



Nebraska's Commercial Energy Code: The 2018 IECC *Mechanical Systems and HVAC Rightsizing*

Nebraska Energy Code Training Program
Instructors: Thomas Yarbrough and Matt Belcher
October 5, 2022, 11:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.



Housekeeping

- Attendees are muted upon entry
- Enter questions in the chat box
- This training is being recorded
- Slides and recording will be emailed to attendees and posted on the MEEA website
- CEUs are provided (ICC and AIA)
- Email Corie at canderson@mwalliance.org with any questions



About MEEA

- Nonprofit membership organization with 160+ members, including:
 - Utilities
 - Research institutions
 - State and local governments
 - Energy efficiency-related businesses
- MEEA helps stakeholders understand and implement cost-effective energy efficiency strategies



About Matt and Verdatek Solutions

- 40+ Years in the Building Industry
- Served as a Top Building Codes official in St. Louis area
- Director of University of Missouri Columbia High Performance Buildings Research Center. Created and Instructed Curriculum for Students and Industry Professionals
- Assisting University of Missouri Science & Technology in Building and Energy Code Curriculum and Policy
- ICC Member serving on 2012, 2015, 2018 and 2024 Energy Code Development Committee. 2021 Building Code-General Committee
- NAHB Approved Instructor for Advanced Building Science
- Advanced Business Management




About Thomas

- 20+ Years in the Building Industry
- Senior Researcher at CREE (Center for Research in Energy and Environment)
- Instructor at Missouri S&T in Civil, Architectural, and Environmental Engineering department
- Conducts cutting edge research in Building Science, including published papers on envelope assemblies and Smart Home technologies.
- LEED AP BD+C and Homes
- Building Envelope Commissioning Expert
- Passive House Consultant

MISSOURI
S&T





Learning Objectives

- Understand prescriptive energy code requirements and Updates from 2018 IECC for Mechanical Equipment and Systems
- Introduction to Advanced Mechanical systems used in current and upcoming projects
- Understand ASHRAE 90.1 Section 6 as an Alternative
- Understand Proper equipment sizing and commissioning to assure “right-sized” HVAC systems

COMcheck Overview

- Basics of using the COMcheck software
- Obtain an overview of the basic functions and how COMcheck calculates compliance
- Understand how the compliance reports are created



Nebraska Residential Field Study

- Conducted in 2017 by **Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy**. 2009 IECC was the baseline.
- Collected and analyzed several data points for new homes, including:
 - Envelope air leakage
 - Efficacy in lighting
 - Duct leakage
 - Ceiling & exterior wall insulation
 - Basement & slab insulation
 - Windows

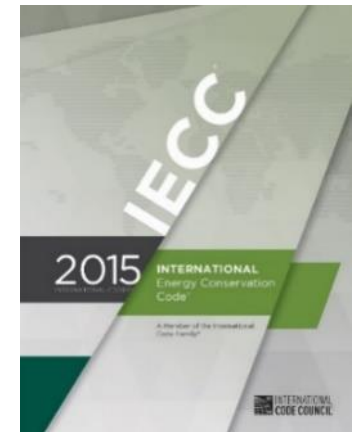
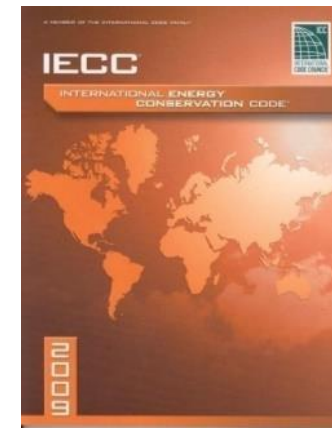
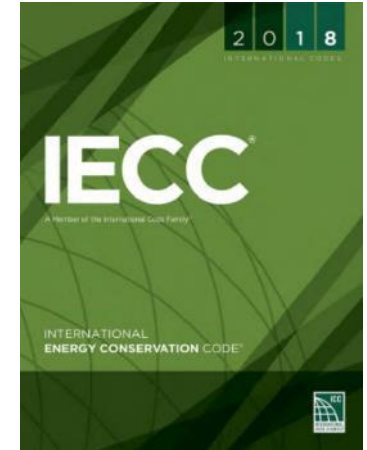
For More Information and Data:

https://www.energycodes.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Nebraska_Residential_Compliance_Evaluation_final.pdf



Scope of the Energy Code


- Focus is on building envelope
 - Ceilings, walls, windows, floors, foundations
 - Sets insulation levels, window U-factors and SHGC
 - Infiltration control
 - Caulk and seal to prevent air leaks
 - Verify envelope tightness with blower door test
 - Ducts
 - No building cavities as ducts (post-2009)
 - Seal properly and insulate even if all ductwork is in conditioned space
 - Verify tight with duct pressurization test
- Lighting equipment
 - High-efficacy bulbs required (50%, 75%, 90%)
- HVAC equipment efficiencies covered by different DOE standard



Energy Code Compliance Paths

C401.2 Application. **P**

Commercial buildings shall comply with one of the following:

1. The requirements of ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1.
2. The requirements of Sections C402 through C405 and C408. In addition, commercial buildings shall comply with Section C406 and tenant spaces shall comply with Section C406.1.1.
-  3. The requirements of Sections C402.5, C403.2, C403.3 through C403.3.2, C403.4 through C403.4.2.3, C403.5.5, C403.7, C403.8.1 through C403.8.4, C403.10.1 through C403.10.3, C403.11, C403.12, C404, C405, C407 and C408. The building energy cost shall be equal to or less than 85 percent of the standard reference design building.




Energy Code Compliance Paths



C401.2 Application. **P**

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-  3. The requirements of Sections C402.5, C403.2, C403.3 through C403.3.2, C403.4 through C403.4.2.3, C403.5.5, C403.7, C403.8.1 through C403.8.4, C403.10.1 through C403.10.3, C403.11, C403.12, C404, C405, C407 and C408. The building energy cost shall be equal to or less than 85 percent of the standard reference design building.



Energy Code Compliance Paths



C402.5 Air leakage—thermal envelope (Mandatory).

The *thermal envelope* of buildings shall comply with Sections C402.5.1 through C402.5.8, or the building *thermal envelope* shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 779 at a pressure differential of 0.3 inch water gauge (75 Pa) or an equivalent method approved by the code official and deemed to comply with the provisions of this section when the tested air leakage rate of the building thermal envelope is not greater than 0.40 cfm/ft²(2.0 L/s • m²). Where compliance is based on such testing, the building shall also comply with Sections C402.5.5, C402.5.6 and C402.5.7.



Energy Code Compliance Paths



C403.2 System design (Mandatory). P

Mechanical systems shall be designed to comply with Sections C403.2.1 and C403.2.2. Where elements of a building's mechanical systems are addressed in Sections C403.3 through C403.12, such elements shall comply with the applicable provisions of those sections.



Energy Code Compliance Paths



C403.2.1 Zone isolation required (Mandatory). P

HVAC systems serving *zones* that are over 25,000 square feet (2323 m²) in floor area or that span more than one floor and are designed to operate or be occupied nonsimultaneously shall be divided into isolation areas. Each isolation area shall be equipped with *isolation devices* and controls configured to automatically shut off the supply of conditioned air and outdoor air to and exhaust air from the isolation area. Each isolation area shall be controlled independently by a device meeting the requirements of Section C403.4.2.2. Central systems and plants shall be provided with controls and devices that will allow system and equipment operation for any length of time while serving only the smallest isolation area served by the system or plant.



Energy Code Compliance Paths



C403.2.2 Ventilation (Mandatory).

Ventilation, either natural or mechanical, shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 4 of the *International Mechanical Code*. Where mechanical ventilation is provided, the system shall provide the capability to reduce the outdoor air supply to the minimum required by Chapter 4 of the *International Mechanical Code*.



Energy Code Compliance Paths



C403.3 Heating and cooling equipment efficiencies (Mandatory). P

Heating and cooling equipment installed in mechanical systems shall be sized in accordance with Section C403.3.1 and shall be not less efficient in the use of energy than as specified in Section C403.3.2.

C403.3.1 Equipment sizing (Mandatory). P

The output capacity of heating and cooling equipment shall be not greater than that of the smallest available equipment size that exceeds the loads calculated in accordance with Section C403.1.1. A single piece of equipment providing both heating and cooling shall satisfy this provision for one function with the capacity for the other function as small as possible, within available equipment options.



Energy Code Compliance Paths

C403.3.2 HVAC equipment performance requirements (Mandatory). P




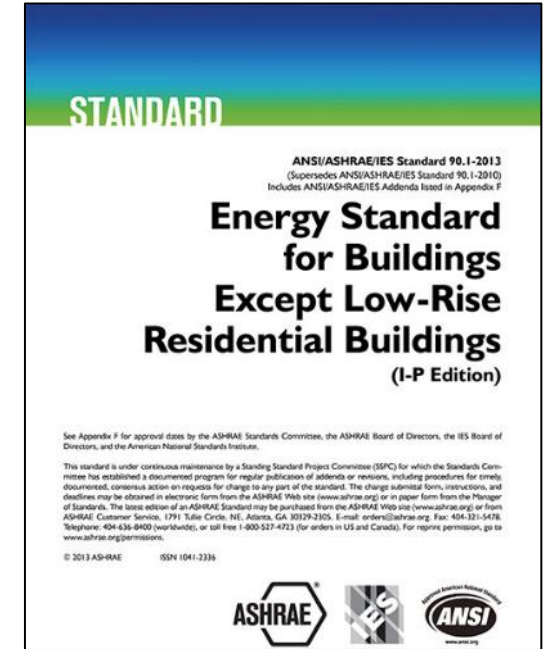
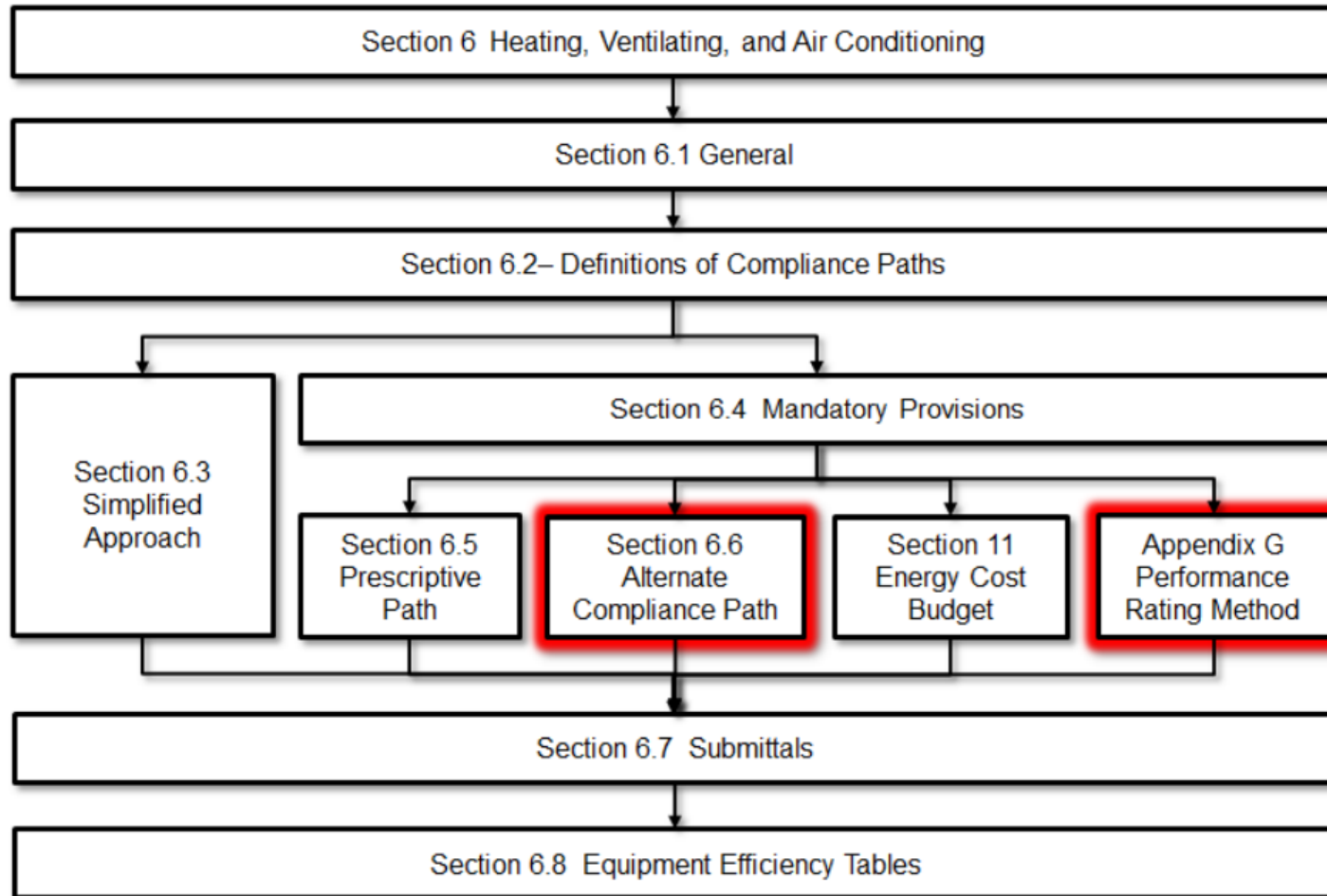
Equipment shall meet the minimum efficiency requirements of Tables C403.3.2(1) through C403.3.2(9) when tested and rated in accordance with the applicable test procedure. Plate-type liquid-to-liquid heat exchangers shall meet the minimum requirement  Table C403.3.2(10). The efficiency shall be verified through certification under an approved certification program or, where a certification program does not exist, the equipment efficiency ratings shall be

TABLE C403.3.2(1)

MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS: ELECTRICALLY OPERATED UNITARY AIR CONDITIONERS AND CONDENSING UNITS

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SIZE CATEGORY	HEATING SECTION TYPE	SUBCATEGORY OR RATING CONDITION	MINIMUM EFFICIENCY	TEST PROCEDURE ^a
Air conditioners, air cooled	< 65,000 Btu/h ^b	All	 Split System	13.0 SEER	
			 Single Package	14.0 SEER	

