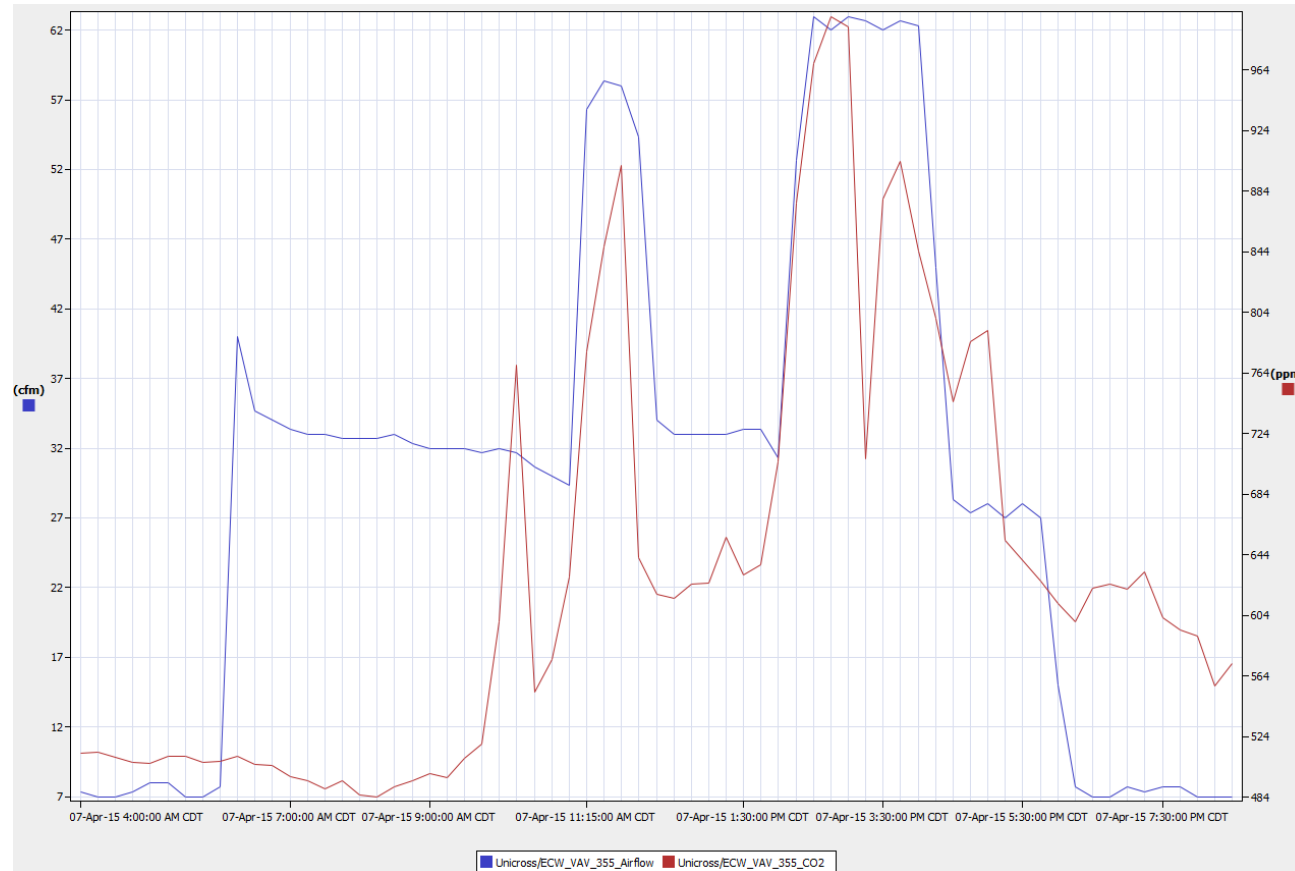
c. **Zone, then OA flow reset, with occupancy sensors**



CO₂ setpoint

Setpoint(s) per: $C\downarrow R = C\downarrow OA + 8400 E\downarrow Z \times met / R\downarrow P + R\downarrow a \times (sf/p)$

