

Recommended Changes to Specifications for Demand Controlled Ventilation in California's Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency Standards

W.J. Fisk, D.P. Sullivan, D. Faulkner

Environmental Energy Technologies Division
Indoor Environment Department
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
Berkeley, CA 94720

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**Report to the California Energy Commission
Public Interest Energy Research Program**

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AUTHOR

William J. Fisk, Principal Investigator
Douglas P. Sullivan and David Faulkner
Indoor Environment Department
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
Berkeley, CA 94720

Commission Project Manager: Brad Meister

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INTRODUCTION

In demand-controlled ventilation (DCV), rates of outdoor air ventilation are automatically modulated as occupant density varies. The objective is to keep ventilation rates at or above design specifications and code requirements and also to save energy by avoiding excessive ventilation rates. DCV is most often used in spaces with highly variable and sometime dense occupancy. In almost all cases, carbon dioxide (CO₂) sensors installed in buildings provide the signal to the ventilation rate control system. People produce and exhale CO₂ as a consequence of their normal metabolic processes; thus, the concentrations of CO₂ inside occupied buildings are higher than the concentrations of CO₂ in the outdoor air. The magnitude of the indoor-outdoor CO₂ concentration difference decreases as the building's ventilation rate per person increases. The difference between the indoor and outdoor CO₂ concentration is also a proxy for the indoor concentrations of other occupant-generated bioeffluents, such as body odors [1].

Reviews of the research literature on DCV [2-4] indicate a significant potential for energy savings, particularly in buildings or spaces with a high and variable occupancy. Based on modeling [5], cooling energy savings from applications of DCV are as high as 20%.

With support from the California Energy Commission and the U.S. Department of Energy, the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory has performed research on the performance of CO₂ sensing technologies and optical people counters for DCV [6, 7]. In addition, modeling was performed to evaluate the potential energy savings and cost effectiveness of using DCV in general office spaces within the range of California climates [8].

The above-described research has implications for the specifications pertaining to DCV in section 121 of the California Title 24 Standard [9]. Consequently, this document suggests possible changes in these specifications based on the research findings. The suggested changes in specifications were developed in consultation with staff from the Iowa Energy Center who evaluated the accuracy of new CO₂ sensors in laboratory-based research [10]. In addition, staff of the California Energy Commission, and their consultants in the area of DCV, provided input for the suggested changes in specifications.

EXISTING SPECIFICATIONS IN TITLE 24 FOR DCV

Appendix 1 reproduces verbatim the existing specifications for DCV in Title 24 and associated appendices. Key specifications relevant to this document are described in the following list:

1. DCV is required for spaces that have an air economizer; a design occupant density, or a maximum occupant load factor for egress purposes greater than or equal to 25 people per 1000 ft² (40 square foot per person); and that are either single zone systems with any controls; or multiple zone systems with Direct Digital Controls (DDC) to the zone level. There are exceptions to this requirement for certain types of spaces including as classrooms, call centers and medical facilities.

2. For each system with DCV, CO₂ sensors must be installed in each room with no less than one sensor per 10,000 ft² of floor space. CO₂ sensors must be located in the room between 3 ft and 6 ft above the floor or at the anticipated height of the occupants heads;
3. CO₂ sensors shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within plus or minus 75 ppm at a 600 and 1000 ppm concentration when measured at sea level and 25°C, factory calibrated or calibrated at start-up, and certified by the manufacturer to require calibration no more frequently than once every 5 years. Upon detection of sensor failure, the system shall provide a signal which resets to supply the minimum quantity of outside air to levels required by Section 121(b)2 to the zone serviced by the sensor at all times that the zone is occupied.
4. The CO₂ sensor(s) reading for each zone shall be displayed continuously, and shall be recorded on systems with DDC to the zone level.
5. The acceptance requirement for DCV system include a functional test demonstrating that economizer system dampers open and close as intended to high and low CO₂ concentrations

KEY RELATED RESEARCH RESULTS

This section briefly describes the key results of the California Energy Commission and U.S. Department of Energy supported research that serve as the technical underpinning for the subsequent recommended changes in the specifications for DCV in Title 24. These research findings are described in much greater detail in the following references [6-8]. Some of the text below was drawn directly from the cited documents.

