BREATHING LIFE INTO NEW AND OLD BUILDINGS: DESIGNING FOR INDOOR AIR QUALITY

DEVENS ECO-EFFICENCY CENTER

April 12, 2013 David W. Bearg, PE LIFE ENERGY ASSOCIATES OPTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS

- 1) THE GEOMETRY OF AIR FLOW THROUGH OCCUPIED SPACES
- 2) USE OF ENERGY RECOVERY VENTILATION
- 3) ASSESSING VENTILATION PERFORMANCE

YOU CAN'T MANAGE WHAT YOU DON'T MEASURE !!!

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO MANAGE? and WHAT DO YOU MEASURE? MANAGEMENT NEED FOR MEASUREMENT

VENTILATION EFFECTIVENESS

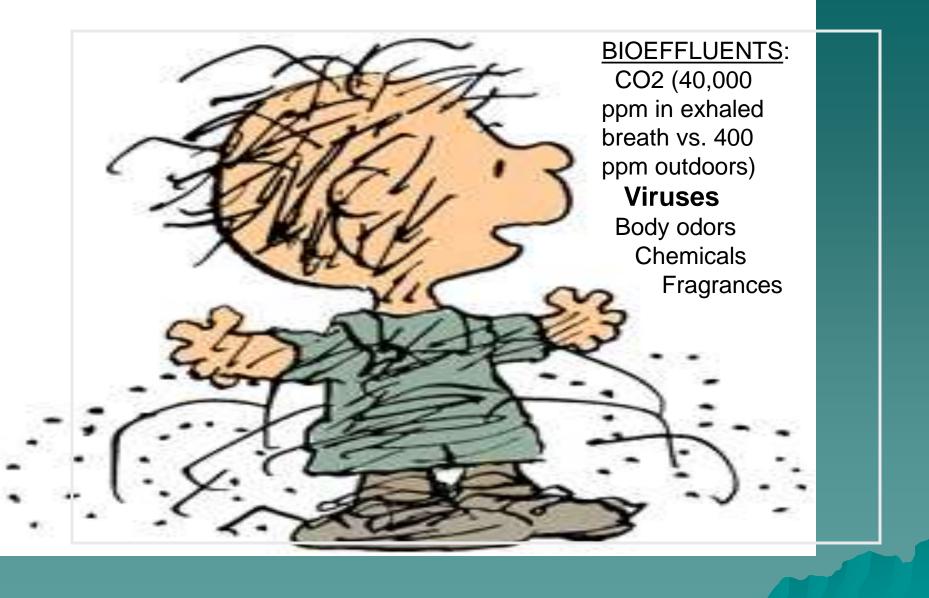
MOISTURE CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS

Measure: Carbon Dioxide Concentrations

Measure: Dew Point Temperatures

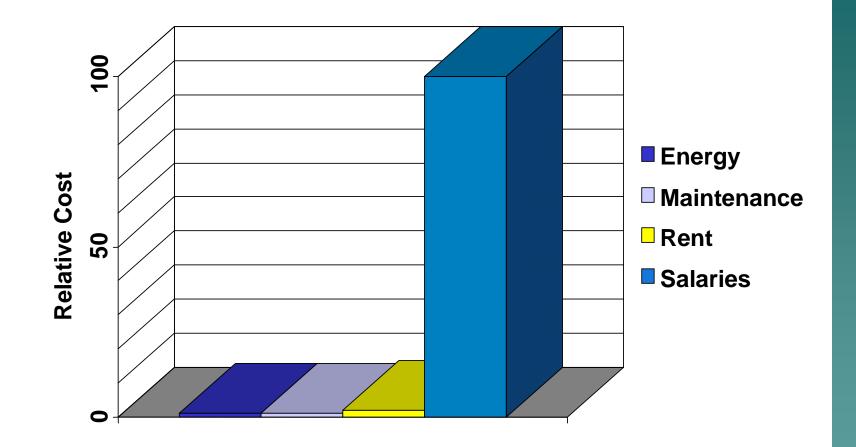
Why Monitor Carbon Dioxide

Its concentrations over time reflect the dynamic interaction among the amount of VENTILATION provided and the people: their numbers, their duration of occupancy, and their activity level.