ASHRAE 90.1 Compliance Path

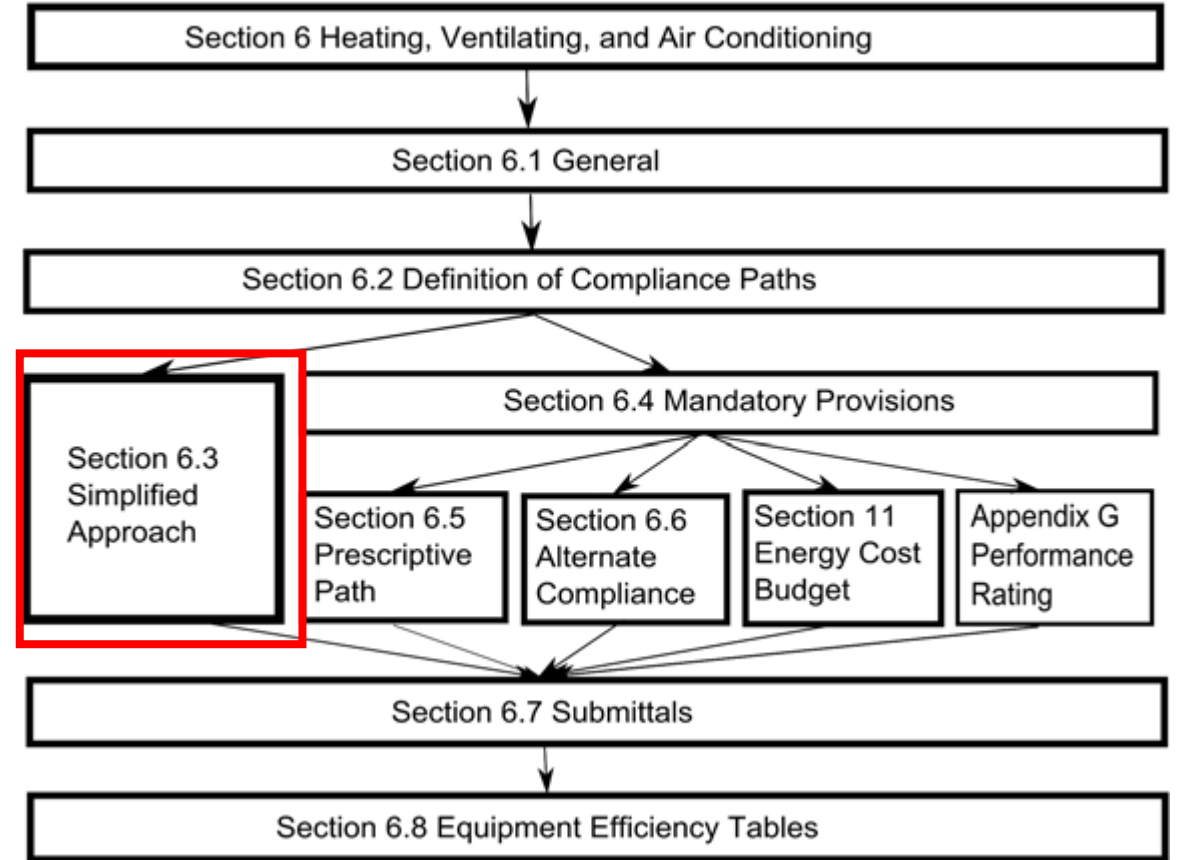


*Red sections are updates included in **90.1.2019**



Simplified Compliance Path

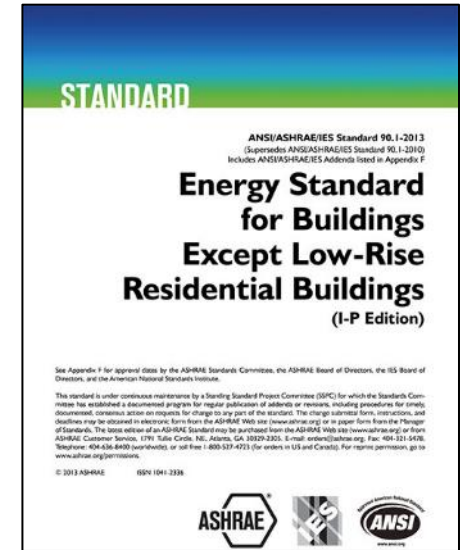
- Simplified Approach is still the easiest pathway
- According to the Department of Energy, 80 to 85% of the building stock is this type of building.



Simplified Path

The simplified approach is an optional path for compliance when the following are met:

- Buildings with 1 or 2 stories
- Buildings with gross floor area < 25,000 ft²
- System serving single HVAC zone
- Each system complies with 6.3.2



Simplified Path

Air-handling and fan coil unit supply fans controlled by two-speed motors or variable speed drives

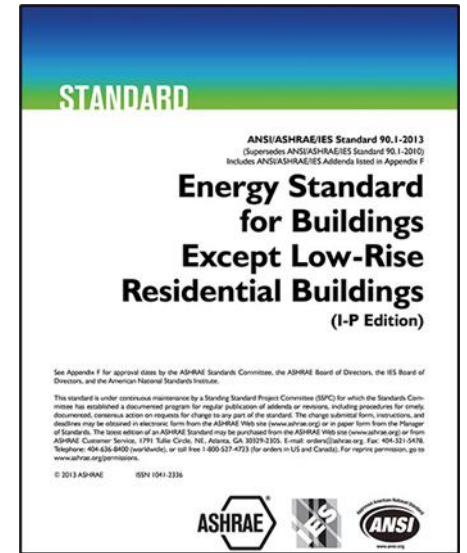
- Chilled-water cooling coils where the supply fans have motors $\geq 1/4$ hp
- Direct expansion units $\geq 65,000$ Btu/h cooling capacity
- Two speeds of fan control required during economizer operation

Temperature Control	Typical Zones	Minimum fan speed	Fan power at min speed	Fan control
Supply Air	Multiple	$\leq 50\%$ *	$\leq 30\%$	Modulating
Room Temperature	Single	$\leq 66\%$ *	$\leq 40\%$	Two-speed, Multi-speed or Modulating

Simplified Path

The system shall either have an economizer, Or use the economizer Trade-off Option

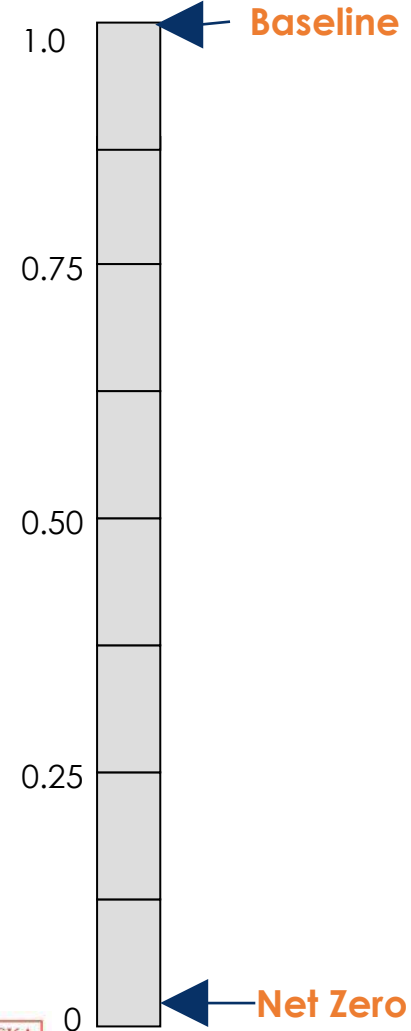
- Limited to unitary systems
- Requires higher minimum cooling efficiency (EER)
- Trade-off EER by
 - System size
 - Climate zone
- Eliminated separate table for computer rooms, must follow the same thresholds as other use types





Appendix G – Performance Rating

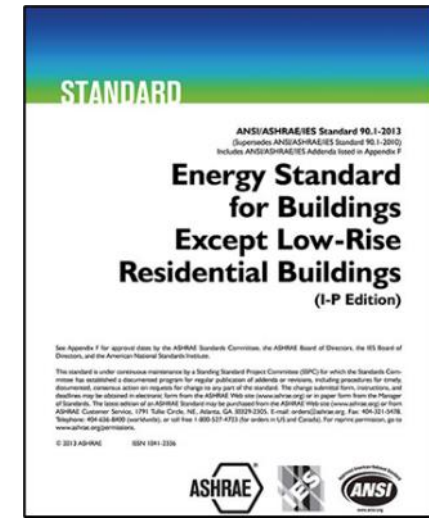
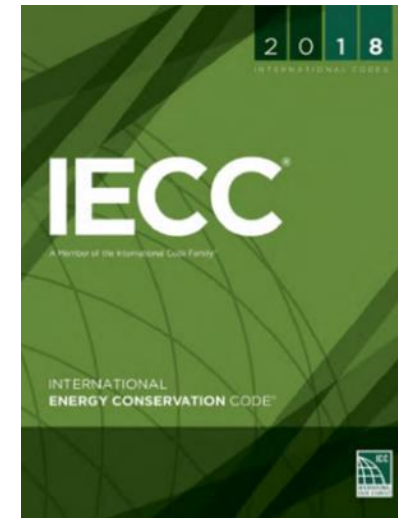
- Requires a Performance Cost Index (PCI) specific to building type and climate zone
 - $PCI = \frac{\text{Proposed Building Performance}}{\text{Baseline Building Performance}}$
 - PCI of 1.0 = baseline building
 - PCI of 0.0 = zero net energy
 - For compliance, $PCI < PCI_t$
- PCI_t specified in Standard, and varies by building type, climate zone, and proportion of regulated to unregulated load



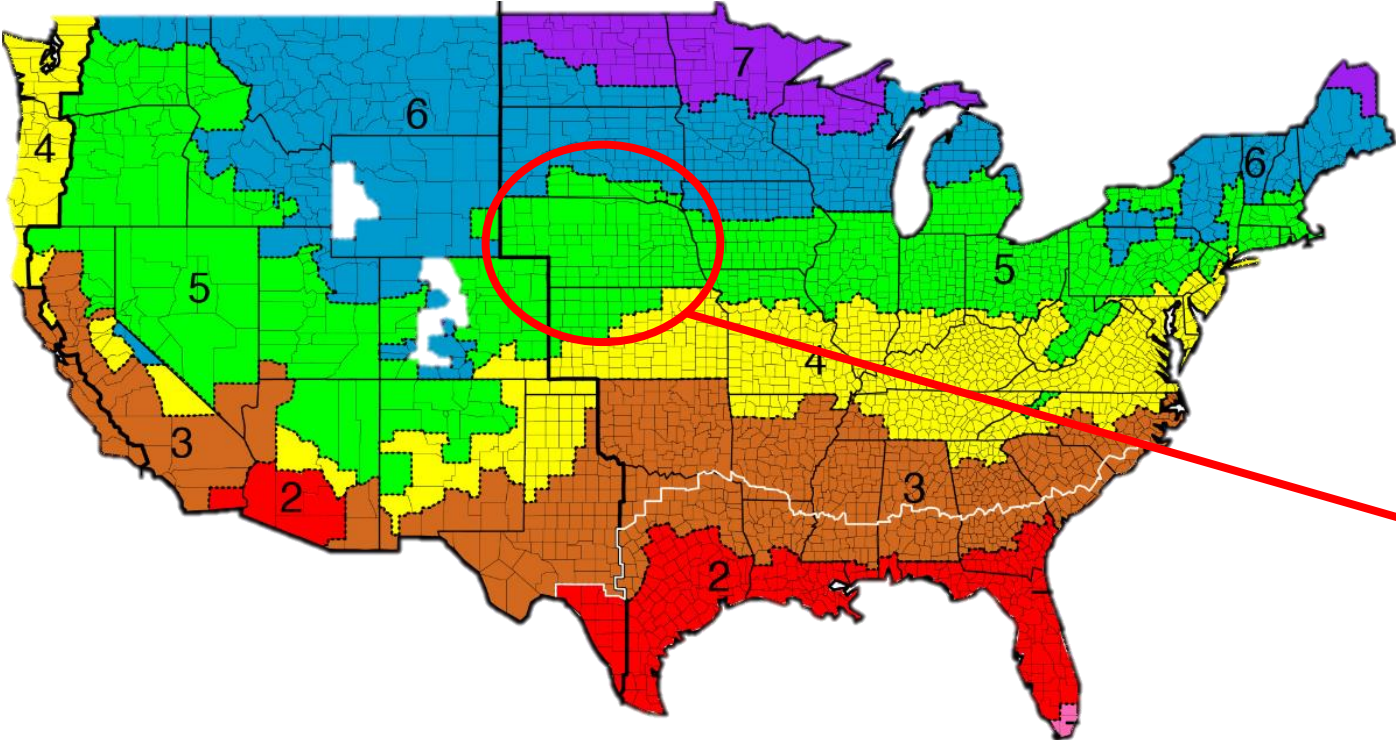
Compliance Paths

- New Buildings
- Additions to Existing Buildings
- Alterations in Existing Buildings

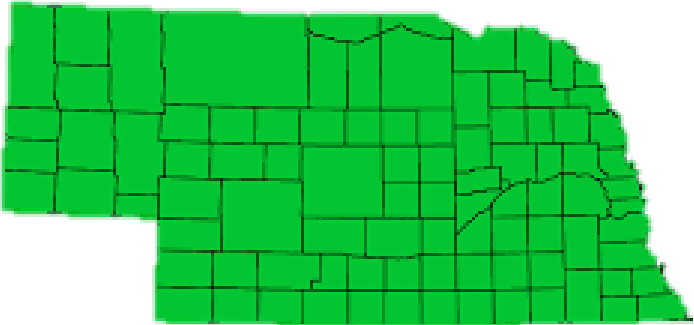
Both paths use forms of phrase “**capable of and configured to**” so that controls will be set up at time of inspection.



ASHRAE Climate Zones



- Nebraska has only one climate zone – 5A
- Cold & Moist climate



Documentation Requirements

C408.1.1 Building operations and maintenance information. **P**

The building operations and maintenance documents shall be provided to the owner and shall consist of manufacturers' information, specifications and recommendations; programming procedures and data points; narratives; and other means of illustrating to the owner how the building, equipment and systems are intended to be installed, maintained and operated. Required regular maintenance actions for equipment and systems shall be clearly stated on a readily visible label. The label shall include the title or publication number for the operation and maintenance manual for that particular model and type of product.

- Record drawings
- Operating and maintenance manuals
- System balancing
- System commissioning report



Documentation Requirements

Record drawings of actual installation to building owner within 90 days of :

- Certificate of Occupancy (IECC)
- System acceptance (ASHRAE)

Include at a Minimum:

- Location and performance data on each piece of equipment
- General configuration of duct and pipe distribution system including sizes
- Terminal air or water design flow rates

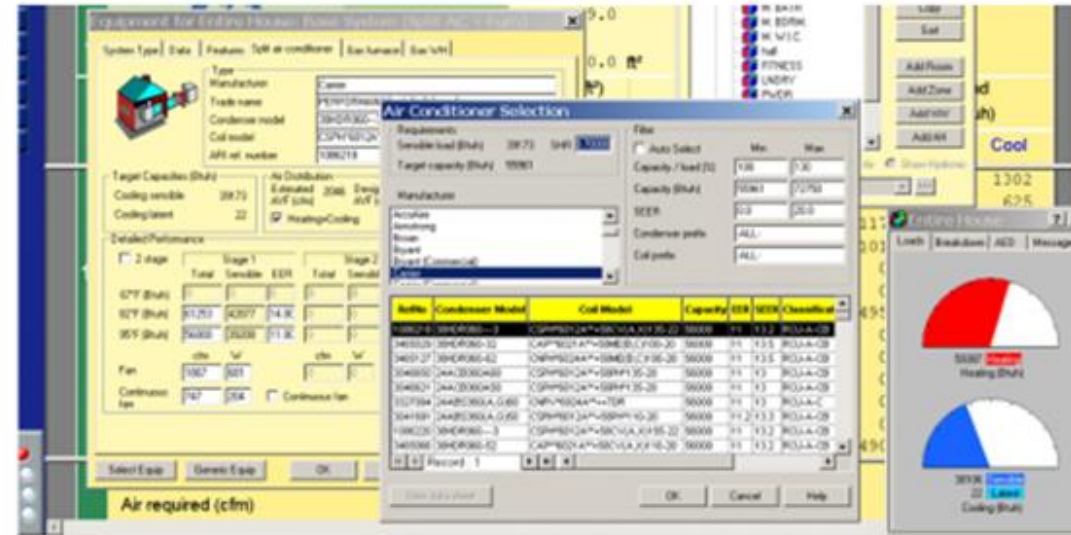
HVAC 101 – LOAD CALCULATIONS



Sizes heating and cooling equipment

Accuracy important!