CO₂ measurement accuracy [6]

Studies of the accuracy of deployed CO₂ sensors used for DCV in California indicate that a substantial fraction of CO₂ sensors had errors greater than specified in Title 24. Forty seven percent of sensors had errors greater than 75 ppm at a concentration of 760 ppm and 40% of sensors had errors greater than 75 ppm at a concentration of 1010 ppm. A significant fraction of sensors have much larger errors, e.g., larger than 300 ppm. These concentrations of 760 and 1010 ppm are typical of the setpoint concentrations at which DCV systems increase outdoor air ventilation rates. Thus, overall many CO₂ sensors do not meet accuracy requirements.”

Sensors from some specific manufacturers and with particular design features had a better average accuracy than other sensors. However, use of sensors only in these categories, while helpful, would not result in widespread compliance with the Title 24 accuracy requirements. A significant number of sensors in all age categories had large errors. Thus, replacing sensors every few years also would not solve the accuracy problem.

Because the results obtained from energy management systems generally agreed well with results obtained from sensor displays, the measurement errors appear to be primarily a

consequence of sensor problems and not a consequence of errors in translating the sensor output signals to building energy management systems.

In analyses of a sample of nine faulty sensors, four of the sensors had an output signal that was essentially invariable with CO₂ concentration, yet these sensors were still deployed, indicating that facility managers are not always aware of obviously faulty sensors.

In a laboratory-based study of the accuracy of 15 models of new single-location CO₂ sensors performed by the Iowa Energy Center, many of the new CO₂ sensors had errors greater than 75 ppm, and errors greater than 200 ppm were not unusual. Maximum errors of new sensors approached 500 ppm.

Pilot-scale studies of the accuracy of multi-location CO₂ monitoring systems were too limited for firm conclusions about the accuracy of these systems; however, the limited results obtained were encouraging. The study results illustrate the advantage of incorporating a measurement of outdoor air CO₂ concentration with each sensor – offset errors cancel out in the indoor-outdoor CO₂ concentration difference. For widespread acceptance, it seems likely that the costs of these systems will need to be reduced.

Together, the findings from the laboratory studies of the Iowa Energy Center and the field studies supported by the California Energy Commission indicate that many CO₂ based DCV systems will fail to meet the design goals of saving energy while assuring that ventilation rates meet code requirements.

Spatial Variability of CO₂ concentrations in occupied meeting rooms [6]

Multipoint measurements of CO₂ concentrations in occupied meeting rooms were completed to provide information for locating the CO₂ sensors in meeting rooms. The Title 24 standard requires that CO₂ be measured between 0.9 and 1.8 m (3 and 6 ft) above the floor with no less than one sensor per 10,000 ft² (930 m²) of floor area. In some of the meeting rooms, concentrations at different wall-mounted sample points varied by more than 200 ppm and concentrations at these locations sometimes fluctuated rapidly. These concentration differences may be a consequence, in part, of the high concentrations of CO₂ in the exhaled breath of nearby occupants. Because the results of the multipoint measurements varied among meeting rooms, this research does not result in definitive guidance for locating sensors in meeting rooms; however, the results suggest that measurements at return-air grilles may be preferred to measurements at wall-mounted locations. In four out of seven data sets, CO₂ concentration at return-grille locations fell between the maximum and minimum of CO₂ concentrations at wall-mounted locations and in five of seven data sets, the period average concentration at return grilles was within 10% of the period average concentration measured from sample points on walls.

