

5. AUDIT

Why is audit so urgent?

- Effective reduction of CO2 emission
- Renovation badly needed (much quicker and much more efficient)
- Impossible if not supported by realistic diagnosis
- With high priority to « quick wins »
- Be able to select, evaluate, decide...

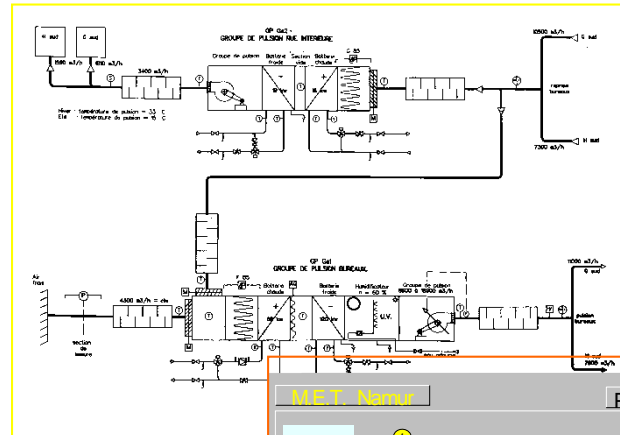
1. Starting from...

- 1.1. As built files, including manufacturer's data and commissioning results
- 1.2. Observations and recordings made by the building manager
- 1.3. Previous building story: initial design, achievements, problems, complains, actual maintenance...

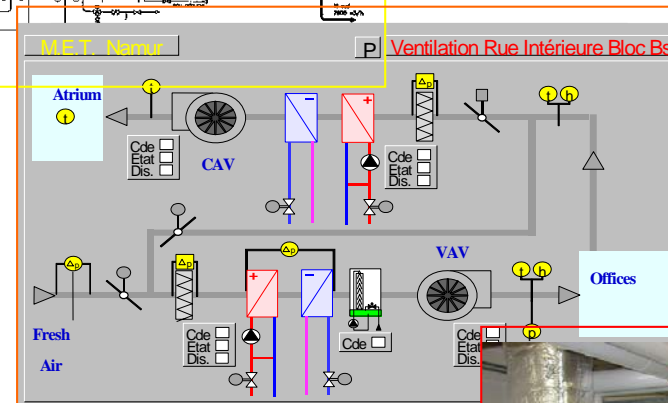
1.1. As built files

Documents produced at different stages of BLC

- « As designed »



- « As built »



- « As operating »




1.2. Information already collected by the manager


- Records of water, gas and electricity consumptions

1.3 Adding information...

- Not a funny game!
- On site measurements difficult and expensive
- Highest energy consumers: the *fans*
- *Chillers* coming in second position
- *Nominal* performances well identified
- *Average* performances more questionable
- Both (fans and chillers) are valuable measuring instruments