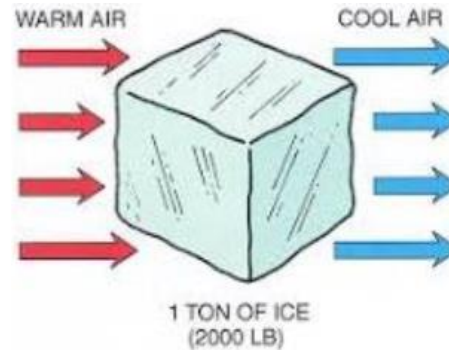
- Design conditions
- Building shell load
- R / U value
- Solar heat gain
- Internal load
- Ventilation load
- Infiltration
- Occupancy schedules



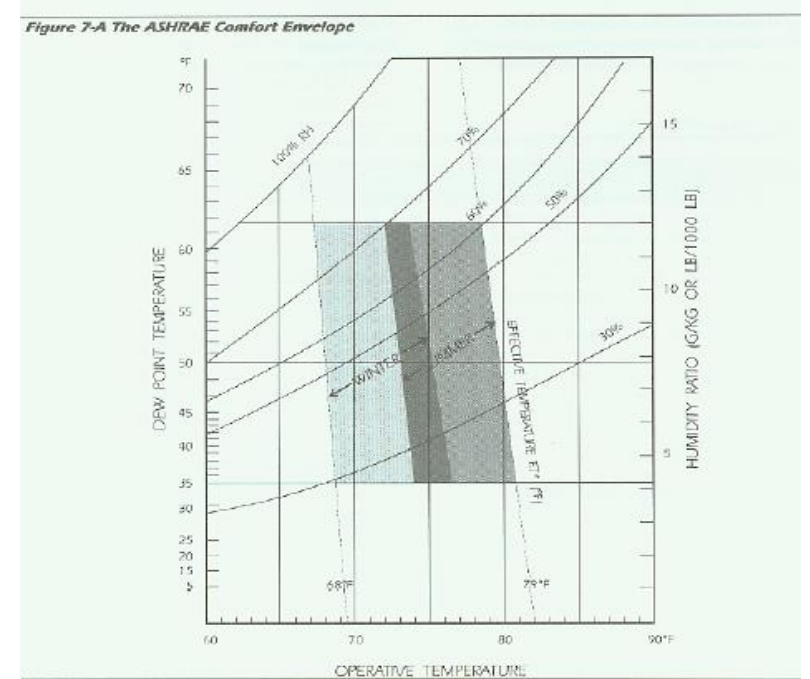


Load Calculations are mandatory

- Must calculate heating and cooling system design loads
- Must base calculations on generally accepted engineering standards and handbooks – ASHRAE / ACCA 183
- Other approved computation procedures
- Outdoor design conditions
 - Specified by ASHRAE (e.g., Lincoln, NE 2°F winter, 93°F summer)
- Interior design conditions
 - Specified the IECC
 - $\leq 72^\circ\text{F}$ for heating load
 - $\geq 75^\circ\text{F}$ for cooling load



1 ton = 12,000 Btu/hr





COMcheck-Web simplifies commercial and high-rise residential energy code compliance.

It performs just like [COMcheck](#), the desktop version, but you don't need to download or install any software on your computer.

» Start COMcheck-Web



COMcheck-Web has been updated!
[Learn what's new. \(June 2022\)](#)



BECP Tools used only during “Demonstrate Compliance” Stage



Untitled.cck - COMcheck 4.0.2.3 Code: 2015 IECC

File Edit View Options Code Help

Project Envelope Interior Lighting Exterior Lighting Mechanical Requirements

Location

State Colorado

City Boulder

Climate zone: 5b

Project Type

New Construction Addition Alterations

Compliance Options

Efficiency Options Unspecified [Help...](#)

Air Barrier Options Unspecified [Help...](#)

Project Details (optional)

[Edit Project Details...](#) This information will appear on the compliance certificate.

Title/Site/Permit

Building Envelope Area Types Interior Lighting Method and Areas Exterior Lighting Areas

Add Delete Duplicate

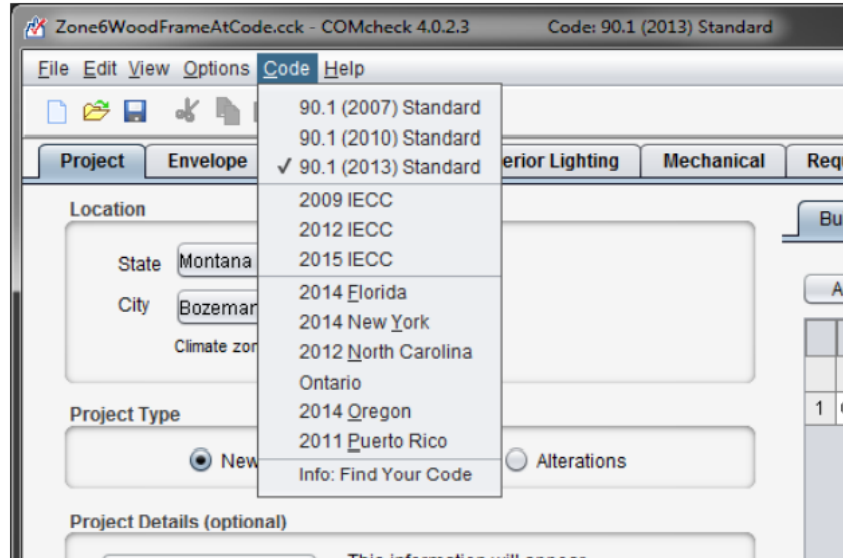
	Building Type	Area Description	Area	W/ft ²	Space Conditioning
1	Click to select building type.				Nonresidential

Envelope TBD Interior Lighting TBD Exterior Lighting TBD

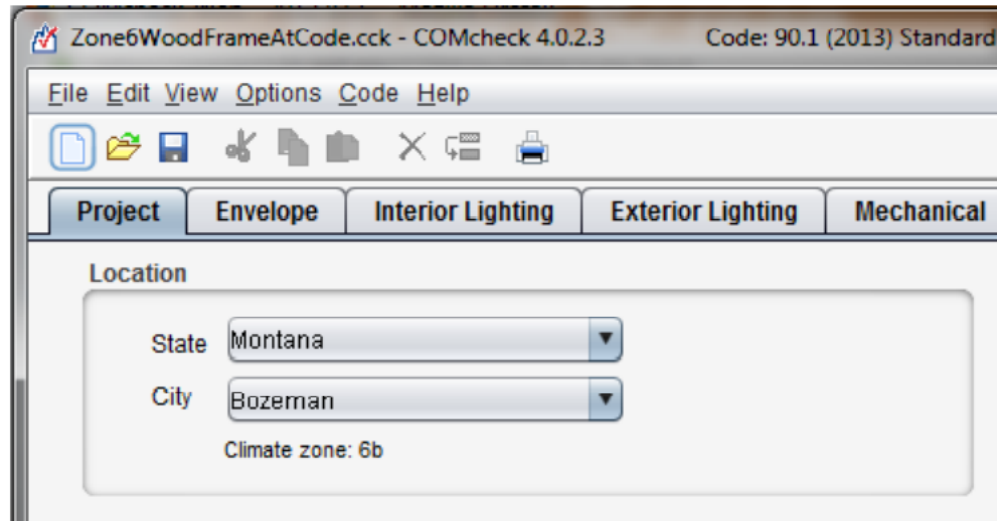
Efficiency Option must be specified (see Project screen)



▶ Appropriate Code



▶ Location





- ▶ New Construction
- ▶ Addition
- ▶ Alteration

Project Type

New Construction Addition Alterations





Building Envelope

MOST Important part of your building from an energy view

With envelope technologies accounting for approximately 30% of the primary energy consumed in residential and commercial buildings, it plays a key role in determining levels of comfort, natural lighting, ventilation, and how much energy is required to heat and cool a building.



Building Science

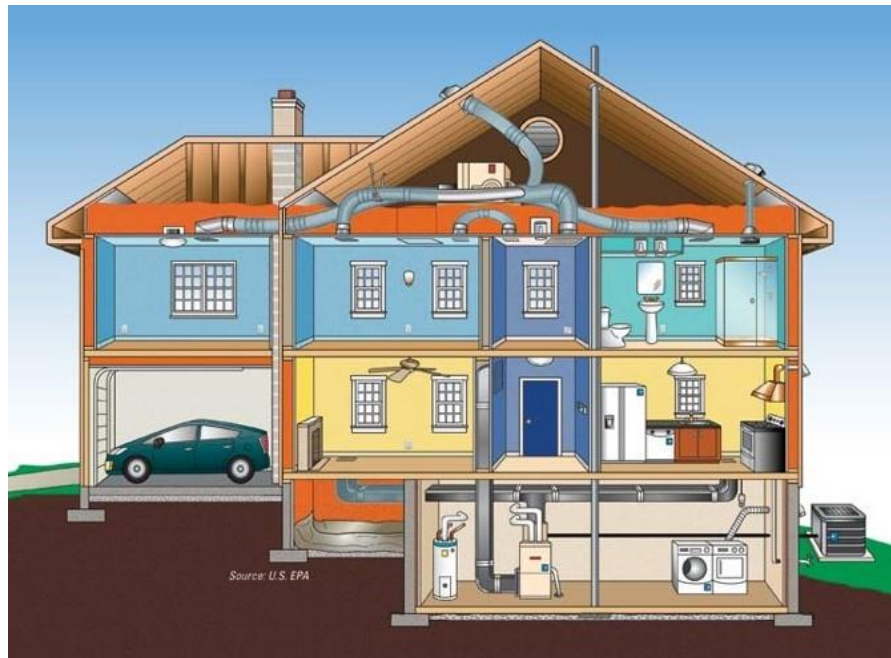
Building Thermal Envelope

IECC Definition

The basement walls, exterior walls, floor, roof and any other building elements that enclose conditioned space or provide a boundary between conditioned space and exempt or unconditioned space.



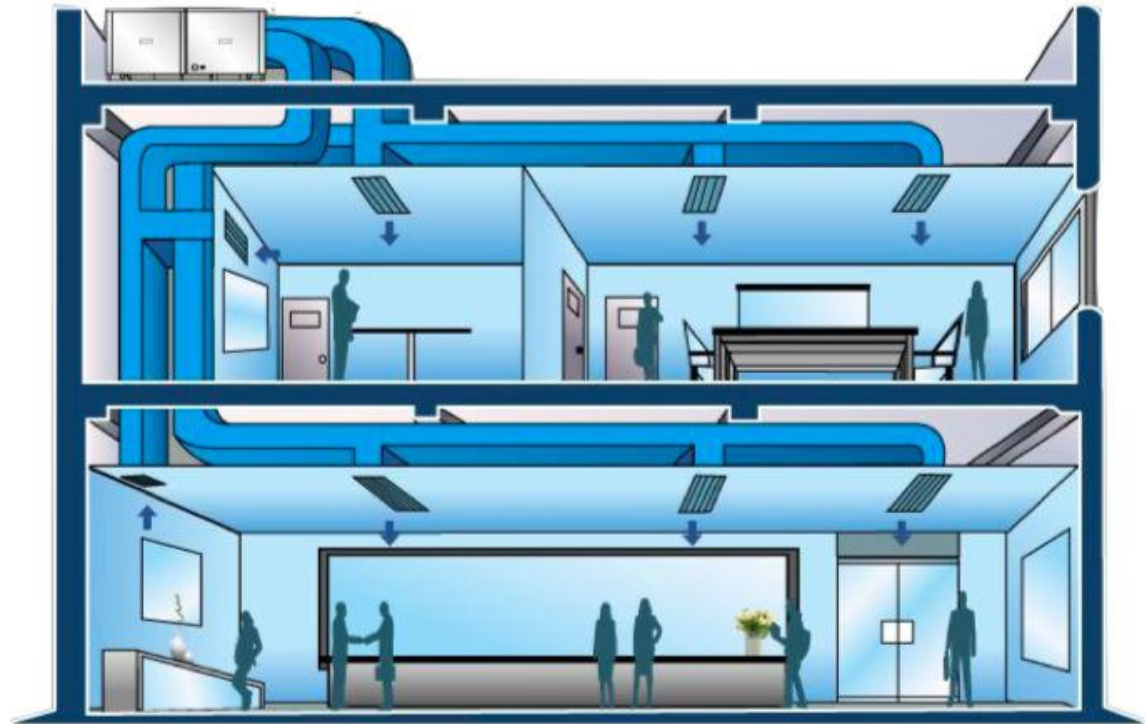
What parts of this Building are enclosed by the thermal envelope?



Building Thermal Envelope

...elements that enclose conditioned space or provide a boundary between conditioned space and exempt or unconditioned space.

- Commercial Buildings can be more complex
- ACT ceilings and plenum regions can be “in-between” regions
- Often difficult to condition
- Issues with accurate energy modeling



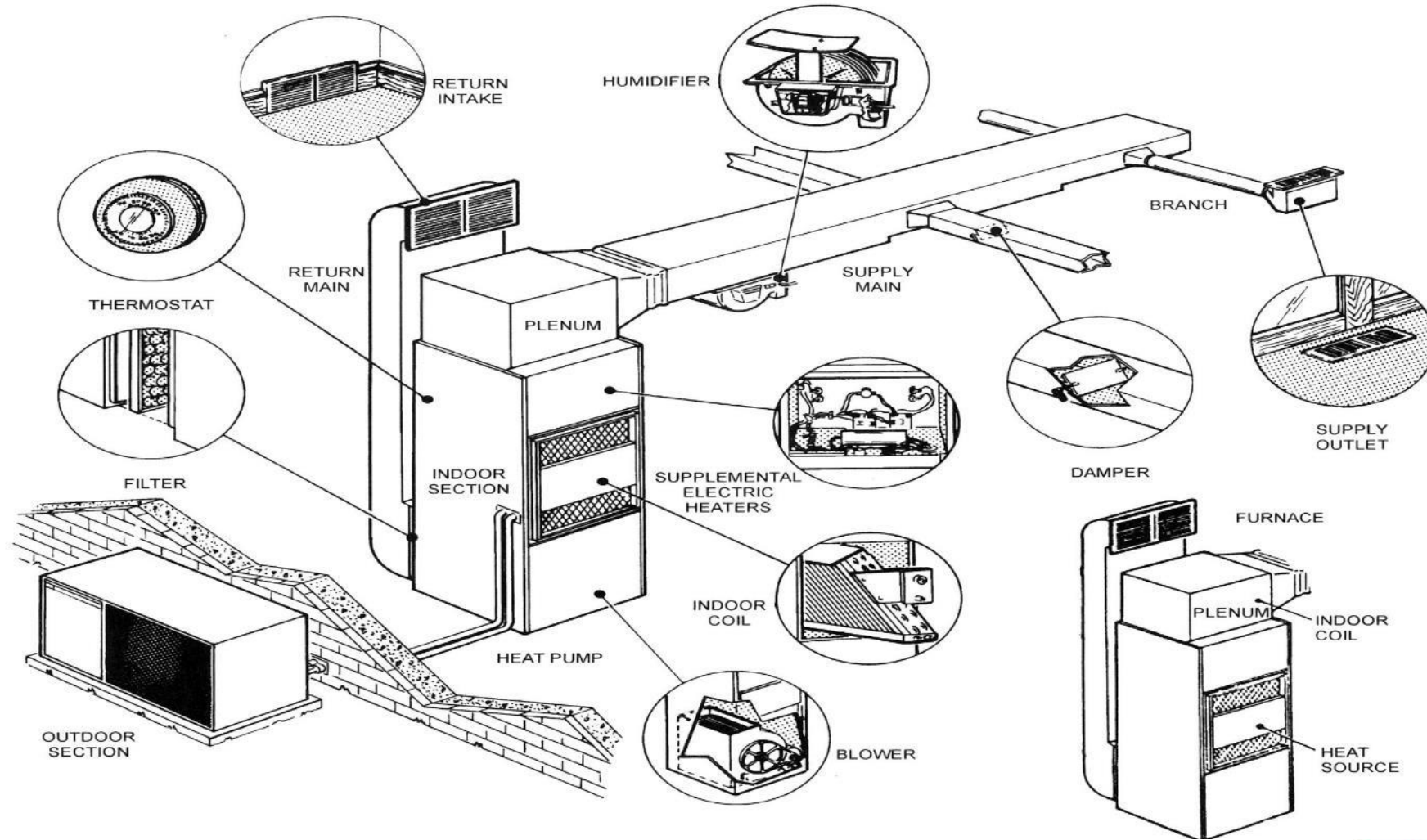
HVAC 101 - Components

Basic HVAC Equipment

- Fans / Blowers
- Furnace / Heating unit
- Filters
- Compressor
- Condensing units
- Evaporator (cooling coil)
- Control System
- Air Distribution System