Performance of optical people counters [7]

Pilot-scale studies evaluated the counting accuracy of two people counting systems that could be used in DCV systems, instead of CO₂ sensors, to provide control signals for modulating outdoor air ventilation rates. The evaluations included controlled challenges of the people counting systems using pre-planned movements of occupants through doorways and evaluations of counting accuracies when naïve occupants (i.e., occupants unaware of the counting systems) passed through the entrance doors of the building or room. The two people counting systems had high counting accuracy accuracies, with errors typically less than 10%, for typical non-demanding counting events. However, counting errors were high in some highly challenging situations, such as multiple people passing simultaneously through a door. Counting errors, for at least one system, can be very high if people stand in the field of view of the sensor. Both counting system have limitations and would need to be used only at appropriate sites and where the demanding situations that led to counting errors were rare.

Energy savings potential from DCV in general office spaces [8]

National level data indicate that average minimum ventilation rates in offices are either 28 or 80 cfm per person (13 or 38 L/s-person). The different average minimum ventilation rates are the result of different measurement protocols but both values are well above the minimum ventilation requirement in California which is approximately 15 cfm per person (7 L/s-person). These numbers suggest potential energy savings from use of DCV in general offices to bring the average minimum ventilation rate into alignment with the Title 24 requirement. Modeling and cost analyses, performed to assess this potential, indicated that DCV would generally not be cost effective for general office spaces in California if existing office buildings have 28 cfm per person (13 L/s-person) of ventilation but would often be cost effective if existing buildings have 80 cfm per person (38 L/s-person) of ventilation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the research described above, many existing CO₂-based DCV systems will fail to meet the design goals of saving energy while assuring that ventilation rates meet code requirements. However, the potential energy savings from properly operating DCV systems appear to be substantial in magnitude. Thus, it is appropriate to consider how the specifications for DCV in the Title 24 Standards could be changed in order to improve the performance of DCV systems. The following text describes recommended changes in specifications and a discussion of the recommendations. There is some overlap in the language within the various recommendations that should be removed if multiple overlapping recommendations are adopted.

Recommendation 1

Description of Recommendation 1

CO₂ sensors installed in new installations of DCV shall have inlet ports and written protocols that make it possible to calibrate the deployed sensors using CO₂ calibration gas samples. The inlet ports must provide paths for introducing calibration gas samples into the sensors. The protocols must provide the guidance that a facility manager or building control system

professional needs to check and, if necessary, adjust the sensors' calibration' using, at a minimum, two calibration gas samples. The calibration protocol shall specify that one calibration gas sample has a CO₂ concentration between 950 and 1050 ppm, with the actual concentration of the calibration gas known within ± 2 percent. The protocol shall specify calibration with a second calibration gas concentration of either zero ppm CO₂ or between 450 and 550 ppm CO₂, with the actual concentration of the calibration gas known within ± 2 percent.

Exception: The inlet port and calibration protocol are not required if the sensor manufacturer or their agent maintains a sensor exchange program in which deployed sensors are replaced with new or used factory-calibrated sensors at least once per year.

Discussion of Recommendation 1

The accuracy of CO₂ sensors used for DCV must be improved if DCV systems are to provide the intended energy and indoor environmental quality benefits. Based on the previously-described research [6], restricting the allowable sensor designs will not assure widespread compliance with the Title 24 accuracy requirements. CO₂ measurement accuracy cannot be assured if sensors are not calibrated. Many sensors utilized today cannot practically be calibrated after deployment due to the absence of an inlet port and/or calibration protocol. This recommended change in Title 24 specifications would enable calibrations of all deployed sensors unless the manufacturer maintains a sensor exchange program in which deployed sensors are replaced with new or used factory-calibrated sensors at least once per year. The recommended changes in specifications would also provide incentives to manufacturers to offer sensor exchange programs.

Manufacturer's of sensors that already meet these requirement are likely to be supportive of the change in specifications. Many of the existing CO₂ sensors marketed for DCV do not meet the requirements in this recommendation, thus, substantial industry opposition to the changes should also be expected. Also, it is important to note that making it possible to calibrate deployed sensors does not assure that the calibrations will actually be performed. A significant fraction of CO₂ sensors already meet these requirements; however, in the field studies by the authors no facility manager reported that they had calibrated their CO₂ sensors subsequent to the initial sensor installation period. It is hoped that as the results of research demonstrating large CO₂ measurement errors become known, calibrations will become more common.