Proportional or
single setpoint



Ideally in zone

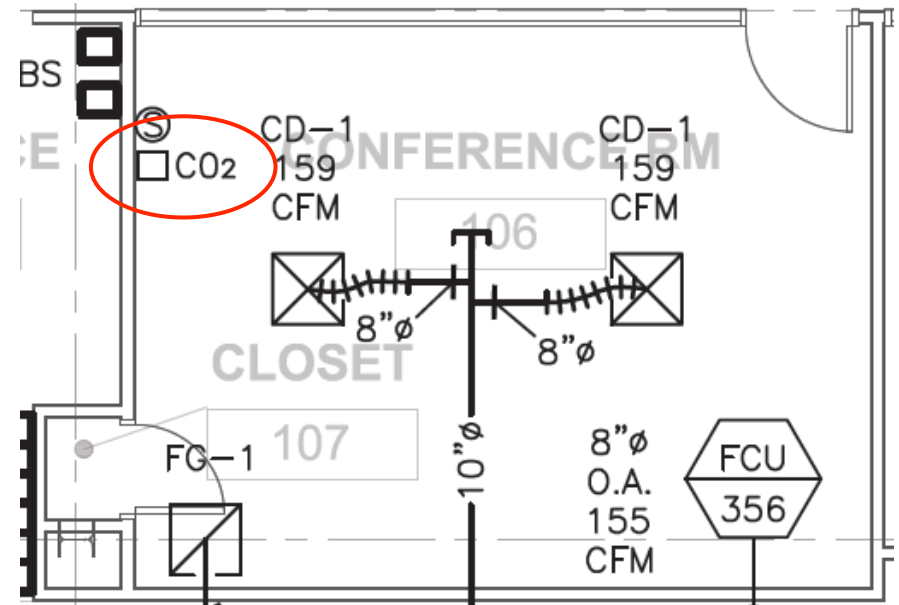
- At breathing height (3-6 ft.)
- Not below a thermostat



Common return

- Limited situations

Show on drawings!



Use occupancy sensors!