HVAC 101 – Anatomy of a split System



HVAC 101 – System Types

Split System: Separate Air Handling Unit (AHU)



HVAC 101 – System Types



HVAC 101 – System Types



HVAC 101 – System Types



HVAC 101 – System Types

Packaged versus Split Systems

RTU: Roof Top Unit



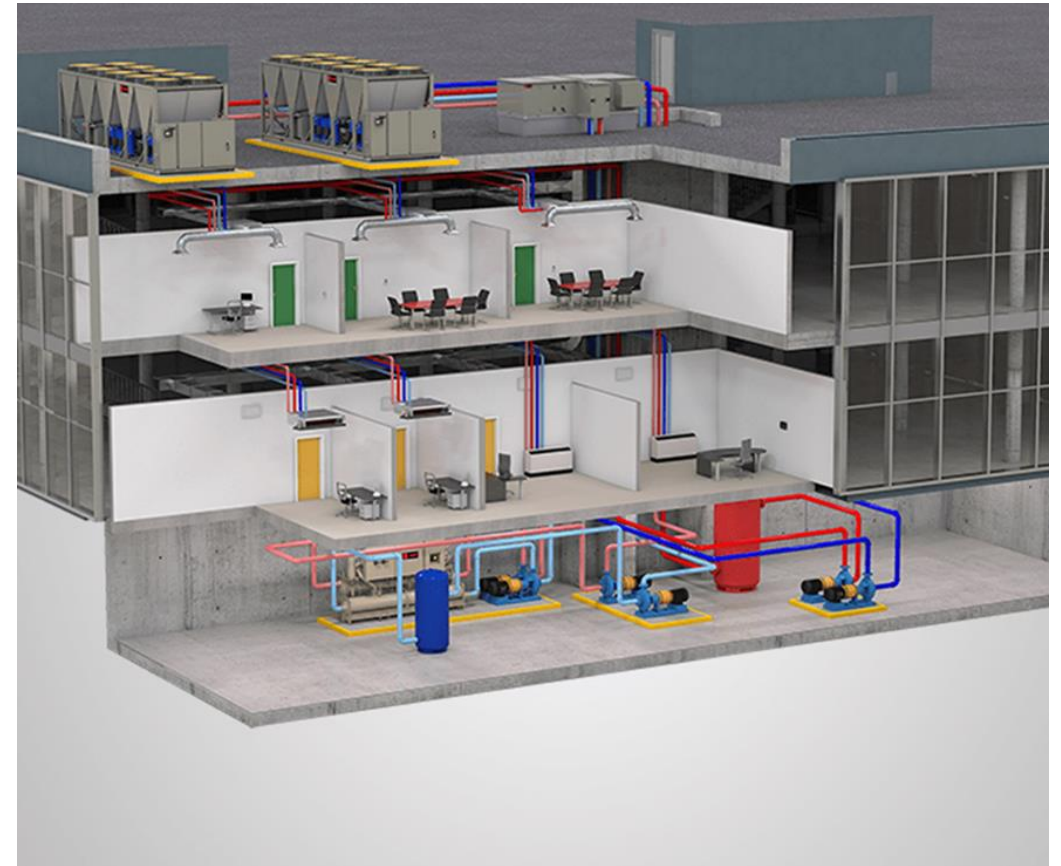
HVAC 101 – System Types



Retrofit of Component Type

Push towards Full Electrification

- Heat pumps everywhere
 - Heating/cooling
 - DHW
 - Water to water
- Heat pump chiller plants



Tandem Heat Pump System

Summer

- Chiller operates as standard air cooled
- Glycol system

Winter

- Operation reversed
- Condenser becomes evaporator
- Evaporator providing process water

Why the Push?

Increased Energy Costs

- Efficiencies
- Much lower imbedded costs
- Tax Incentives
- Operation and Maintenance

“Future Readiness”

- On-Site Renewables
- Grid Interactive
- Demand Response
- Reduced Costs
-maybe more tax incentives?...

Whitney Young

Westchester NY

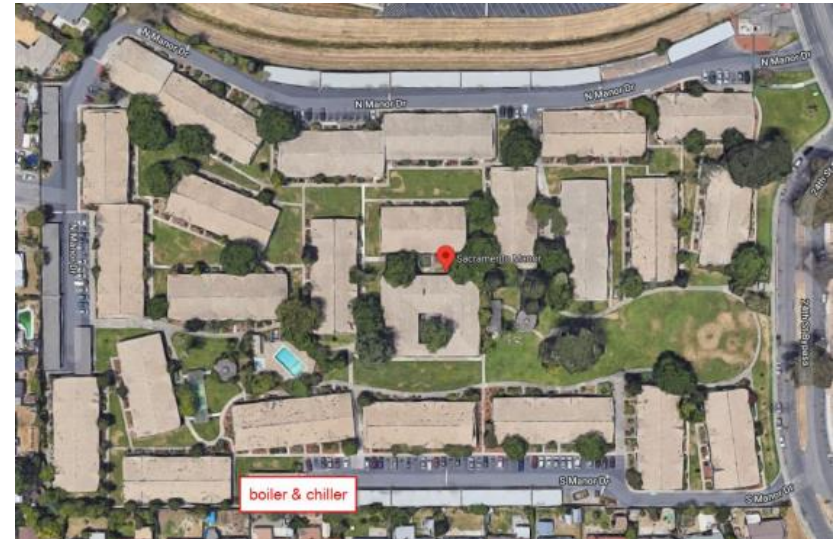
- \$22M reno
- \$12M allocated to efficiency
- Hybrid Heat plant
- 2 pipe FCU in each apartment
- ERV for entire complex
- 87kW rooftop array
- Real time energy management
- ~62 % utility cost decrease
- 5-6 year payback



Sac Manor

Sacramento CA

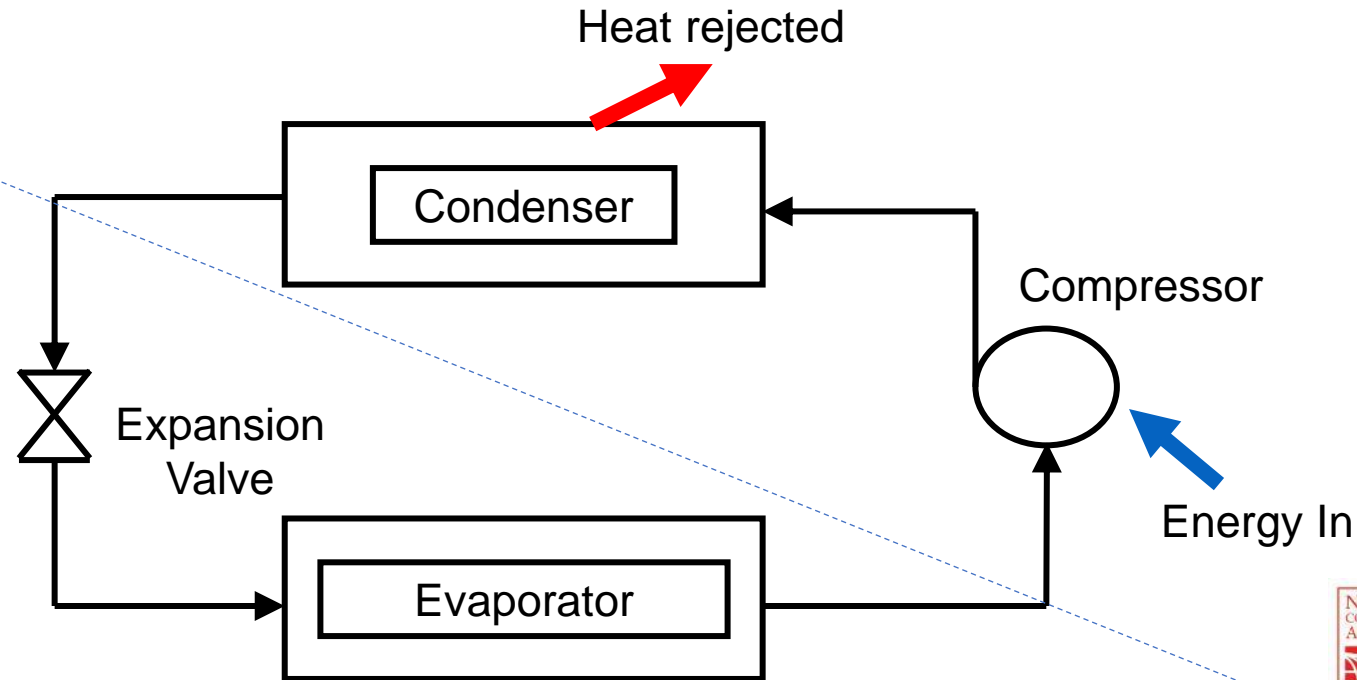
- 1961 Building
- Full renovation (\$18M)
- Unitized mini splits
- DHW plant
- High efficiency fenestrations
- Electric upgrade/refit entire facility
- Real time energy management
- ~70 decrease in energy use
- 4-5 year payback



HVAC 101- Basic Concepts

- Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
- Provides comfort for people
- Allows humans to exist under adverse conditions

Basic Refrigeration Cycle



Cooling:
Outdoors

Cooling:
Indoors

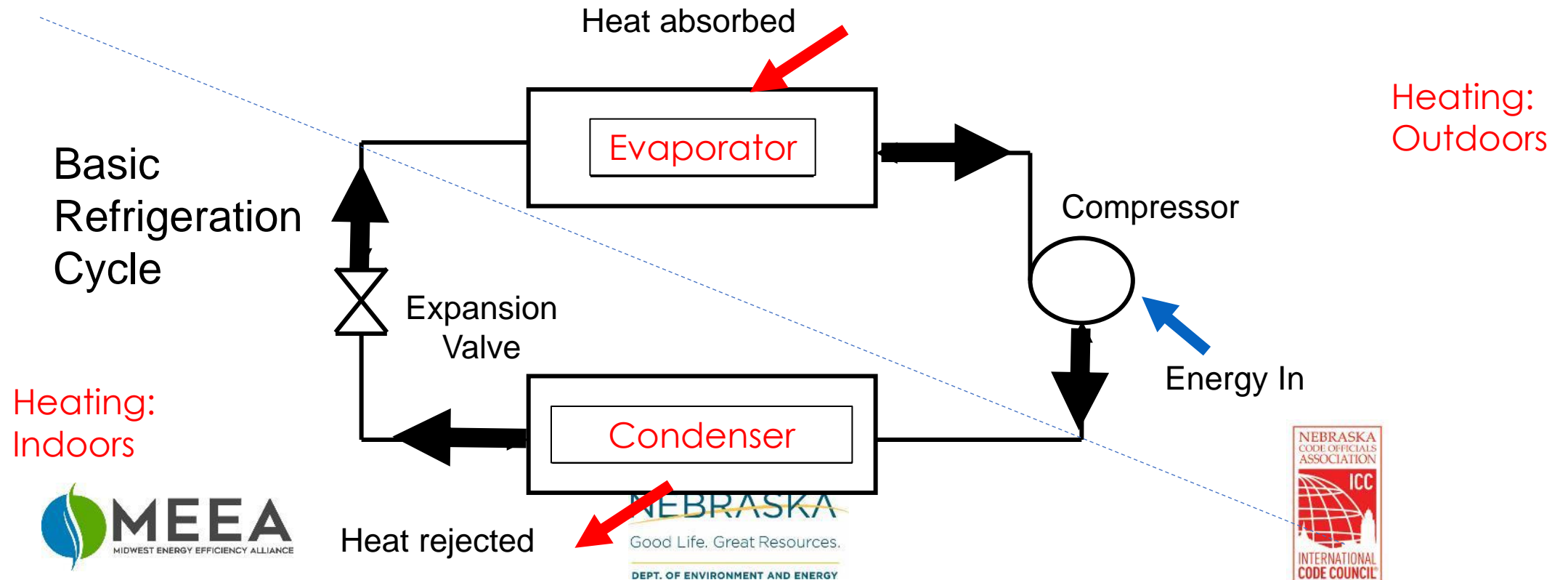


Heat absorbed



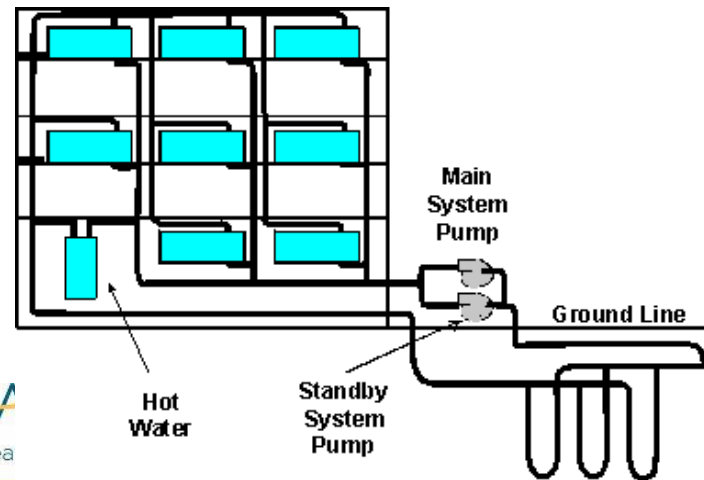
HVAC 101- Basic Concepts

- Heat pump in heating mode – compressor drives refrigerant in opposite direction (by means of a reversing valve)



HVAC 101 – Heat Pumps

- Operate on basic refrigeration cycle
- Reversing the cycle provides heating
- Temperature limitations
- Extract/Reject heat
 - Air to air
 - Geothermal
 - Lake coupled
- Water source



HVAC 101 – Using Water to Move Heat

Hydronic Systems

- Pumps
- Piping
- Valves
- Coils



HVAC 101 – Large Systems

Major Equipment

- Chillers
- Boilers
- Cooling Towers



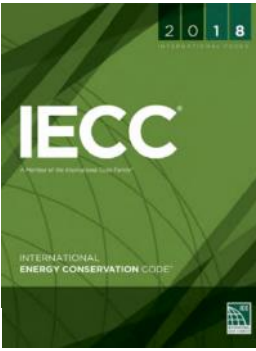
HVAC 101 - Controls

Control Devices

- Thermostats
 - Manual
 - Programmable
- DDC Systems
- Automatic Valves and Dampers
- Outdoor Sensors
- Optimum Start
- Variable Speed Drives



Mandatory Controls



C403.4 Heating and cooling system controls (Mandatory). P

Each heating and cooling system shall be provided with controls in accordance with Sections C403.4.1 through C403.4.5.