No analyses have been performed to determine if sensors meeting the requirements of Recommendation 1 have a significantly higher cost; however, compliant sensors are commonly used today suggesting that incremental costs, if any, are modest. The resulting energy savings will reduce energy costs by an amount that has not been determined.

An alternative or supplement to Recommendation 1 would be to establish an independent sensor validation program that periodically evaluates samples of sensors of various types. A one-time sensor evaluation after a new sensor is introduced into the market may not be adequate. Only sensors on a list of those that pass this program would be compliant with Title 24 requirements. It would be best if the program costs were not paid by sensor manufacturers so that the testing organization is not beholden to the sensor companies. Such a program would be expected to improve at least the initial accuracy of CO₂ sensors used for DCV, it would not rely on facility managers to implement calibrations, and it would not restrict any sensor design features. A main

drawback is the difficulty of establishing and financing of the independent sensor validation program. In addition, because sensor calibrations may change over the life of the sensor, such a sensor validation program would not assure that sensor accuracy is maintained.

Recommendation 2

Description of Recommendation 2

Within 60 days after installation in a building, all CO₂ sensors installed for DCV shall be calibrated, using the manufacturer's recommended protocol, to assure CO₂ measurements are accurate within ± 75 ppm. The protocol must check and, if necessary, adjust the sensor's calibration using, at a minimum, two calibration gas samples, one with a CO₂ concentration between 950 and 1050 ppm and the second with a CO₂ concentration of either zero ppm or between 450 and 550 ppm. The concentration of the CO₂ in the calibration gases shall be known within ± 2 percent.

Exception: This calibration is not required if the sensor is provided with documentation demonstrating that a comparable calibration was implemented for the specific sensor within the past 90 days and that the sensor is accurate within ± 75 ppm at 500 ± 50 and 1000 ± 50 ppm CO₂ concentrations when measured at sea level and 77 °F (25°C).

Discussion of Recommendation 2

The accuracy of CO₂ sensors used for DCV must be improved if DCV systems are to provide the intended energy and indoor environmental quality benefits. Based on the previously-described research [6], restricting the allowable sensor designs will not assure widespread compliance with the Title 24 accuracy requirements. The studies of the accuracy of new CO₂ sensors by the Iowa Energy Center [10] demonstrated that existing Title 24 requirements do not assure that a large majority of new CO₂ sensors meet the accuracy requirements of Title 24. This recommended specification, if enforced, would assure that new CO₂ sensors receive a calibration and are accurate within ± 75 ppm when initially installed or shortly thereafter. Because sensor calibrations may change over the life of the sensor, such a sensor validation program would not assure that sensor accuracy is maintained.

The automated background calibration features present in many of the existing CO₂ sensor technologies will adjust sensor calibrations based on the lowest CO₂ concentrations experienced. After initial sensor deployment, the accuracy of CO₂ measurements may improve (or occasionally degrade) over a period of a few weeks. Thus, for sensors with an automated background calibration feature, it may be preferable to perform the on-site calibration after 30 days of deployment. Manufacturer's protocols should specify when on-site calibrations should be performed after initial sensor deployment.

This requirement will increase the cost of installing DCV systems by an amount that has not been determined. The resulting energy savings will reduce energy costs by an amount that has not been determined.

Recommendation 3

Description of Recommendation 3

All CO₂ sensors shall have a continuously-readable visual display of the current CO₂ concentration on the sensor. Manufacturer's may provide a cover that makes the display accessible to facility managers but not to other building occupants.