- Occ. sensor = VAV savings, aside from DCV

AFMS on drawings

Consider OA diversity in sizing

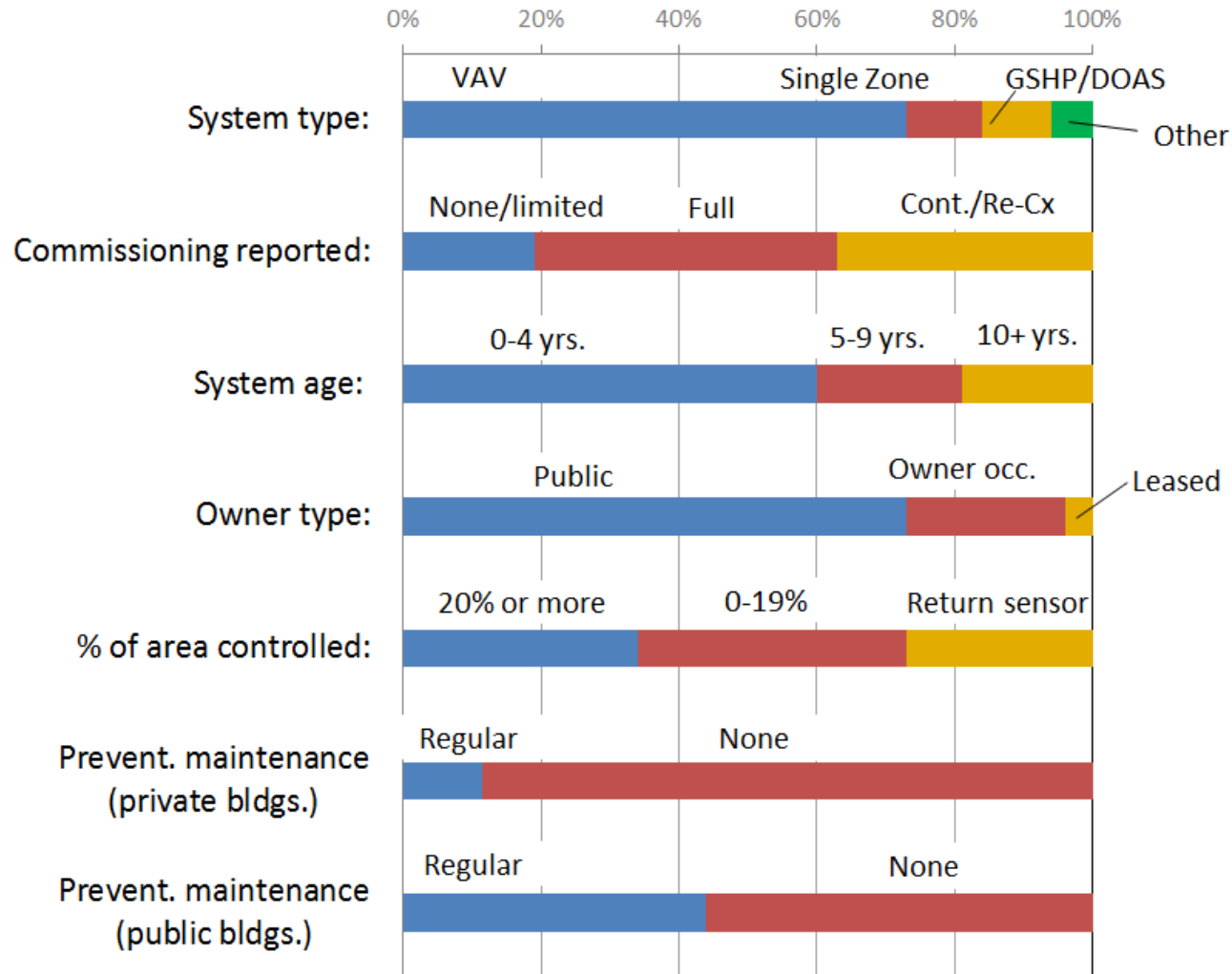
DCV: not just a 'Yes / No' choice

- Control portion of zones
- Strategically use common return
- Use 2-way dampers
- Mix approaches

