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# OUTSIDE AIR AND INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

# **TOPIC OVERVIEW**

AND WORDS FROM YOUR SPEAKER...

"Today's talk will cover the idea of Demand Ventilation. It has been part of my Design Build packages over the last several years, especially churches, classrooms, gymnasiums, and office areas (where there are large numbers of people during relatively short periods of time). I would imagine some school systems have major control providers, and possibly, this approach has been addressed and implemented. Demand Ventilation reduces the cost of heating and cooling outside air without the expense during times without large numbers of people for short periods. My presentation will address the different ways to accomplish those goals for comfort and affordability."

- John "Boogie" Bailey



# DEMAND-CONTROLLED VENTILATION (DCV)

The automatic adjustment of ventilation rates depending upon real-time building needs

- Occupancy rates
- Indoor Air Quality
- Building layout/configuration
- Climate

# CO<sub>2</sub>-BASED DEMAND-CONTROLLED VENTILATION (DCV)

- CO<sub>2</sub> sensing is used to estimate occupant-related contaminant sources
- Breathing zone CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is the controller of the outdoor air (OA) damper



### CHALLENGES OF COMPLYING WITH ASHRAE STANDARDS WITH DCV

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Cannot have fixed CO<sub>2</sub> setpoint Ŷ

Accounting for real-time system ventilation efficiency Estimating bio effluent load and corresponding ventilation demand in zones

#### **CO<sub>2</sub>-BASED DCV OPTIONS**

#### **O1** CO<sub>2</sub>-Based Dynamic Reset (DR)

**O2** CO<sub>2</sub>-Based Dynamic Reset (DR) with Zone Level Control using *Target Outside Air Rate* 

**O3** CO<sub>2</sub>-Based Dynamic Reset (DR) with Zone Level Control using *Target System Ventilation Efficiency* 

# CO<sub>2</sub>-BASED DYNAMIC RESET (DR)

- Dynamically calculating the required setpoint for the system outside air rate
- Dampers modulate to maintain outside air rate based on new setpoint
- Sensors are used to determine Primary Airflow and zone CO<sub>2</sub>
  concentrations, thus calculating the required outside air rate
- Both varying occupancy and primary airflow rate are used to calculate real-time system ventilation efficiency

# CO<sub>2</sub>-BASED DYNAMIC RESET (DR)

Factors that Determine the System Outdoor Airflow Setpoint:

- Appropriate building pressure
- Economizer control logic
- DCV logic

# CO<sub>2</sub>-BASED DYNAMIC RESET (DR) WITH ZONE LEVEL CONTROL USING *TARGET OUTSIDE AIR RATE*

- Zone primary airflow rate minimum setpoint is reset
- Zone level resets the critical zone primary airflow minimum setpoint upward to decrease the primary outdoor air fraction and increase efficiency to decrease the current outdoor airflow rate as a target
- This reduces the system OA rate by increasing the zone primary airflow rates for the zones that require more outside air

# CO<sub>2</sub>-BASED DYNAMIC RESET (DR) WITH ZONE LEVEL CONTROL USING *TARGET SYSTEM VENTILATION EFFICIENCY*

- Zone primary airflow minimum setpoint reset is to maintain the value of system ventilation efficiency greater than or equal to a certain value
- Zone level control increases the zone primary airflow minimum setpoint upward to decrease the zone primary outdoor fraction and increase system ventilation efficiency to increase the current system ventilation to its target

# CONSIDER THESE FACTORS TO PREVENT POTENTIAL ISSUES

#### **Building Pressurization**

Outdoor air intake vs. exhaust

#### CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor Location, Installation, and Accuracy

- Avoid placing sensors in return air ducts, and near doors and windows
- Conduct periodic maintenance on sensors to maintain accuracy

## **KEY BENEFITS TO DCV**

- 1) Reduced Energy Costs
- 2) Improved Indoor Air Quality
- 3) Increased Occupant Comfort

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF DCV**

- Minimizes unnecessary natural resource consumption
- Less greenhouse gas emissions



#### Less Over-Ventilating > Less Energy Use > Less Carbon Emissions

#### **BY THE NUMBERS** According to ASHRAE

#### AIRFLOW RATE FOR A SPACE = (# OF OCCUPANTS) X (7.5 CFM) + (SQ/FT IN THE SPACE) X (0.06 CFM)

# 7.5 CFM Outdoor air per person

# 0.06 CFM

Outdoor air per sq/ft of floor space

# ир то 30%

#### **ENERGY SAVINGS** IN BUILDINGS WITH FLUCTUATING OCCUPANCY RATES



# THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING!



# **SOURCES**

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