Discussion of Recommendation 3

Displays of the currently measured CO₂ concentrations on the CO₂ sensors may make facility managers more aware of faulty sensors that require calibration or replacement. The research described above has shown that sensors that do not respond to changes in CO₂ concentrations and sensors with very large easily recognizable measurement errors are sometimes deployed in buildings [6]. Displays of CO₂ concentration should also make it easier for controls contractors and facility managers to assure that CO₂ concentration at the energy management and control system matches the concentration at the sensor, e.g. make it easier to detect and avoid signal processing errors. Finally, displays will facilitate the process of calibrating deployed CO₂ sensors.

Recommendation 4

Description of Recommendation 4

Change the existing specification in Title 24 that reads as follows "CO₂ sensors shall be located in the room between 3 ft and 6 ft (0.9 and 1.8 m) above the floor or at the anticipated height of the occupants heads" to "CO₂ sensors shall be located in the room between 3 ft and 6 ft (0.9 and 1.8 m) above the floor or at the anticipated height of the occupant's heads or in the return air duct if the return air duct contains only air from the room for which demand controlled ventilation is implemented. Sensors shall not be installed in return air ducts if the room has a ventilation system designed to produce a displacement air flow pattern between the floor and the ceiling or if the ceiling is more than 14 ft (4.3 m) above the floor. Sensors shall not be installed in return-air plenums or at the plane of the return-air grille."

Discussion of Recommendation 4

The research summarized above found that CO₂ concentrations at different locations on walls of meeting rooms could differ by more than 200 ppm and fluctuate considerably with time [6]. The study was too small for definitive conclusions; however, relative to a CO₂ measurement at a single location on a meeting room wall, a measurement in a return air duct appears to be as representative, and possibly more representative, of the average CO₂ concentration in the room. CO₂ sensors installed on walls may be exposed to air from within wall cavities if the room is slightly depressurized relative to the wall cavity because the electrical wiring for wall-mounted sensors normally extends through an unsealed hole in the wall behind the sensor. Also, wall-mounted sensors may occasionally be exposed to the jets of low-CO₂ supply air as these jets can flow across ceilings and down walls. The existing prohibition against duct-mounted sensors was likely motivated by concerns that low-CO₂ supply air exiting a ceiling mounted supply air

diffuser may short circuit to a return grille, causing the return air CO₂ concentration to be substantially lower than the average concentration in the room. While such short circuiting can occur, studies of indoor air flow made using tracer gases in rooms with traditional high velocity air supplies indicate that substantial short circuiting is not common [11]. Measurable short circuiting is most likely when the supply air is used for heating [12] and prolonged heating of meeting rooms with a high occupant density, where DCV is required, may be uncommon. Thus, while there is not enough evidence to justify requiring that CO₂ sensors be installed in return ducts as opposed to on walls, there is also not sufficient justification to prohibit locating CO₂ sensors in return ducts. The prohibition against duct mounted sensors when the ceiling is more than 14 ft (4.3 m) above the floor is a judgment-based precaution as concentration differences between the occupied zone and the ceiling may be larger when the ceiling height is large. No data were identified confirming that duct-mounted sensors are inappropriate in rooms with high ceilings.

Recommendation 5

Description of Recommendation 5

Change the existing specification in Title 24 that reads as follows “For each system with demand control ventilation, CO₂ sensors shall be installed in each room that meets the criteria of Section 121(c)3B with no less than one sensor per 10,000 ft² of floor space.” to “For each system with demand control ventilation, CO₂ sensors shall be installed in each room that meets the criteria of Section 121(c)3B with no less than one sensor per 10,000 ft² of floor space. In addition to stand-alone sensors that measure the CO₂ concentration at a single location, measurements may be performed with measurement systems that use tubing, valves, and pumps to measure at multiple indoor locations with a single CO₂ sensor if data are available from each location at least once every 10 minutes.”

Discussion of Recommendation 5

The purpose of this proposed change in Title 24 language is to make prospective users more aware of multi-location CO₂ measurement systems which tend to use higher quality CO₂ sensors and incorporate an outdoor air CO₂ measurement, both of which can improve accuracy of determining the indoor-to-outdoor CO₂ concentration differences. Pilot scale studies of the multi-location CO₂ measurement systems were too limited for firm conclusions about system accuracy but the findings were encouraging [6].