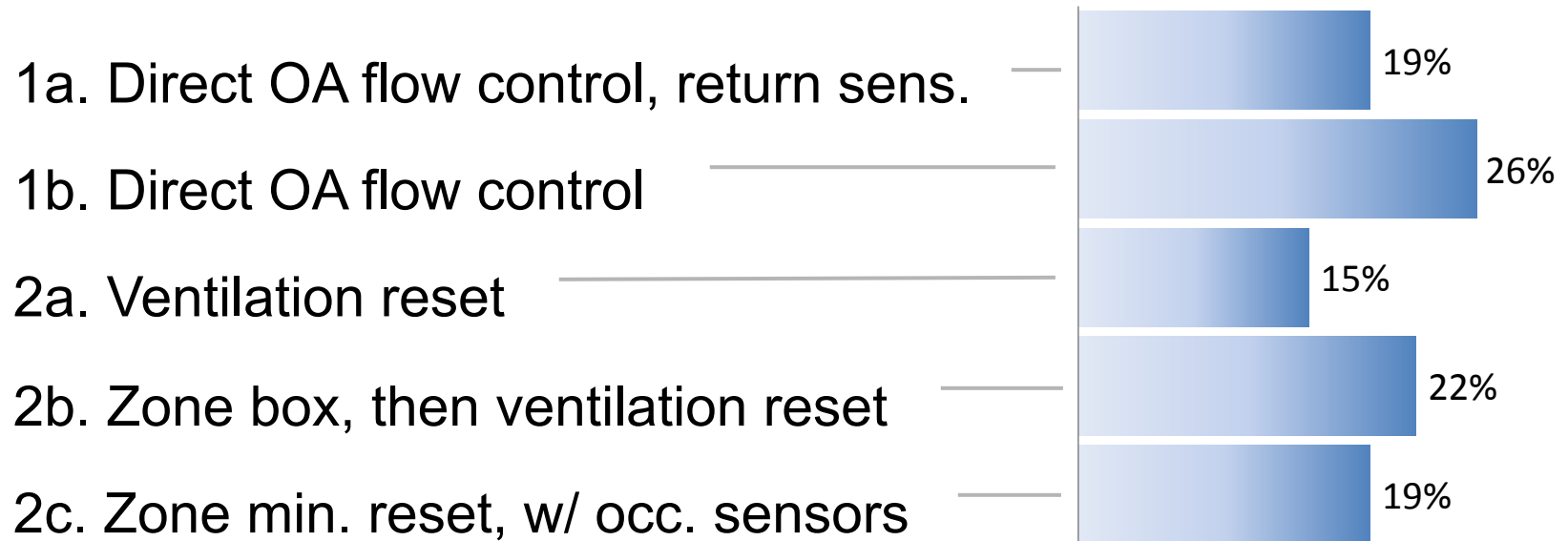
Field study results



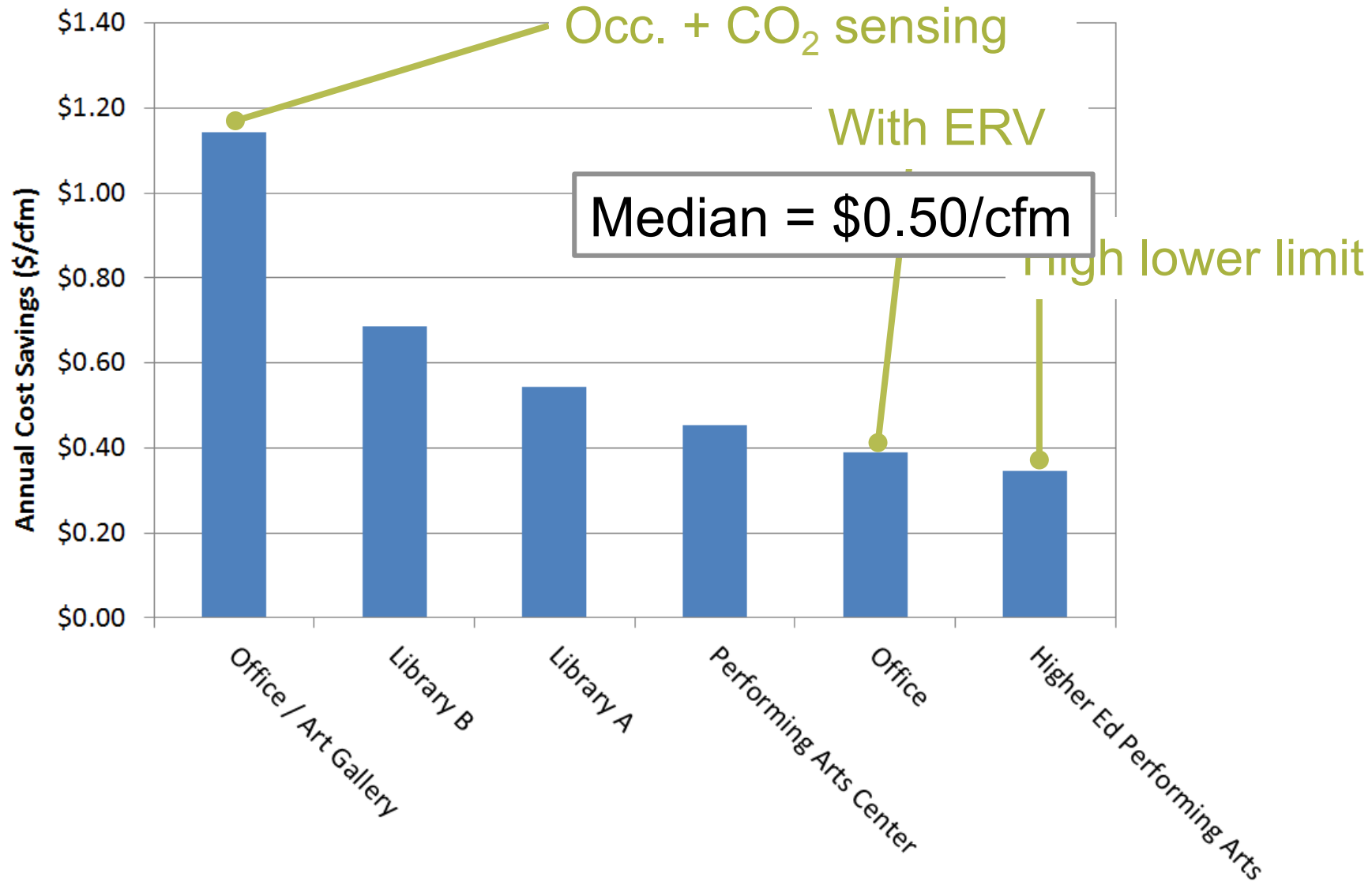
96 systems around Minnesota:



Approaches (sequences):



Measured savings per design OA rate (cfm)

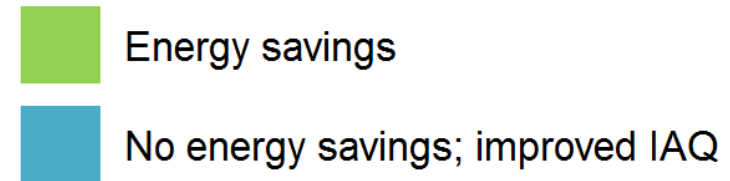
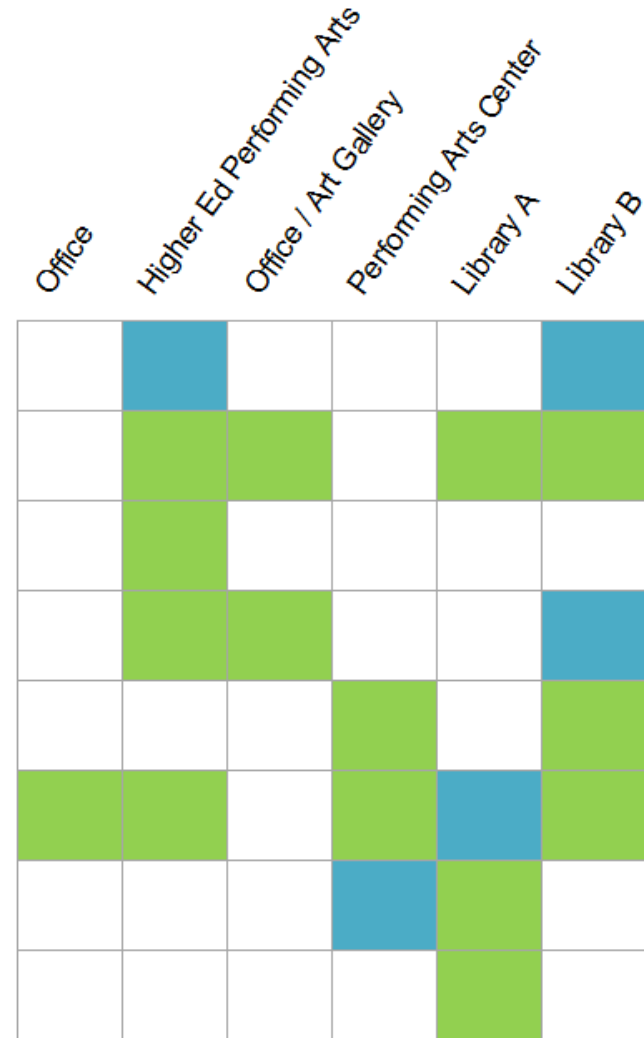