C403.4.1 Thermostatic controls (Mandatory). P

The supply of heating and cooling energy to each zone shall be controlled by individual thermostatic controls capable of responding to temperature within the zone. Where humidification or dehumidification or both is provided, not fewer than one humidity control device shall be provided for each humidity control system.

C403.4.1.1 Heat pump supplementary heat (Mandatory). P

Heat pumps having supplementary electric resistance heat shall have controls that, except during defrost, prevent supplementary heat operation where the heat pump can provide the heating load.



Mandatory Controls (cont.)



C403.4.1.2 Deadband (Mandatory). P

Where used to control both heating and cooling, *zone* thermostatic controls shall be configured to provide a temperature range or deadband of not less than 5°F (2.8°C) within which the supply of heating and cooling energy to the *zone* is shut off or reduced to a minimum.

C403.4.2 Off-hour controls (Mandatory). P

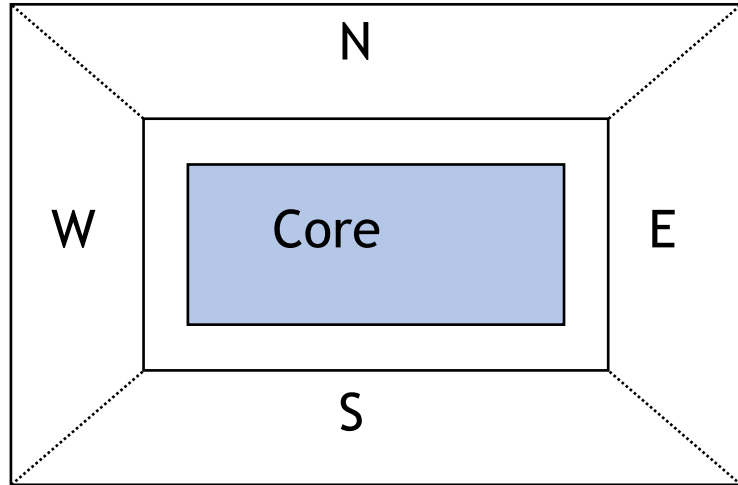
Each *zone* shall be provided with thermostatic setback controls that are controlled by either an automatic time clock or programmable control system.

C403.4.2.2 Automatic setback and shutdown (Mandatory). P

Automatic time clock or programmable controls shall be capable of starting and stopping the system for seven different daily schedules per week and retaining their programming and time setting during a loss of power for not fewer than 10 hours. Additionally, the controls shall have a manual override that allows temporary operation of the system for up to 2 hours; a manually operated timer configured to operate the system for up to 2 hours; or an occupancy sensor.

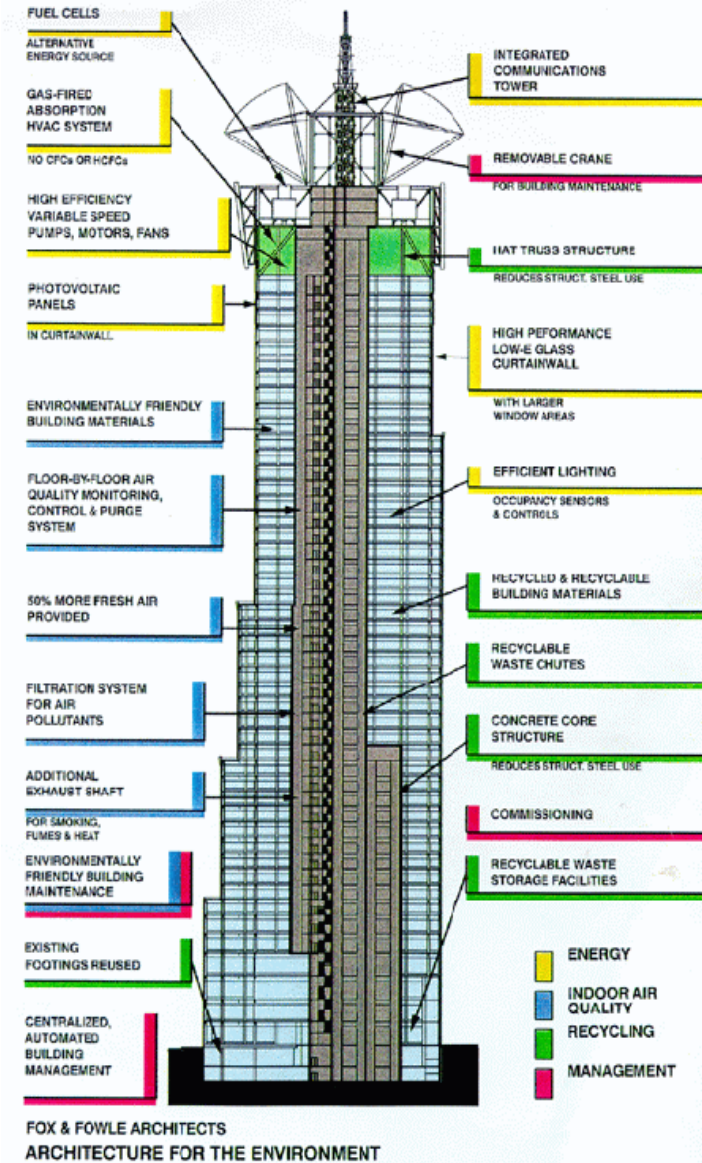
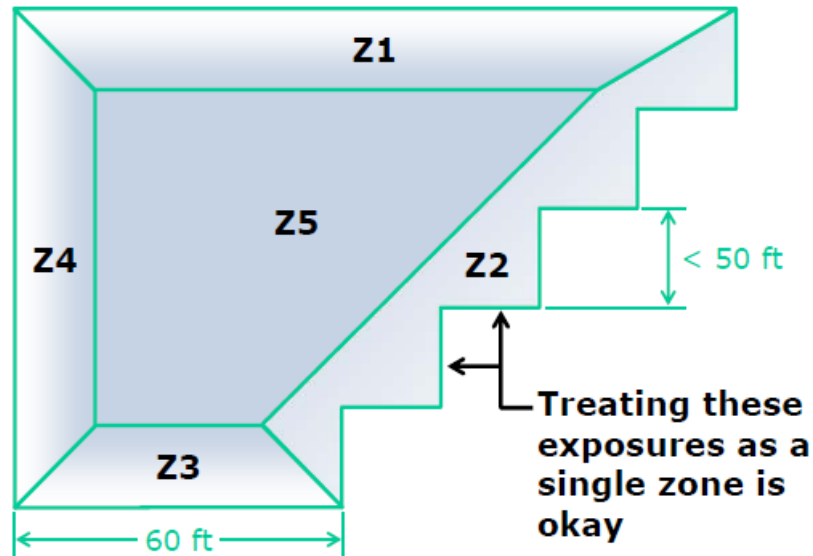


HVAC Terminology - zones



Core and each long exposure must be zoned separately

building plan view: thermal zoning example



FOX & FOWLE ARCHITECTS
ARCHITECTURE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

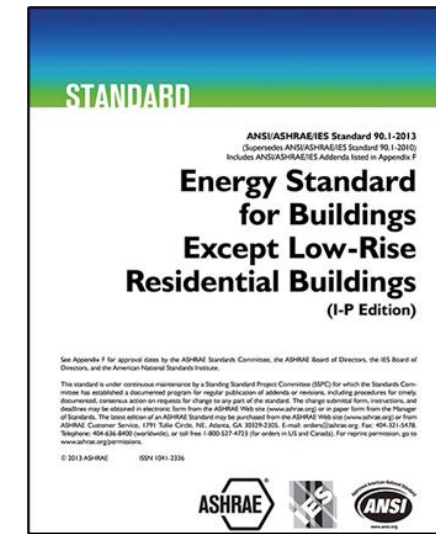
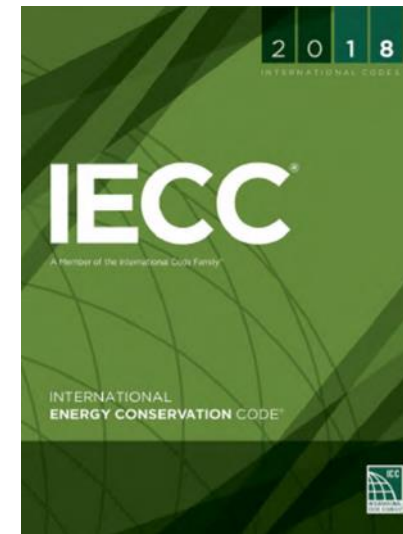
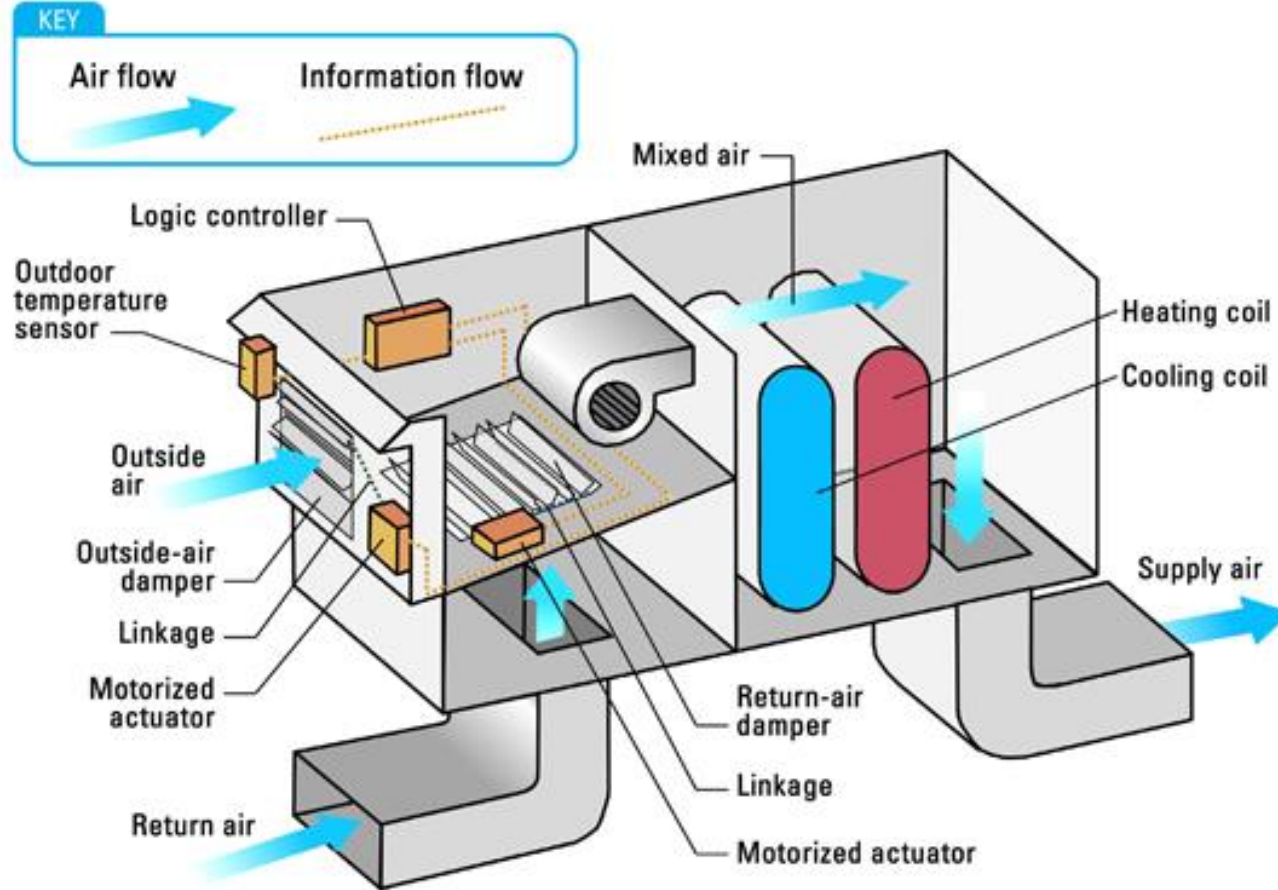


Good Life. Great Resources.

DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY



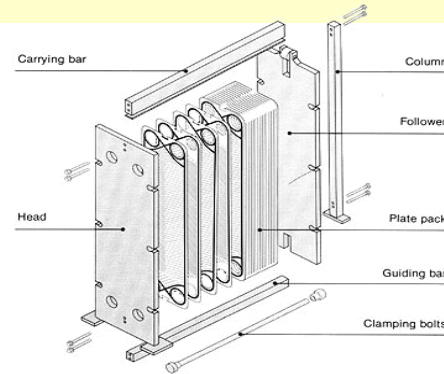
Economizers



HVAC 101 - Economizers

- “Free cooling”: Use cool outdoor air instead of mechanically cooled air

Air Side



Water Side

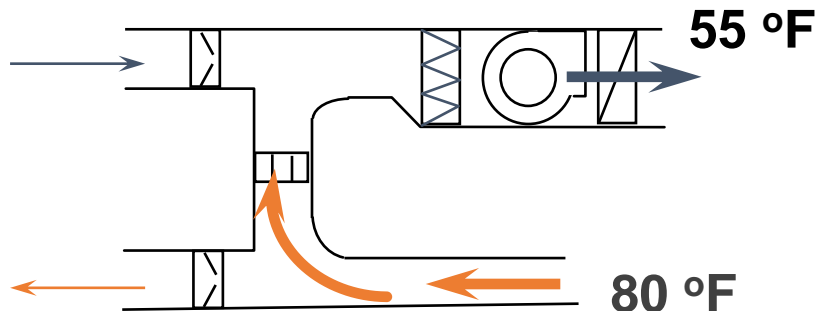
Normal Operation

Outside air dampers provide minimum outside air

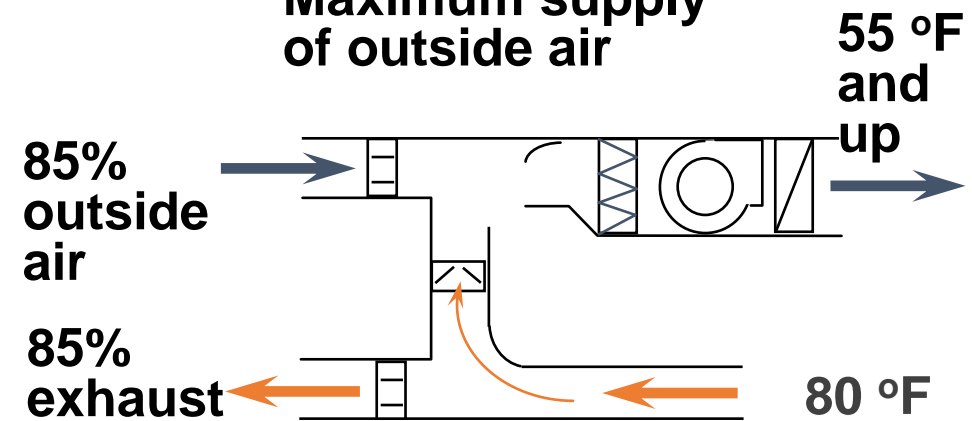
Economizer Operation

Outside air dampers are open to provide maximum outside air

Minimum supply of outside air

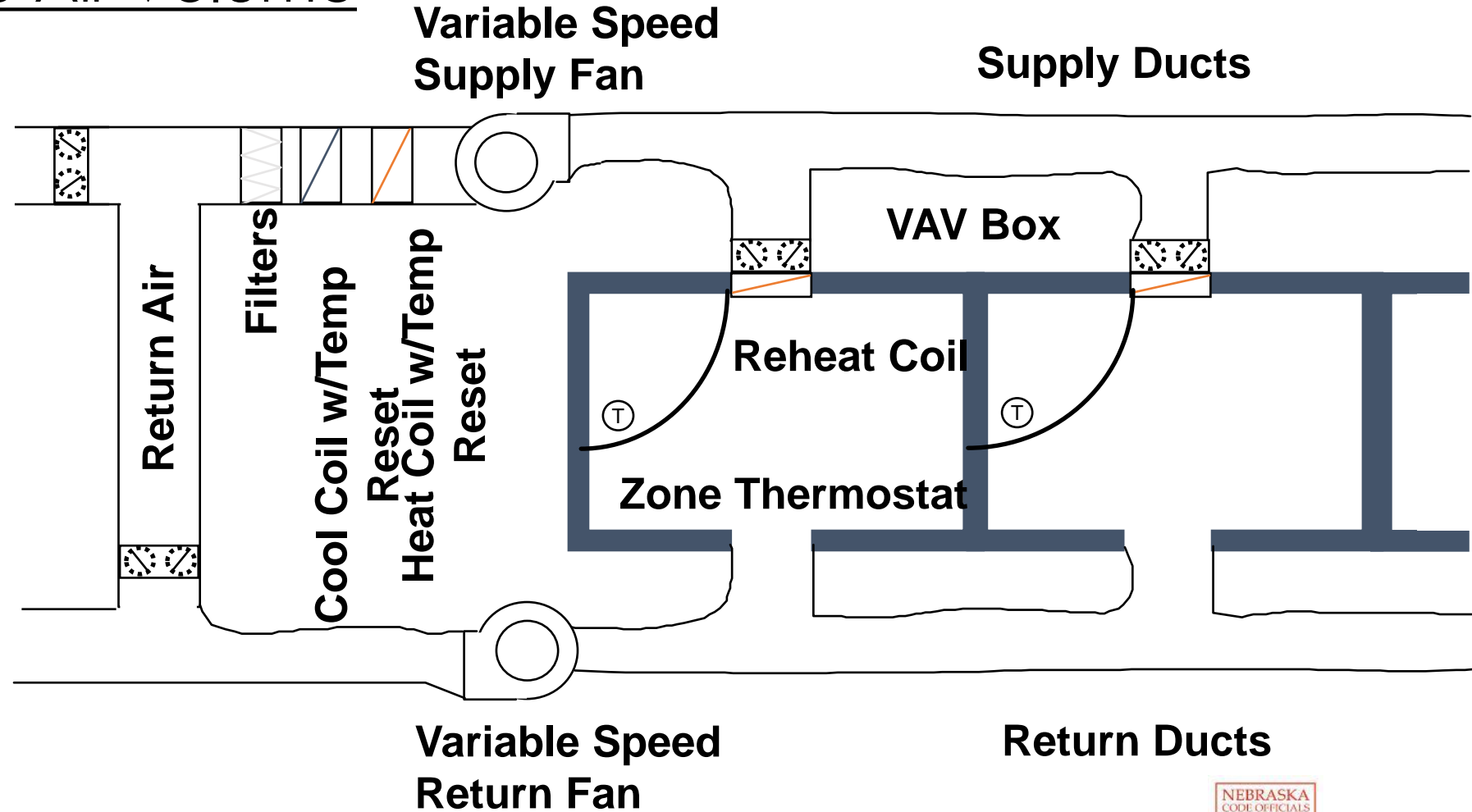


Maximum supply of outside air



HVAC 101 - Distribution

Variable Air Volume



HVAC 101 - Distribution

Air Distribution

- Ductwork
 - Metal
 - Flexible
 - Ductboard
- Grilles, Louvers, & Registers
- Dampers
 - Shut off
 - Fire
 - Smoke
- Sealants
- Supports
- UFAD

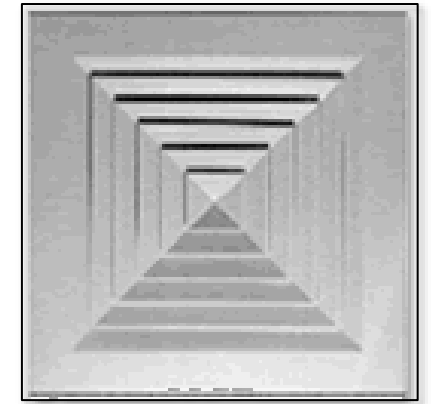


Photo: Jonathan Hillyer.

Impacts of non-ducted Return Air Plenums

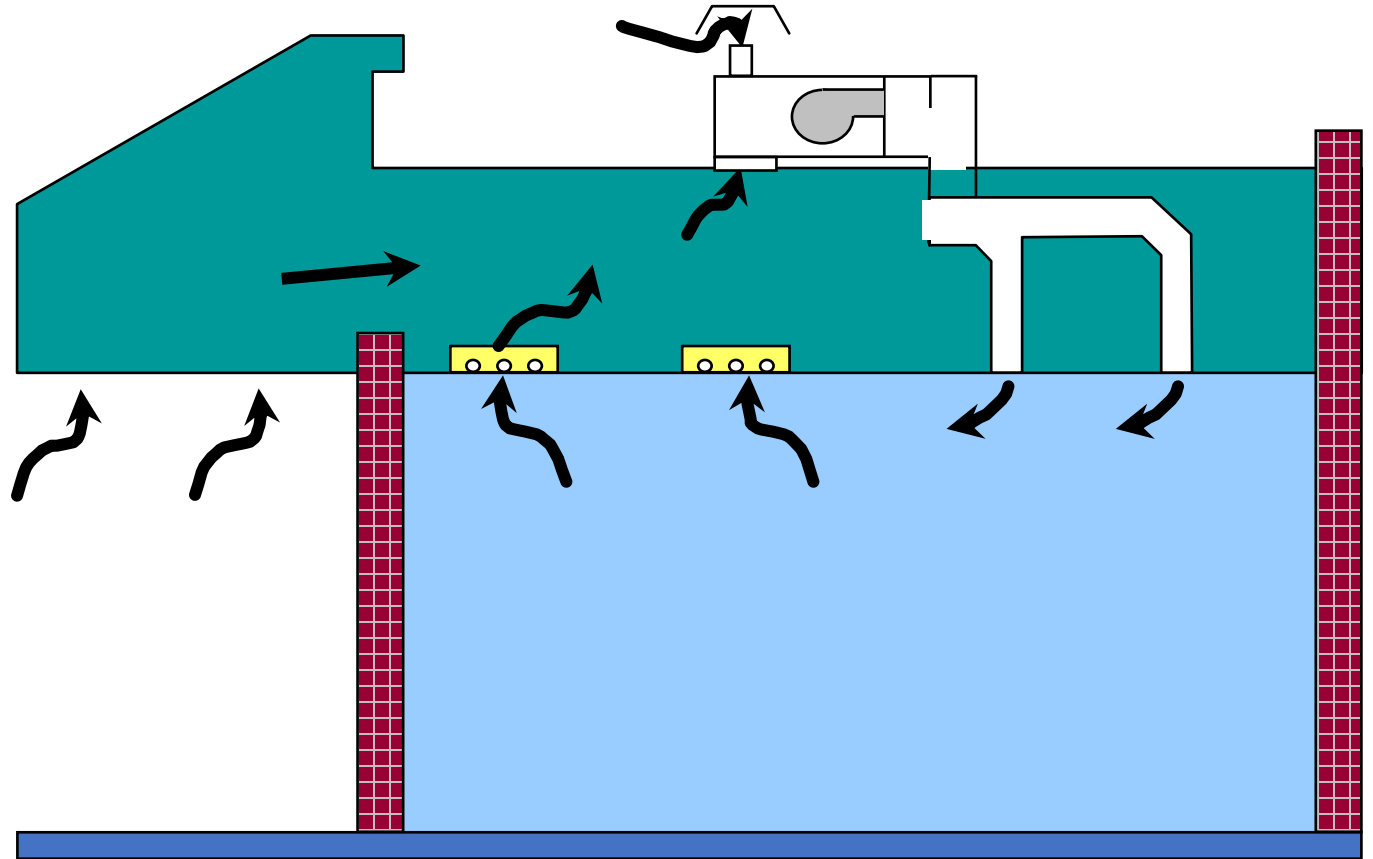
- Reduced HVAC system costs of about 10% to 20% of the total HVAC system cost.
- Reduced efforts for coordination of overhead utilities.
- Assumed reduced fan energy costs due to lower pressure drop of the plenum return system.



Photo by Yuji Sakai

Problems of non-ducted Return Air Plenums

- What could possibly go wrong here?



Problems of non-ducted Return Air Plenums

- Cavities above suspended ceilings are used as equipment tunnels and chases causing major air leakage
- These areas are highly (de)pressurized, which exacerbates the air leakage
- They are often adjacent to unconditioned spaces (storage, plant, warehouse, etc.)



Water, water everywhere

- Roof leak or something else?





Plenum Insulation

- **C403.2.9 Duct and plenum insulation and sealing**
- Supply and return air ducts and plenums shall be insulated with a minimum of R-6 insulation where located in unconditioned spaces and where located outside the building with a minimum of R-8.
- Where located within a building envelope assembly, the duct or plenum shall be separated from the building exterior or unconditioned or exempt spaces by a minimum of R-8 insulation.



Piping Insulation



C403.11.3 Piping insulation (Mandatory). P

Piping serving as part of a heating or cooling system shall be [thermally insulated in accordance with Table C403.11.3](#).

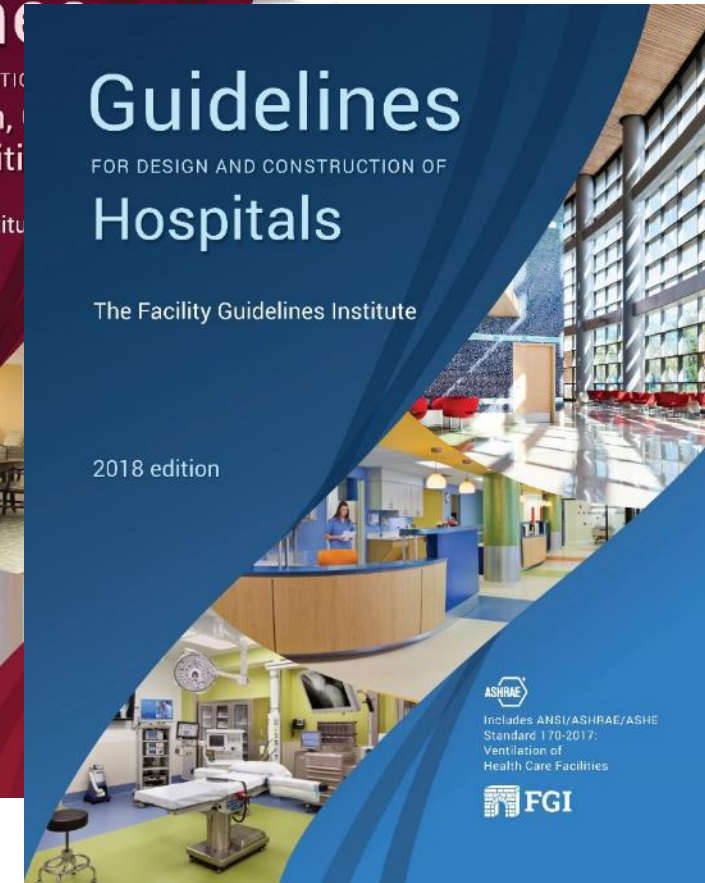
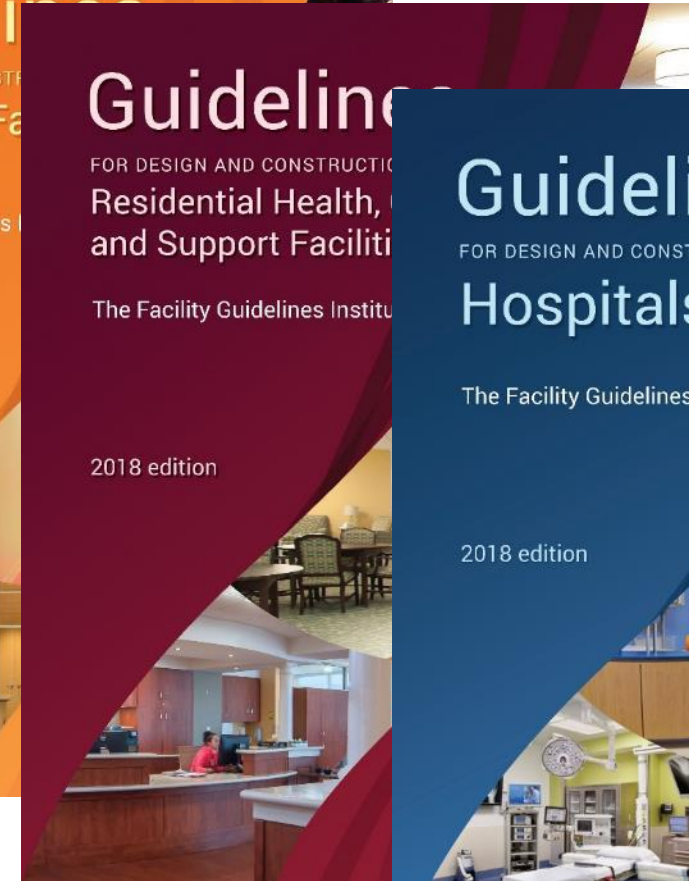
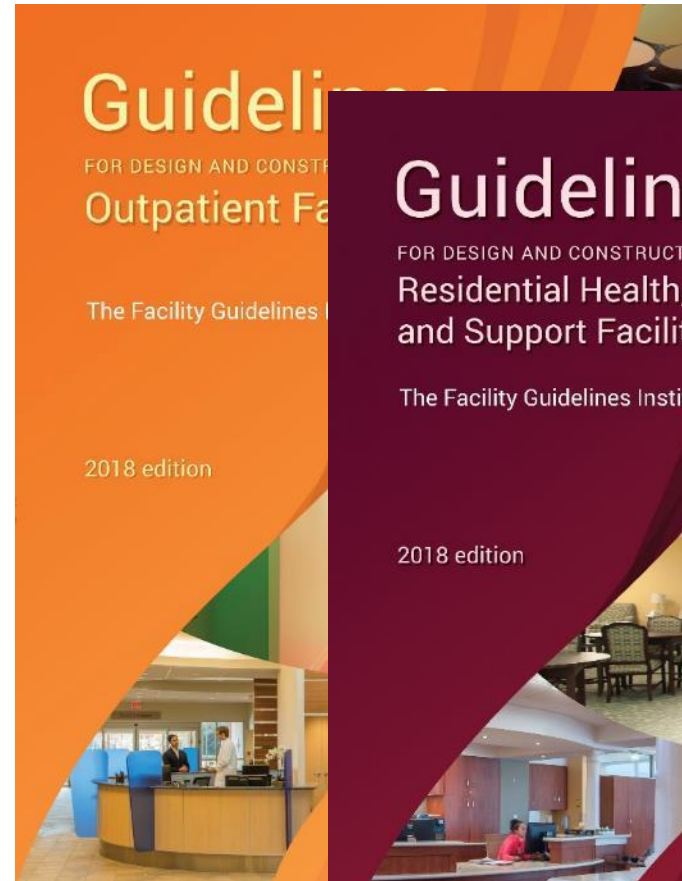
TABLE C403.11.3 MINIMUM PIPE INSULATION THICKNESS (in inches)^{a, c}