Recommendation 6.

Description of Recommendation 6

The required types of building spaces for which DCV is required in Title 24 should not be expanded to include general office spaces’ however, DCV should continue to be optional for general office spaces.

Discussion of Recommendation 6

Model results, summarized above, evaluated the potential energy savings and cost effectiveness of implementing DCV in general office spaces. Given the model findings and the uncertainty about minimum ventilation rates in the existing office building stock, there is a large uncertainty

about the cost effectiveness of DCV in general office spaces in California climates. Consequently, we do not recommend requiring DCV in general office spaces.

Recommendation 7.

Description of Recommendation 7

At this time, Title 24's specifications pertaining to DCV should not be modified to allow use of optical people counting, in place of CO₂ sensors, to provide the control signal for DCV.

Discussion of Recommendation 7

Pilot scale studies were completed to evaluate the performance of two optical people counting systems potentially suitable for use in DCV systems [7]. The counting errors were generally small, indicating the long-term potential of applying people counting for DCV. However, in some highly demanding situations counting errors were large. Further research is needed, and product improvements may be necessary, before one can be confident that optical people counting systems provide a sufficiently accurate count of people to serve as a control signal for DCV.

DISCUSSION

Changes in DCV sensor technologies and practices are necessary if DCV is to consistently save energy and assure adequate ventilation. Based on the results of a multi-faceted research effort, this document describes five recommended changes to the specifications in Title 24 for DCV and makes two recommendations to not change aspects of Title 24. Enacting the suggested recommendations should help DCV to achieve its potential but they will definitely not eliminate all sensing problems in DCV systems. Further research to evaluate and develop alternatives to the widely used low-cost single location non-dispersive infrared CO₂ sensor may be needed if DCV is to reach its full potential. Although the recommendations in this report were developed with input from the California Energy Commission and the Iowa Energy Center, a thorough evaluation all of the ramifications of implementing these recommendations was beyond the scope of the supporting research project. Consequently, the California Energy Commission will need to further evaluate these recommendations.

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APPENDIX 1. Excepts of specifications for DCV in Title 24 and its appendices.

Section 121 – Requirements for Ventilation

All nonresidential, high-rise residential, and hotel/motel occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Section 121(a) through 121(e).

.....

(a) General Requirements.

1. All enclosed spaces in a building that are normally used by humans

Required Demand Control Ventilation. HVAC systems with the following characteristics shall have demand ventilation controls complying with 121(c)4:

A. They have an air economizer; and

B. They serve a space with a design occupant density, or a maximum occupant load factor for egress purposes in the CBC, greater than or equal to 25 people per 1000 ft² (40 square foot per person); and

C. They are either:

i. Single zone systems with any controls; or

ii. Multiple zone systems with Direct Digital Controls (DDC) to the zone level.

EXCEPTION 1 to Section 121(c)3: Classrooms, call centers, office spaces served by multiple zone systems that are continuously occupied during normal business hours with occupant density greater than 25 people per 1000 ft² per Section 121(b)2B, healthcare facilities and medical buildings, and public areas of social services buildings are not required to have demand control ventilation.

EXCEPTION 2 to Section 121(c)3: Where space exhaust is greater than the design ventilation rate specified in Section 121(b)2B minus 0.2 cfm per ft² of conditioned area.

EXCEPTION 3 to Section 121(c)3: Spaces that have processes or operations that generate dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases and are not provided with local exhaust ventilation, such as indoor operation of internal combustion engines or areas designated for unvented food service preparation, or beauty salons shall not install demand control ventilation.

EXCEPTION 4 to Section 121(c)3: Spaces with an area of less than 150 square feet, or a design occupancy of less than 10 people per Section 121(b)2B.