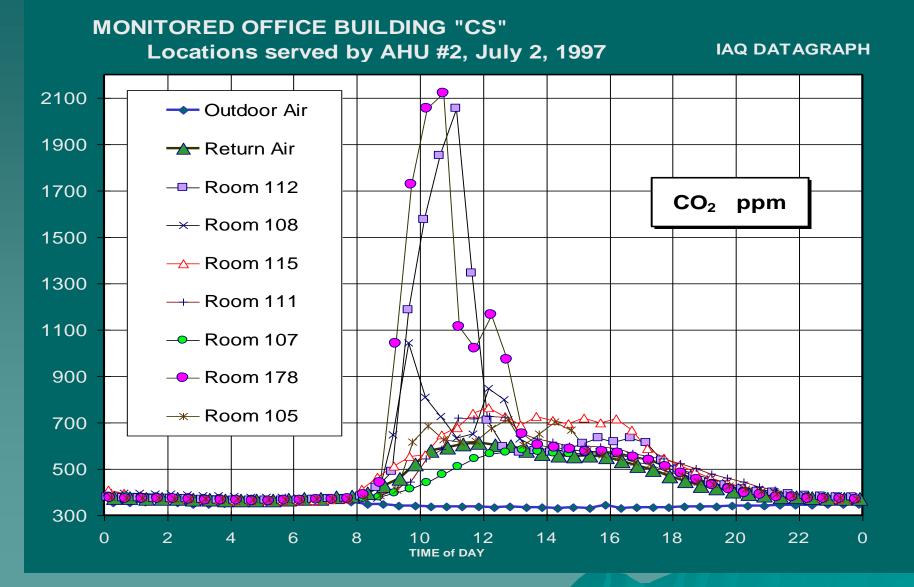




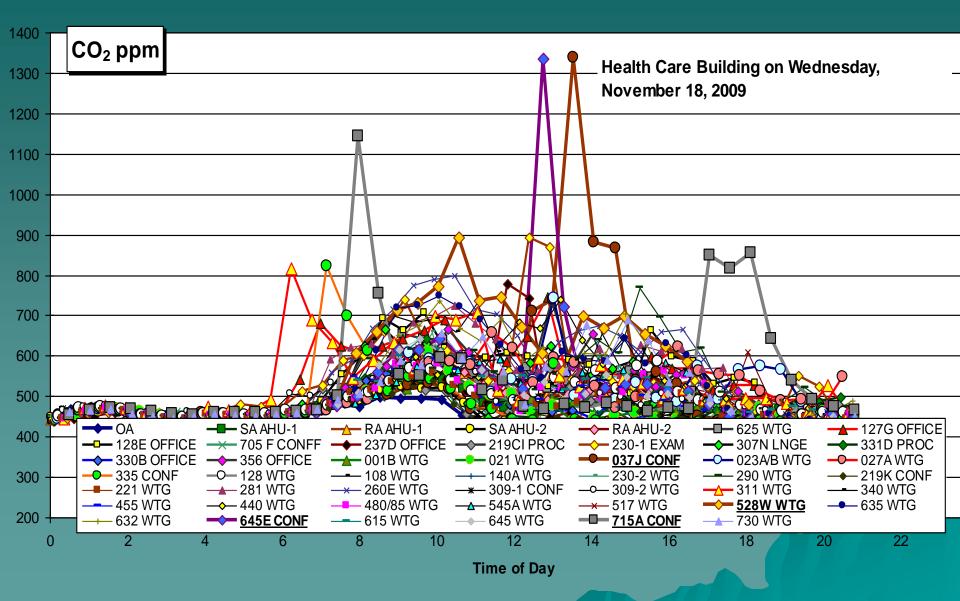


PEOPLE COSTS GREATLY EXCEED ENERGY COSTS

PITFALL TO AVOID: Return Air Monitoring



VAV BOXES SLOW TO OPEN => DEGRADED IAQ



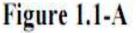
DIAGNOSTIC FEEDBACK ON BUILDING OPERATION FROM CO₂ MONITORING

- 1. ASSESSMENT OF VENTIATION DELIVERED TO THE OCCUPANTS: IDENTIFICATION OF DEFICIENCIES
- 2. ASSESMENT OF DCV PERFORMANCE