FLUID OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE AND USAGE (°F)	INSULATION CONDUCTIVITY		NOMINAL PIPE OR TUBE SIZE (inches)				
	Conductivity Btu • in./ (h • ft ² • °F) ^b	Mean Rating Temperature, °F	< 1	1 to < 1 1/2	1 1/2 to < 4	4 to < 8	≥ 8
> 350	0.32 – 0.34	250	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
251 – 350	0.29 – 0.32	200	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.5
201 – 250	0.27 – 0.30	150	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0
141 – 200	0.25 – 0.29	125	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
105 – 140	0.21 – 0.28	100	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
40 – 60	0.21 – 0.27	75	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
< 40	0.20 – 0.26	50	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5



Health care facilities

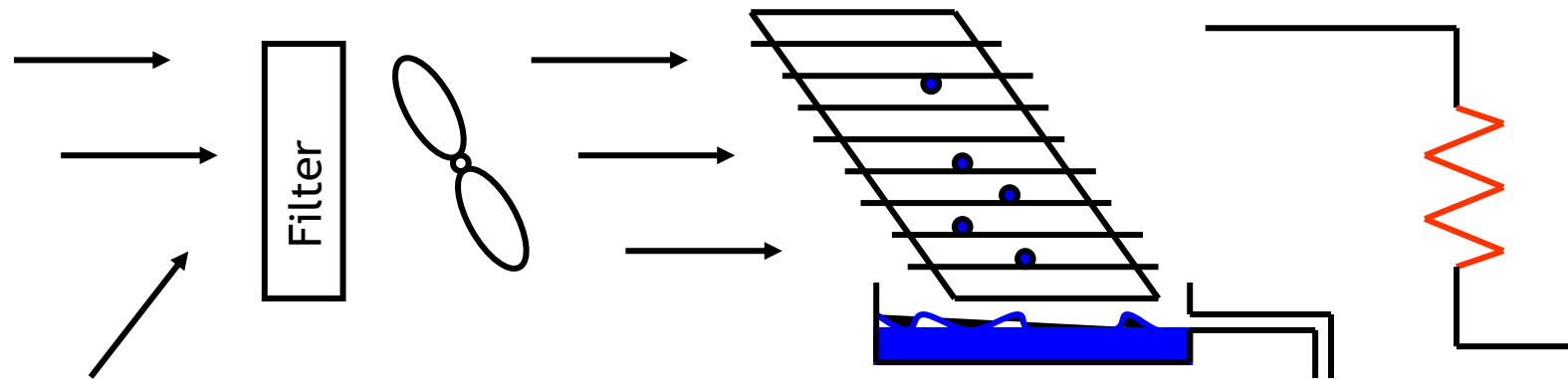
- The 2018 or later Facility Guidelines Institute standards were adopted in many states.
- Those standards **require** ducted returns in many healthcare-related facilities to reduce the spread of infections.



HVAC 101 – Moisture Removal

Mechanical Dehumidification

- Return air is mixed with ventilation air
- Cold coil condenses moisture
- Heat is sometimes added back (electric or gas) so that room air is not over cooled - Reheat



HVAC 101 – Energy Recovery

Additional Equipment

- Energy Recovery Units
- Desiccant Systems



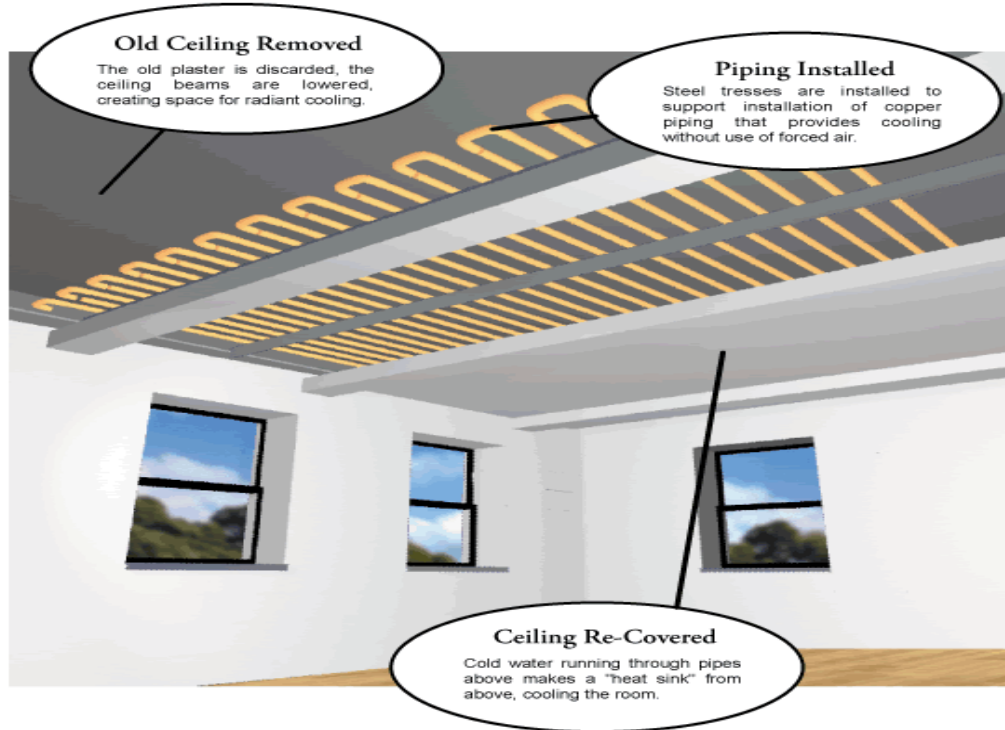
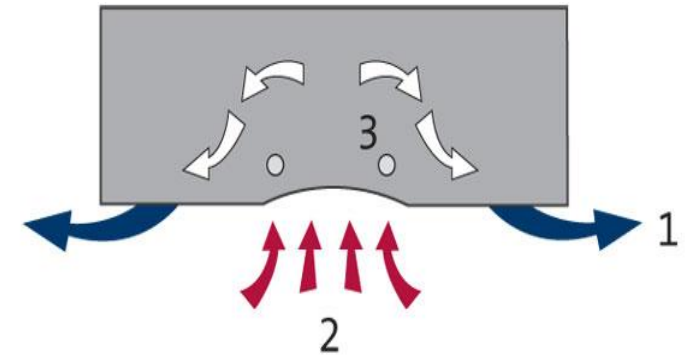
HVAC 101 – “New” Stuff

New Technologies

- Chilled beams
- Radiant cooling

Illustration

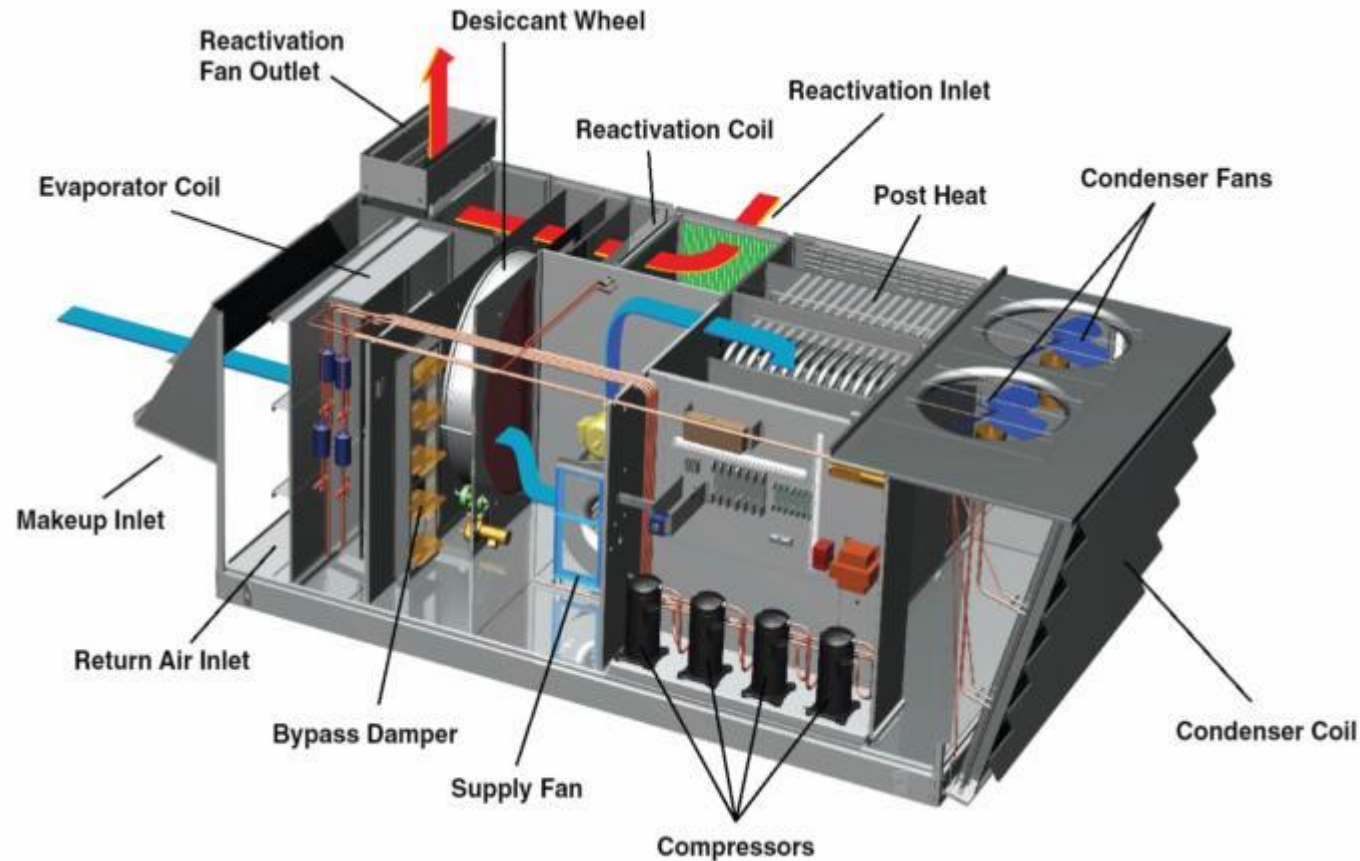
- 1 Cooled air
- 2 Warm air
- 3 Cooling coil



Alternate Equipment

- *Dedicated Outdoor Air Systems (DOAS)*
 - *Secondary air systems that regulate temperature, humidity, and gasses in buildings.*
- A **typical DOAS** configuration
 - *Shown to the right:*

- Typical DX-DOAS (Air Cooled)



Alternate Equipment

DOAS... Economizer...or ERV?

- *Depends on your Air Exchange needs*

Economizer	ERV	DOAS
Up to 15-20%	20-65%	65-100%

Supply	O/A	% O/A	Mixed	LAT	ERV Load Reduction	LAT w/ ERV
8,000	0	0.00%	75/62	52/51	N/A	N/A
8,000	1,000	12.50%	77.5/64.3	55/54	N/A	N/A
8,000	1,500	18.75%	79/65.5	56/55	N/A	N/A
8,000	2,000	25.00%	80/66.6	57.7/56.3	7.1 tons	54/53
8,000	2,500	31.25%	81.2/67.6	59/57	8.0 tons	54.53.5
8,000	3,000	37.50%	82.5/69	61/58.4	9.6 tons	54/53
8,000	4,000	50.00%	85/71	64/61	12.4 tons	56/55
8,000	5,600	70.00%	89/74	69/64	17.5 tons	57/56

*Assumptions:

75/62 return air temperature

95/78 ambient temperature

Alternate Equipment

New Technologies

- VRF (variable refrigerant flow)
- VRV (variable refrigerant volume)
- Evaporative Mesh



Alternate Equipment

Variable Refrigerant Flow

- VRF systems move refrigerant from one region in a building to another
- Allows you to “move” heat around the building
- These systems can adapt to several possible configurations
- Generally, is an outdoor condensing unit connected to multiple fan-coil units (FCUs) within the building.

VRF Application - Colorado Project

- Banking Facility
- Multi-Zone
- Pilot Program
- Client looking for 70%+ Savings



VRF Application - Colorado Project

- Mitsubishi City Multi R2 system
- 10 Zones
- 10 In-Ceiling FCU's
- Lockinvar Condensing Boilers

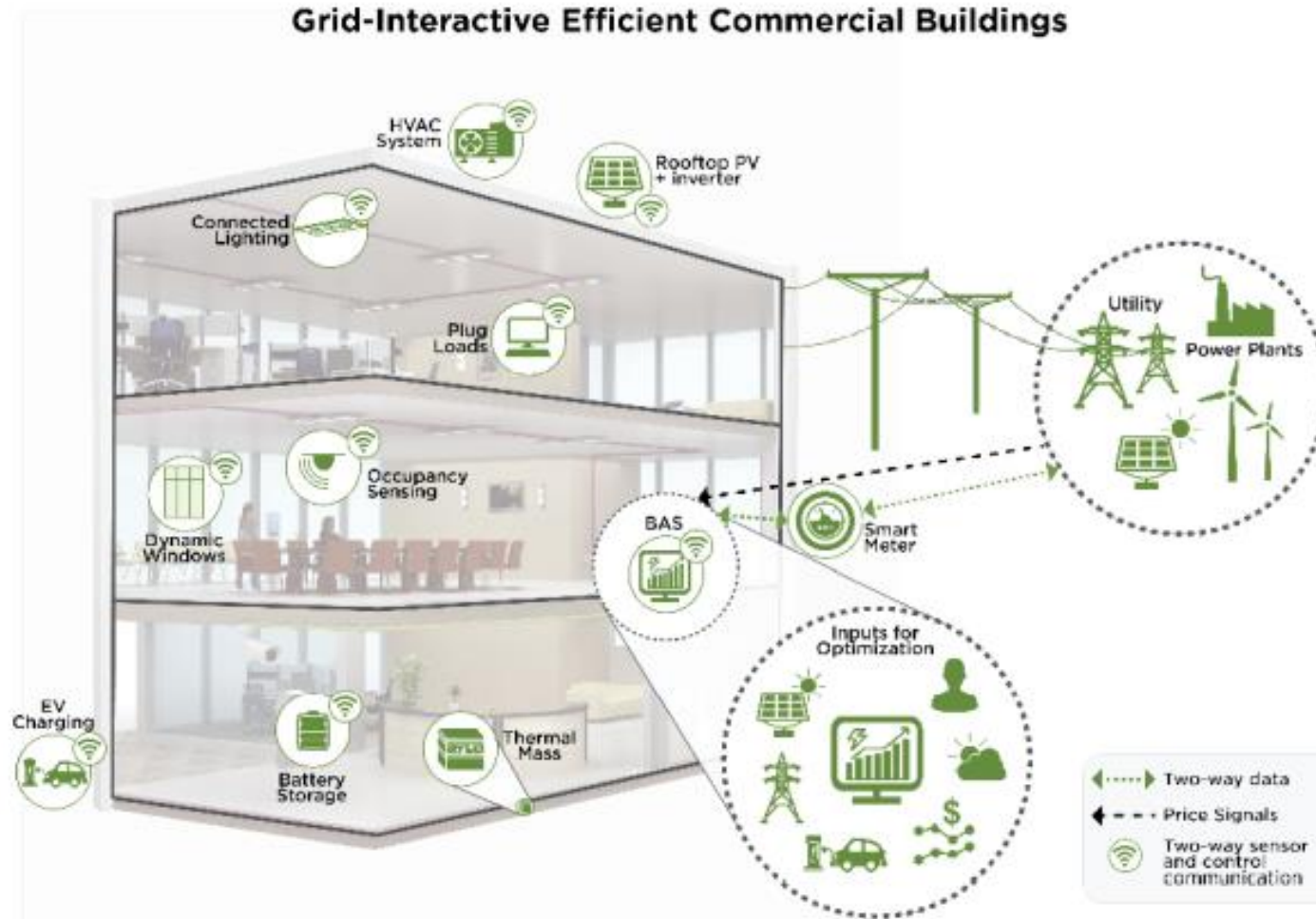


VRF Application - Colorado Project

- Mitsubishi AE 200 Controller
- Web Enabled (Bank!!)
- BACnet MSTP
- Uses IP protocol to “communicate”