We also scaled the results to a Duluth climate

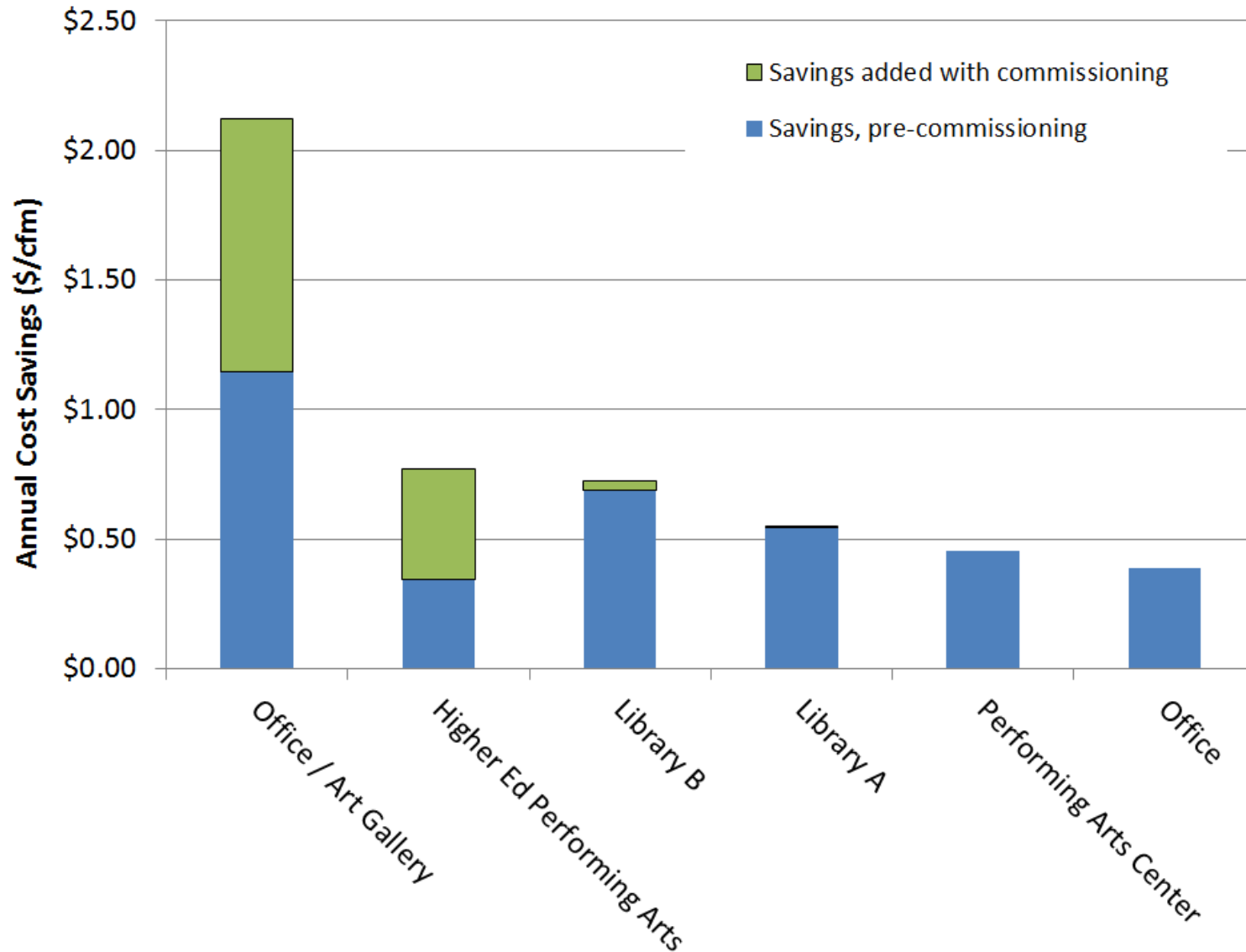
	Savings per Design OA Flow		
	therms/cfm	kWh/cfm	\$/cfm
Median	0.80	0.64	0.59
<i>Change from MSP results</i>	27%	-34%	18%