- **3.** IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL ENERGY SAVINGS
- 4. ASSESSMENT OF OVERNIGHT PURGE
- 4. ASSESSIVIENT OF OVERNIGHT FURG
- 5. ASSESSMENT OF %OA IN THE SA

MYTH: CO2 SENSORS DON'T NEED CALIBRATION VERIFICATION

Logging and Review of Data Needed to Assess Performance





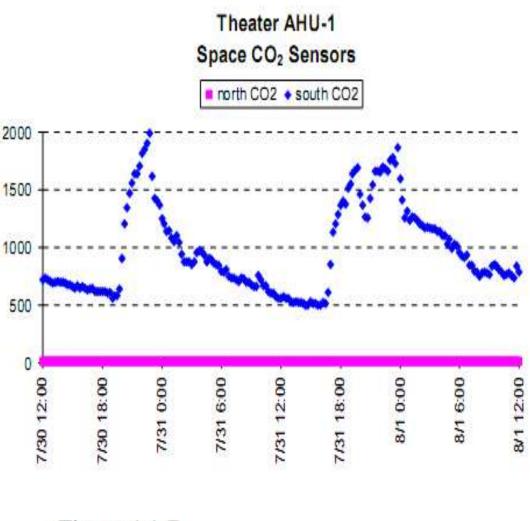
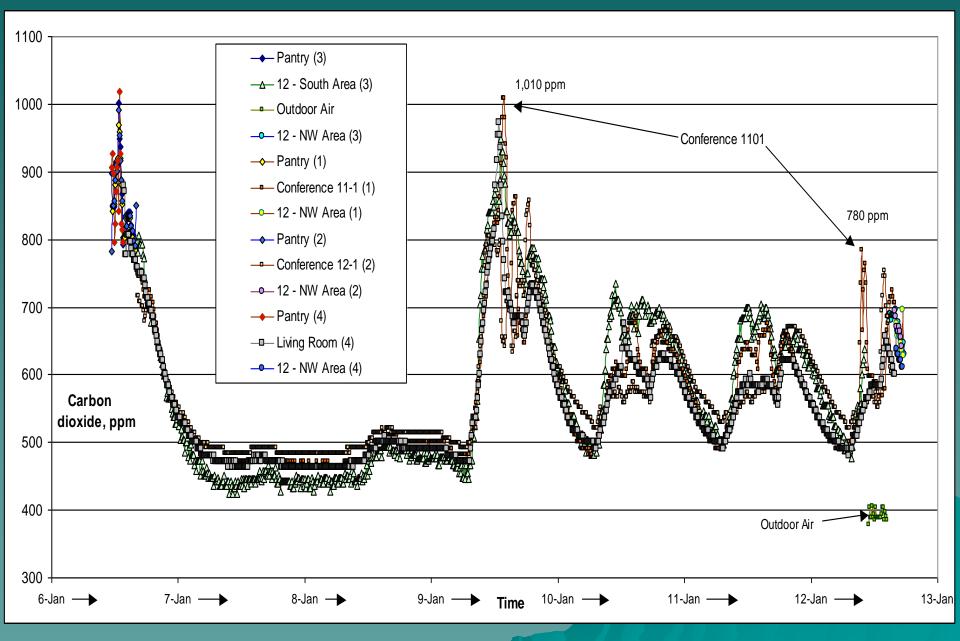
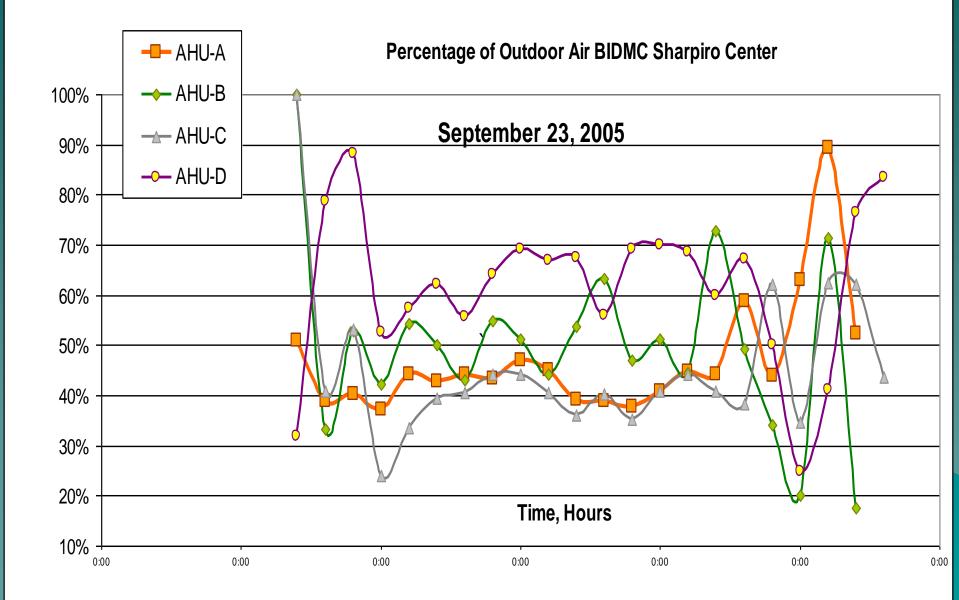