Advance Control Integration



Advance Control Integration

Building Automation Systems

- **Grid Interactive**
- **Required in some jurisdictions**
- **Data Security Issues**
- **Possible to save large energy amounts**

Building Optimization

Schedule Compliance
Remote Monitoring
Data Driven Logic
Changes

Demand Management

HVAC Optimization
Demand Response
Load Shedding / Shifting

Variances & Anomalies

Energy Use Trends
Demand Spikes
Faster / Christmas

Advance Control Integration

Remote Monitoring/Analytics from Logical Buildings SmartKit AI Platform



MACHINE A COMCAST COMPANY

Machine Q Cloud

SmartKit AI

Grid-Interactive Efficient Buildings (GEB) Platform

Cellular

Machine Q Gateway

Smart Thermostats (common areas)

LoRa

LoRa

LoRa

LoRa

LoRa

LoRa



House Electric Meter

Water Meter

Residential Load Monitoring

Chiller/Cooling Tower Load Monitoring

Roof Top Unit Load Monitoring

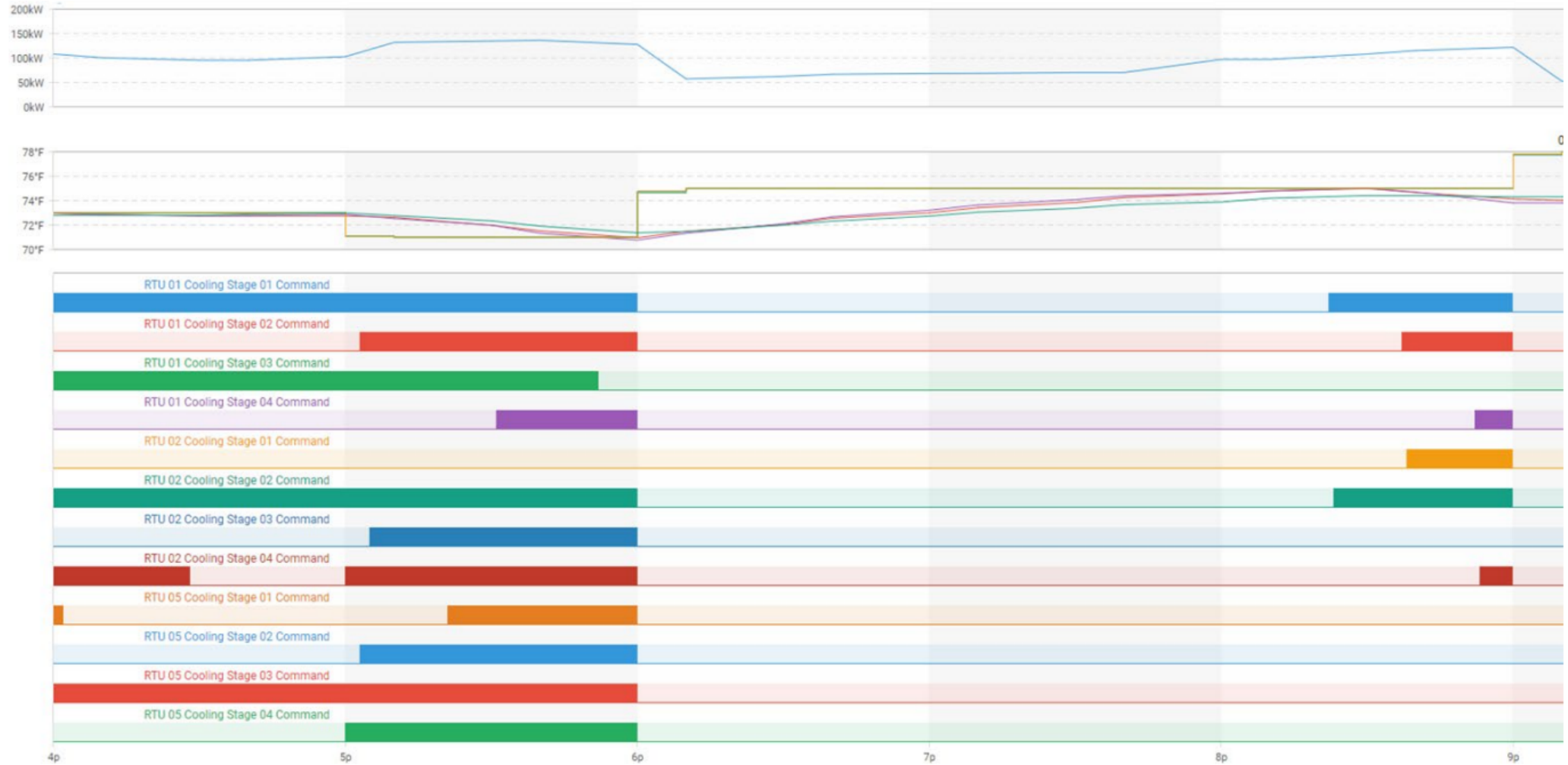
Cogen Load Monitoring

Temperature & Leak Sensors for Critical HVAC Monitoring

Air Quality Sensor for building Health Monitoring

Credit: Logical Buildings Inc

Advance Control Integration



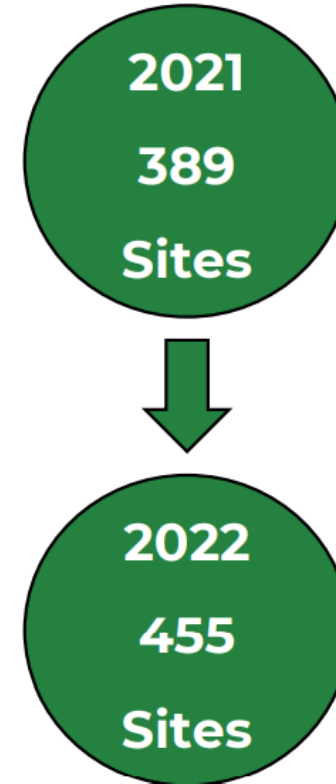
Advance Control Integration

Demand Flexibility

Demand Response

- **Benefits:**
 - Grid Demand Relief
 - Correlation with higher TOU periods
 - Direct payments from utilities
- **Risks**
 - Building Comfort
 - Longer Duration Events and Performance
- **Process**
 - Pre-cool
 - Event: Disable HVAC Compressors
 - Zones resume cooling if temps hit 75
 - Post event: Set points return to normal

Delivers >\$300k Value Annually*



Advance Control Integration

Demand Flexibility

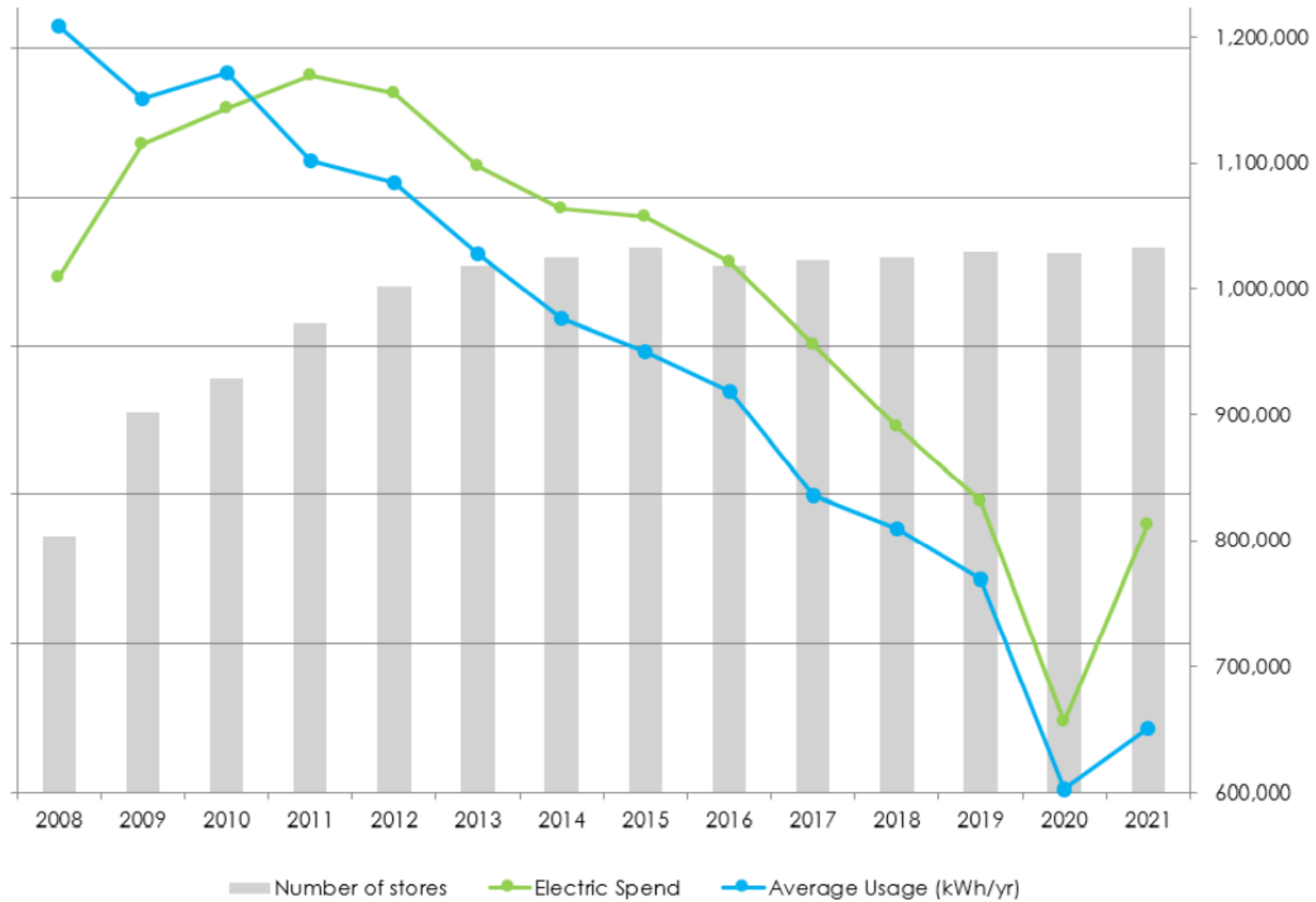
Load Shifting

HVAC Staging

- **Avoiding Coincidental Peaks by delaying compressors**
- **Benefits:** Lower energy usage and decreased peak demand charges
 - 5-10kW monthly peak demand save
 - 1-3% kWh Save

Optimized Start

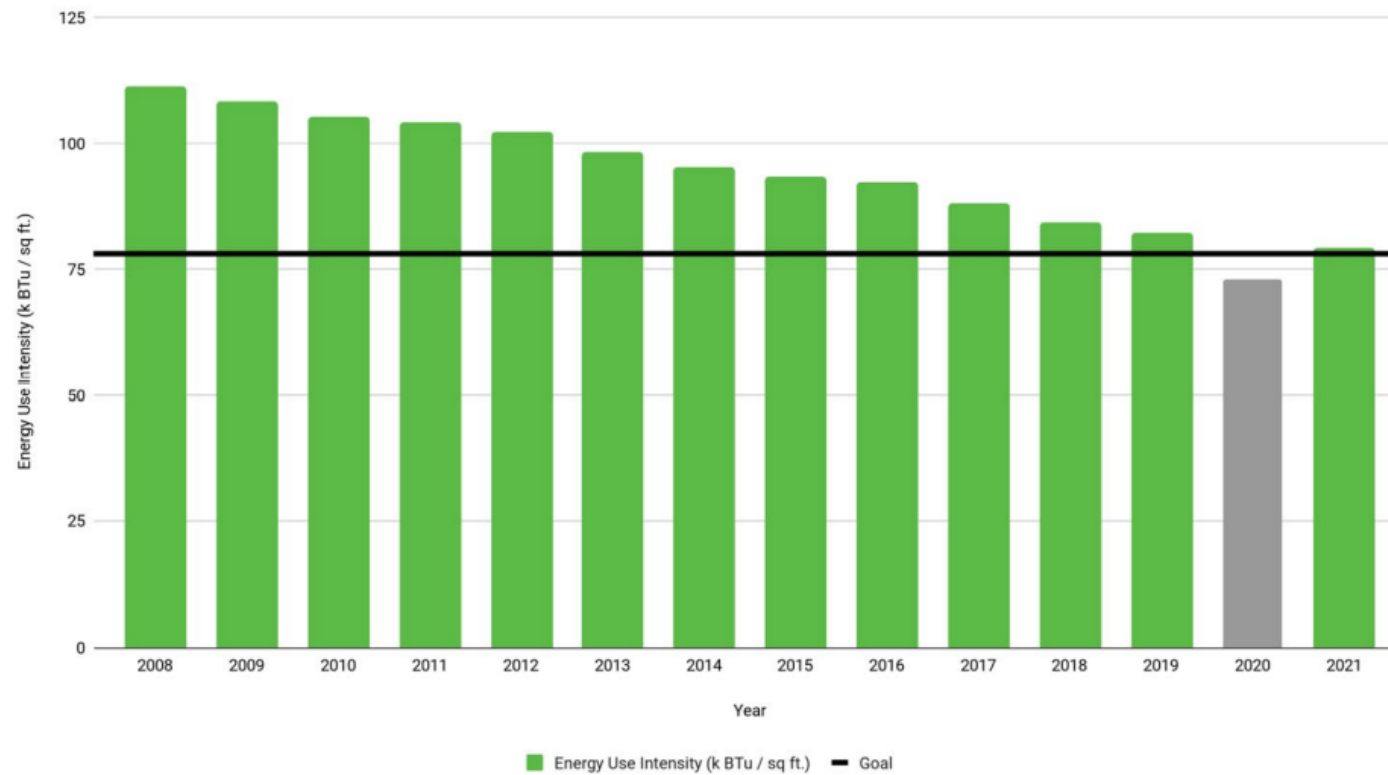
- **Issue:** Morning Start up creating Demand Spikes
 - Units Ramp up simultaneously at Store Open to meet space temps
- **Resolution:**
 - Logic focused at Zone Level
 - Monitor delta b/t current and Occupied Temp
 - Calculated to hit Occupied Temp
- **Benefits:**
 - Avoids creating Morning Peak Demand Spikes



Advance Control Integration

2021 Progress:
29%

Energy Use Intensity (k BTu / sq ft.) vs. Year





Upcoming Events

10/11-14 Duct & Envelope Tightness (DET) Verifier Train the Trainer, in-person (NDEE Lincoln)

10/27-28 DET Certification, in-person (NDEE Lincoln)

Sign up here:

<https://www.mwalliance.org/nebraska-energy-codes-training-program>



Thank you! Questions?

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