Deficiencies

- Sequence change to reflect design
- OA damper schedule
- Use of damper position
- OA lower limit
- OA upper limit
- CO₂ setpoint
- CO₂ sensor calibration
- Inaccurate airflow measurement



Half the systems saved more, an average of 54%



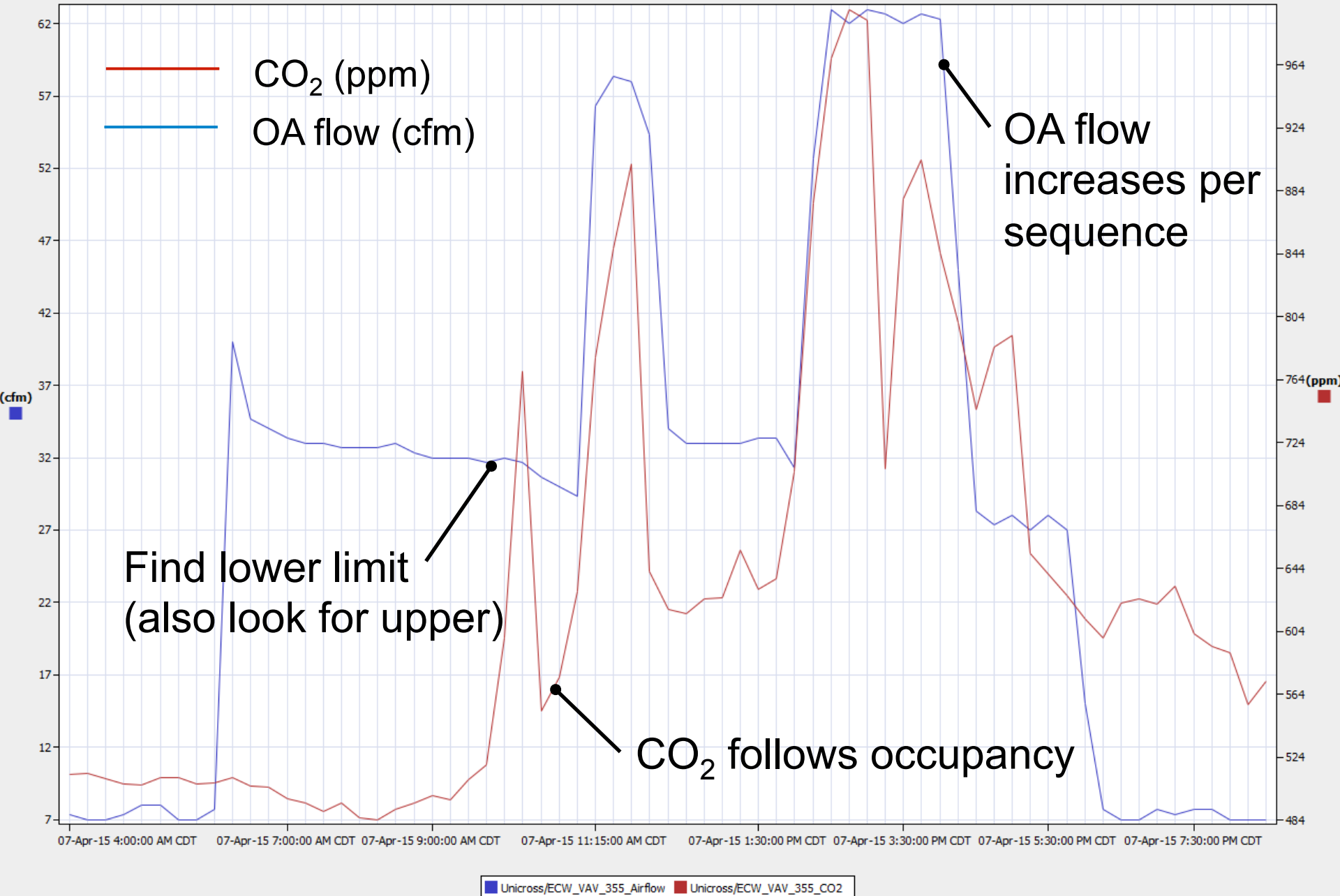
Economics per 1000 cfm of design OA

	CO₂ and Occupancy Control	Typical CO₂ Control	Typical CO₂, Partial Control	<u>Recommissioning</u>
Break-even cost	\$16,412	\$6,658	\$1,643	\$2,900
Simple payback		4 - 5 years	7 - 8 years	<1 - 2.5 years