Figure 1.1-B

Incomplete Overnight Purge of Air Contaminants



Calculation of % of OA for each AHU from the SA, RA, and OA data



VENTILATION RATES IN EXCESS OF THE MINIMUMS LISTED IN ASHRAE Std 62 ARE NEEDED FOR A HEALTHY INDOORS

Underventilation cuts into the profit of employers! In one study: Reduced absenteeism achieved with higher ventilation = \$480 per employee, BENEFIT Cost of increased ventilation = \$80 per employee <u>NET BENEFIT = \$400 PER EMPLOYEE</u>

> Risk of Sick Leave Associated with Outdoor Air Supply Rate, Humidification, and Occupant Complaints

> > Milton, Glencross and Walters Indoor Air 2000; 10: 212-221

\$6 returned for every \$1 invested in increased ventilation rates

Building Energy Use Trends:

- **1.** Thermal envelopes are becoming more efficient (more insulation & less air leakage).
- 2. Lighting strategies are becoming more efficient (Daylighting).
- **3.** Lower pressure drop HVAC designs are more efficient (increased cross-section of filter banks).
- 4. Plug loads are decreasing.
- <u>Conditioning outdoor air for ventilation is</u> <u>becoming a larger percentage of total</u> <u>building energy use.</u>

Why Monitor Dew Point

Reducing Risk & Uncertainty in HVAC Operation by assessing MOISTURE MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE

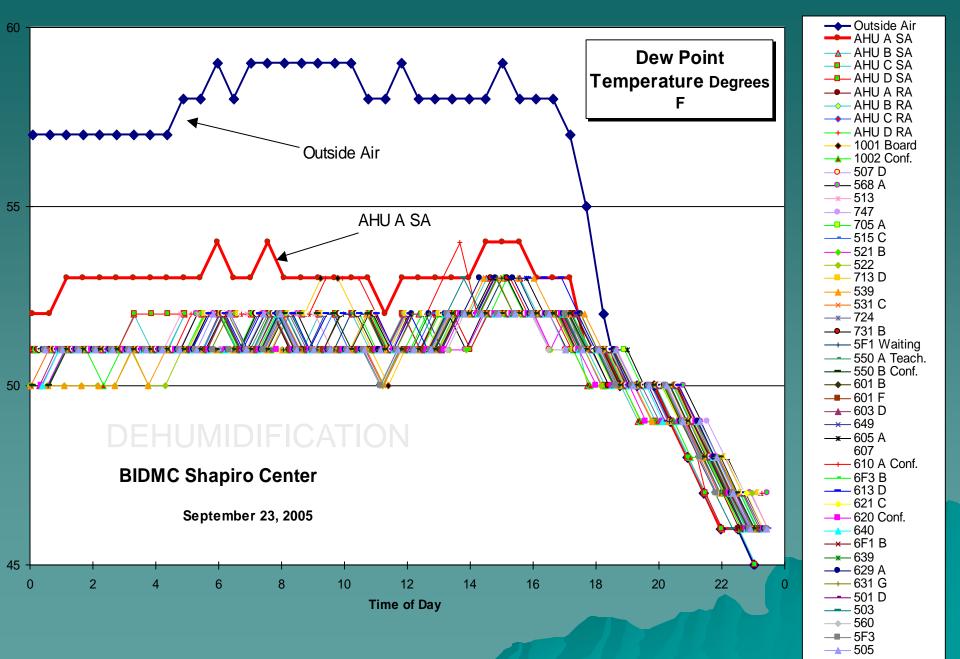
Poor Moisture Management can waste energy and degrade IAQ.

Monitoring of dew point: Diagnostic feedback on – Dehumidification performance, Humidification performance, Presence of interior moisture leaks or moisture intrusions through the

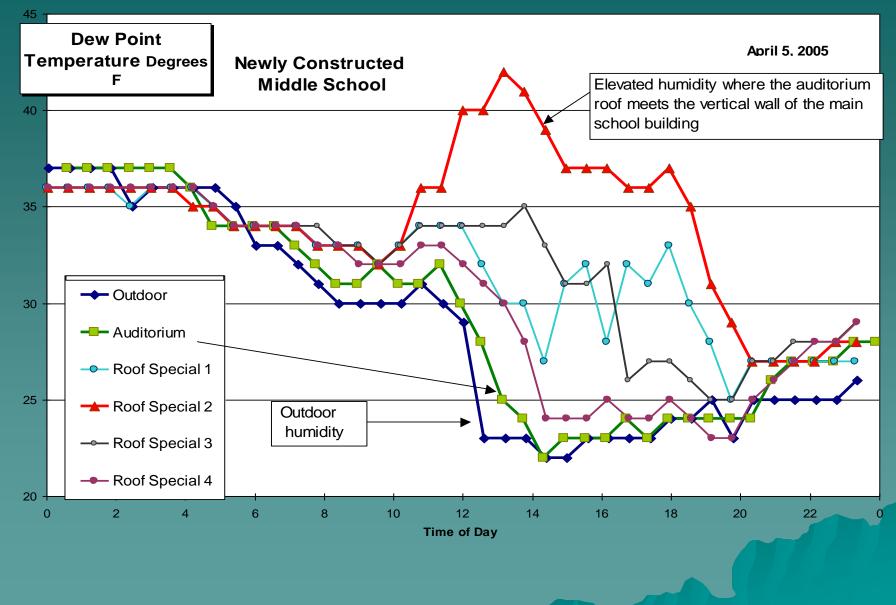
building envelope,

=> Balancing IAQ with Energy Use

HVAC Monitoring, Accuracy & Confidence: Shared-Sensor Approach



Moisture Management & IAQ: Water Intrusion Evaluation



IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF THE INDOOR ENVIRONMENT

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