4. Demand Control Ventilation Devices.

A. For each system with demand control ventilation, CO₂ sensors shall be installed in each room that meets the criteria of Section 121(c)3B with no less than one sensor per 10,000 ft² of floor space. When a zone or a space is served by more than one sensor, signal from any sensor indicating that CO₂ is near or at the setpoint within a space, shall trigger an increase in ventilation to the space; B. CO₂ sensors shall be located in the room between 3 ft and 6 ft above the floor or at the anticipated height of the occupants heads;

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C. Demand ventilation controls shall maintain CO₂ concentrations less than or equal to 600 ppm plus the outdoor air CO₂ concentration in all rooms with CO₂ sensors;

EXCEPTION to Section 121(c)4C: The outdoor air ventilation rate is not required to be larger than the design outdoor air ventilation rate required by Section 121(b)2 regardless of CO₂ concentration.

D. Outdoor air CO₂ concentration shall be determined by one of the following:

- i. CO₂ concentration shall be assumed to be 400 ppm without any direct measurement; or
- ii. CO₂ concentration shall be dynamically measured using a CO₂ sensor located within 4 ft of the outdoor air intake.

E. When the system is operating during hours of expected occupancy, the controls shall maintain system outdoor air ventilation rates no less than the rate listed in TABLE 121-A times the conditioned floor area for spaces with CO₂ sensors, plus the rate required by Section 121(b)2 for other spaces served by the system, or the exhaust air rate whichever is greater;

F. CO₂ sensors shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within plus or minus 75 ppm at a 600 and 1000 ppm concentration when measured at sea level and 25°C, factory calibrated or calibrated at start-up, and certified by the manufacturer to require calibration no more frequently than once every 5 years. Upon detection of sensor failure, the system shall provide a signal which resets to supply the minimum quantity of outside air to levels required by Section 121(b)2 to the zone serviced by the sensor at all times that the zone is occupied.

G. The CO₂ sensor(s) reading for each zone shall be displayed continuously, and shall be recorded on systems with DDC to the zone level.

Section 125 – Required Nonresidential Mechanical System Acceptance

(a) Before an occupancy permit is granted the following equipment and systems shall be certified as meeting the Acceptance Requirements for Code Compliance, as specified by the Reference Nonresidential Appendix NA7. A Certificate of Acceptance shall be submitted to the enforcement agency that certifies that the equipment and systems meet the acceptance requirements:

.....

5. Demand control ventilation systems required by Section 121(c)3 shall be tested in accordance with NA7.5.5

.....

NA7.5.5 Demand Control Ventilation (DCV) Systems

NA7.5.5.1 Construction Inspection

Prior to Functional Testing, verify and document the following:

- Carbon dioxide control sensor is factory calibrated or field-calibrated per §121(c)4.
- The sensor is located in the high density space between 3 ft and 6 ft above the floor or at the anticipated level of the occupants' heads.
- DCV control setpoint is at or below the CO₂ concentration permitted by §121(c)4C.

NA7.5.5.2 Functional Testing

Step 1: Disable economizer controls

Step 2: Simulate a signal at or slightly above the CO₂ concentration setpoint required by §121(c)4C. Verify and document the following:

- For single zone units, outdoor air damper modulates open to satisfy the total ventilation air called for in the Certificate of Compliance.
- For multiple zone units, either outdoor air damper or zone damper modulate open to satisfy the zone ventilation requirements.

Step 3: Simulate signal well below the CO₂ setpoint. Verify and document the following:

- For single zone units, outdoor air damper modulates to the design minimum value.
- For multiple zone units, either outdoor air damper or zone damper modulate to satisfy the reduced zone ventilation requirements.

Step 4: Restore economizer controls and remove all system overrides initiated during the test.

Step 5: With all controls restored, apply CO₂ calibration gas at a concentration slightly above the setpoint to the sensor. Verify that the outdoor air damper modulates open to satisfy the total ventilation air called for in the Certificate of Compliance.

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