(Re)commissioning





- Determine control: 1) OA damper position vs. 2) OA flow measurement (if available)
- Check for rogue DCV zones
- Check CO₂ sensor reading at unoccupied
- Determine OA damper schedule
- Recognize that savings is from heating (gas)
 - Economizer negates cooling savings
- Verify economizer operation

Meet the operator on-site; discuss system operation

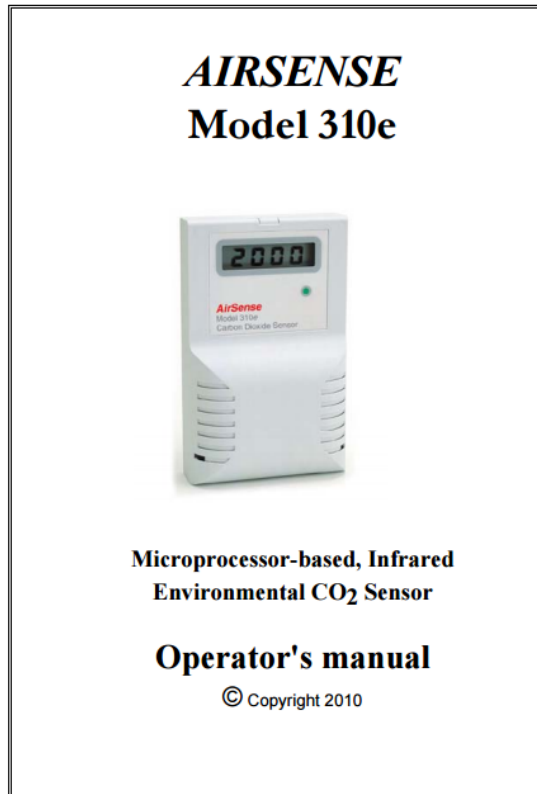
Validate measured points:

- Temperatures: SA, MA, RA, OA (brief traverse)
- Valve positions (visual, temp)
- OA damper position (visual)
- Supply fan speed (VFD)



CO₂ sensors

- Calibrate or replace

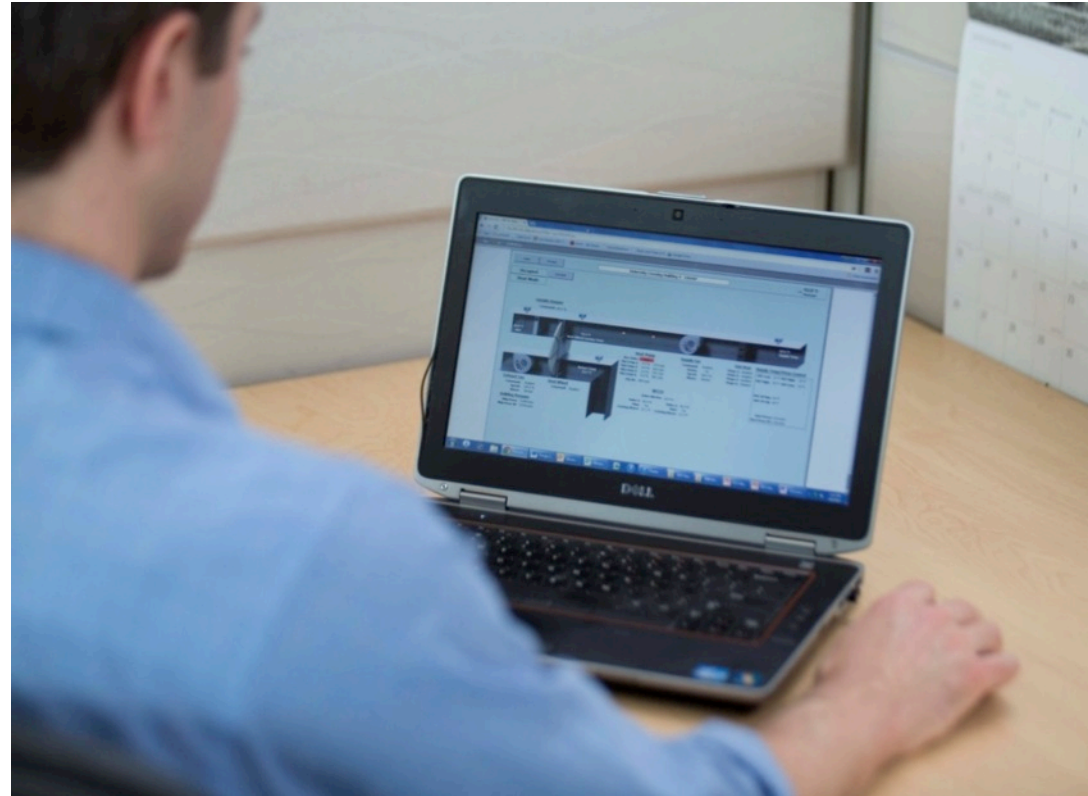


- Recalculate setpoint per Standard 62.1
- Auto calibration valid?

Perform basic system performance tests

- AHU
- Key VAV boxes

Correct deficiencies found in tests



Optimize:

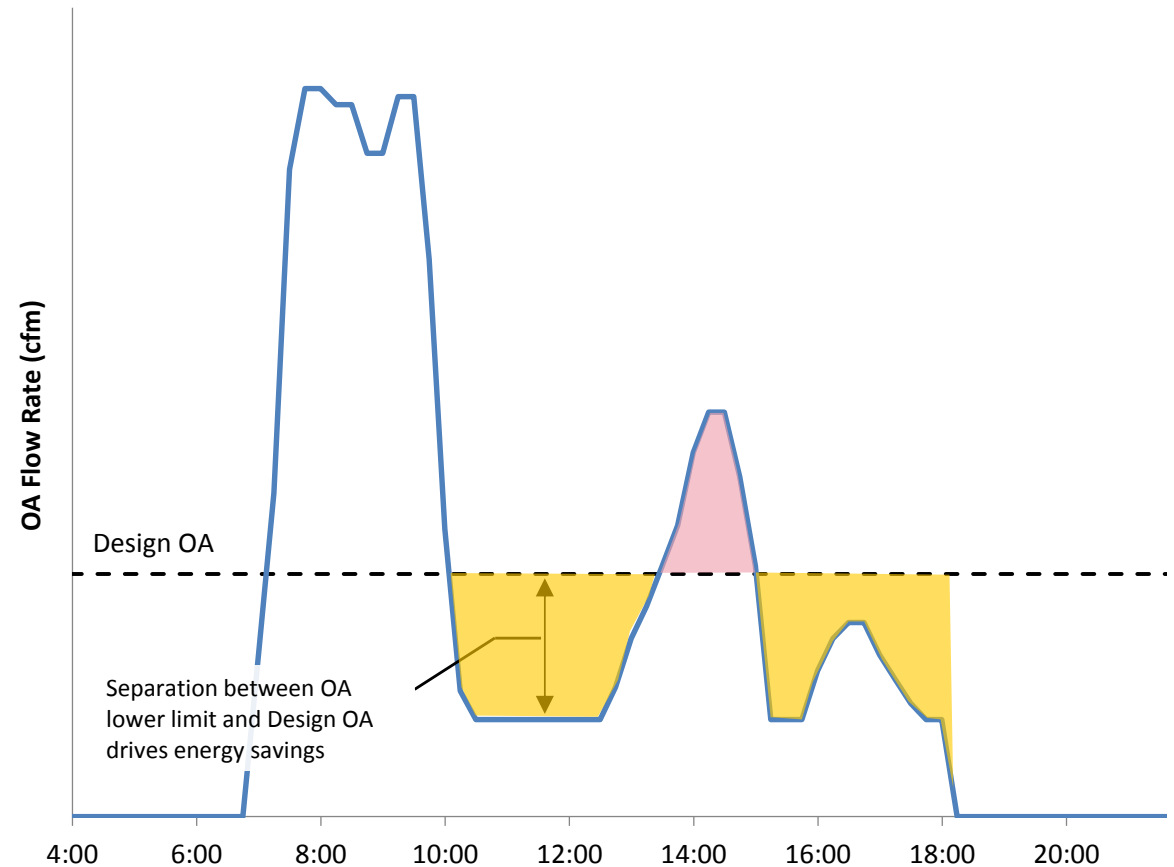
→ OA upper / lower limit, CO₂ setpoint, OA schedule

Report any changes made

Add any needed trending

Complete handover missed at install

- Document the sequence
- Plan for future monitoring



Sequences

- Basic: EDR 2007
- Ventilation reset: Trane 2005
- With occupancy sensors: Taylor 2014. *Demand control ventilation for multiple zone VAV systems – problem solved*
(from ASHRAE Annual Meeting, Seattle 2014; seminar available for a fee)

Code requirements

Code Notes 2012 IECC Demand Control Ventilation

AFMS: Fisk 2009

CO₂ sensor performance: Shrestha 2009

Resources

Download the study

Stay tuned for a fact sheet and the full report:

seventhwave.org/dcv

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seventhwave.org/buildings