**First example:
Audit of an office building equipped
with ventilated frontage and
cooling ceiling system**

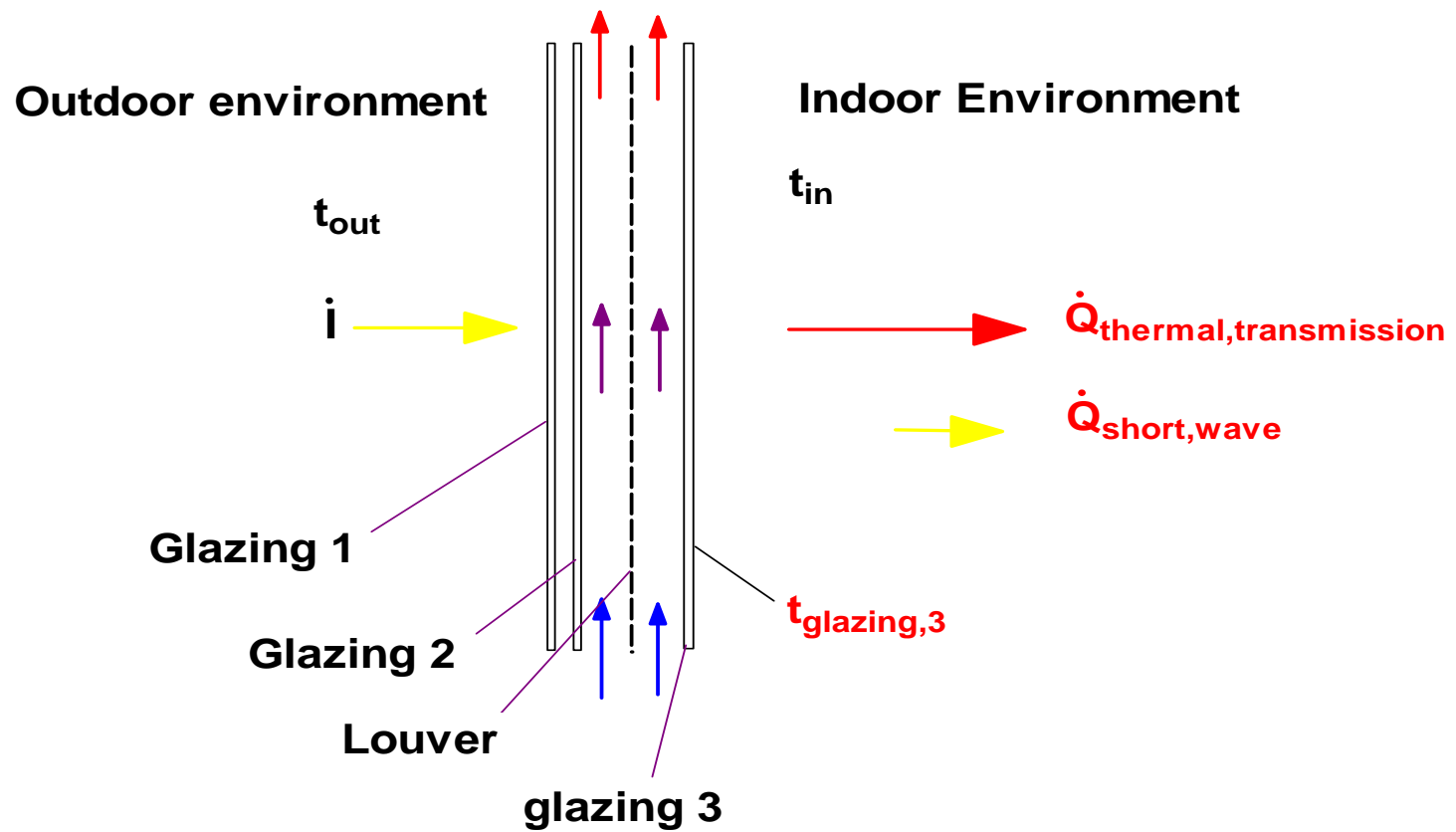
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- Occupants complaining because of too hot environment
 - A priori suspected: ventilated frontage, cooling ceiling and ventilation...

The audit includes:

- Modelling
- Inspection
- Monitoring
- Tuning
- Prospective simulations

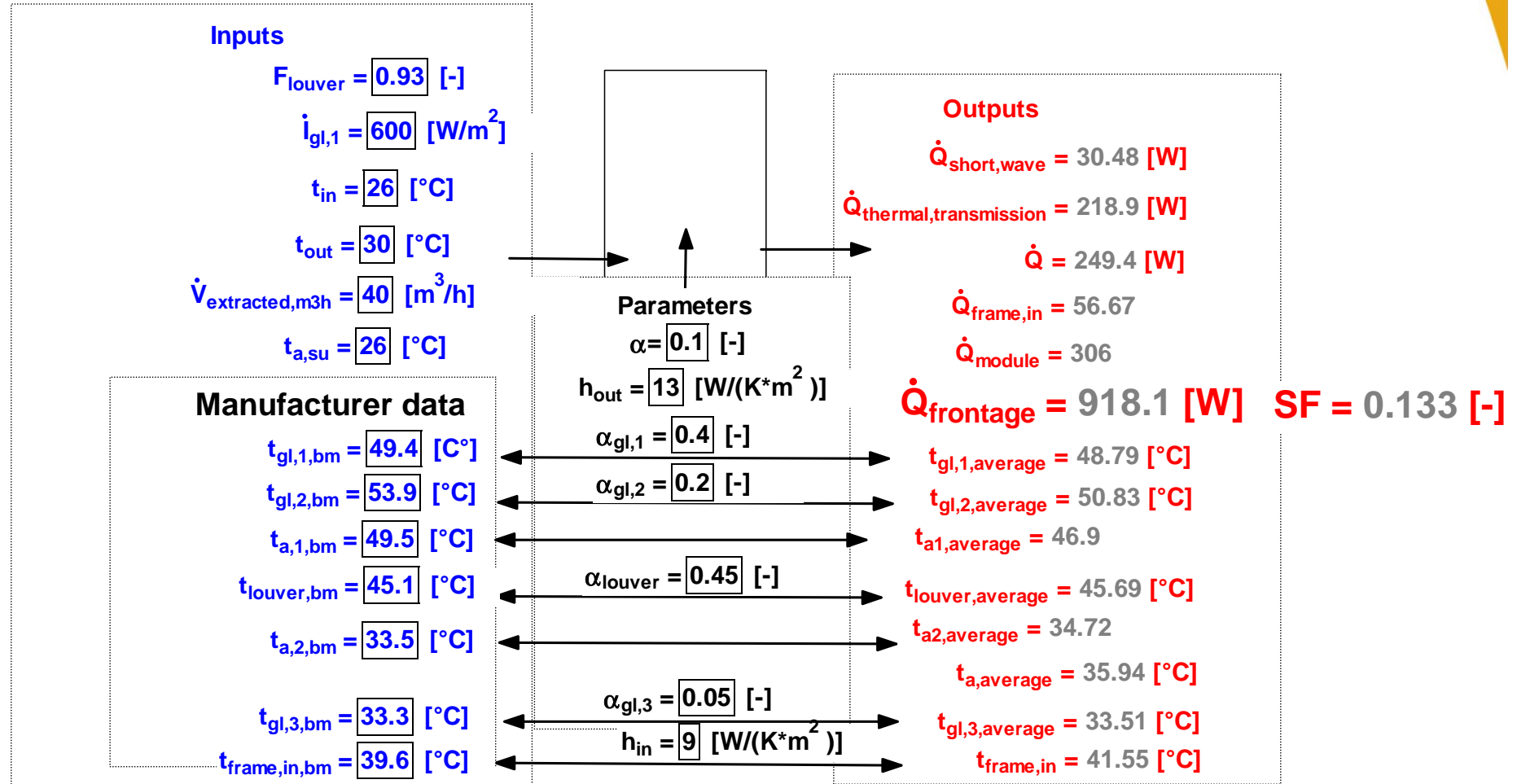
FRONTAGE: IDENTIFICATION OF

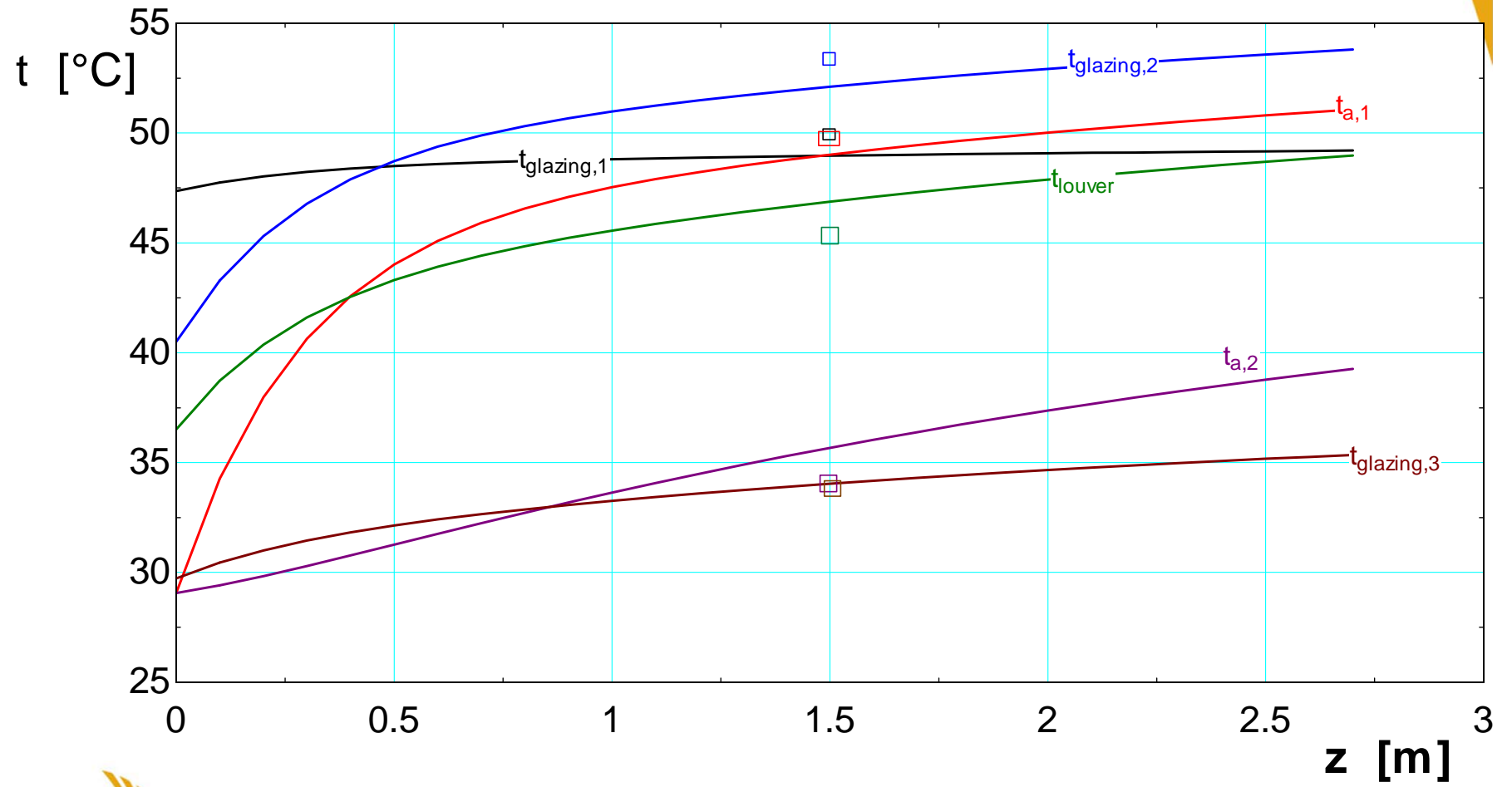
- SUPERFICIAL TEMPERATURES
- CORRESPONDING THERMAL LOAD



Model tuning on the basis of manufacturer data

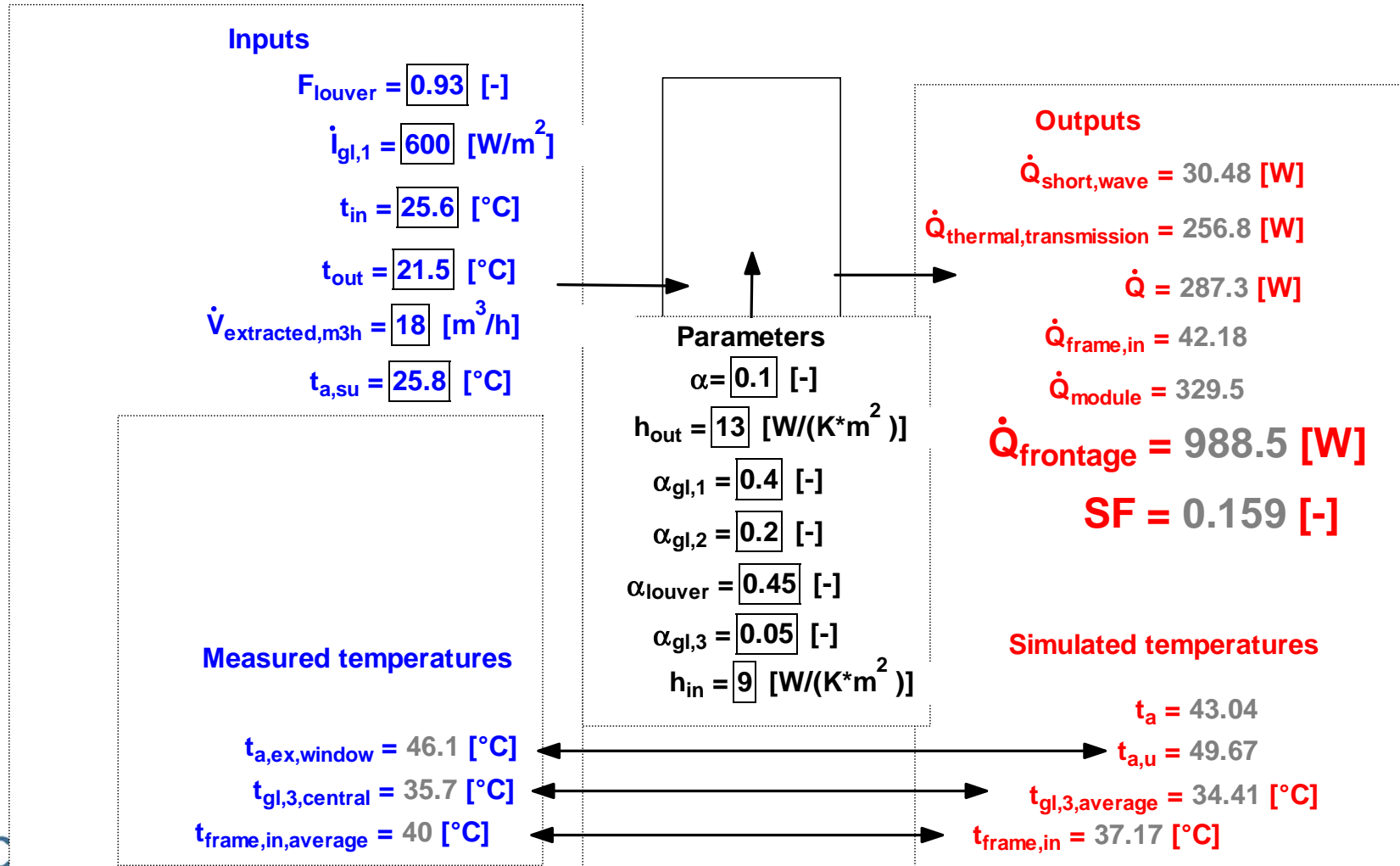
Simulation d'un module de la façade ventilée





Experimental tuning

Simulation d'un module de la façade ventilée



Simulation d'un module de la façade ventilée

Inputs

$$F_{\text{louver}} = 0.93 \text{ [-]}$$
$$i_{\text{gl},1} = 800 \text{ [W/m}^2\text{]}$$
$$t_{\text{in}} = 26 \text{ [}^\circ\text{C]}$$
$$t_{\text{out}} = 30 \text{ [}^\circ\text{C]}$$
$$\dot{V}_{\text{extracted,m3h}} = 40 \text{ [m}^3\text{/h]}$$
$$t_{\text{a,su}} = 26 \text{ [}^\circ\text{C]}$$

Parameters

$$\alpha = 0.1 \text{ [-]}$$
$$h_{\text{out}} = 13 \text{ [W/(K}\cdot\text{m}^2\text{)]}$$
$$\alpha_{\text{gl},1} = 0.4 \text{ [-]}$$
$$\alpha_{\text{gl},2} = 0.2 \text{ [-]}$$
$$\alpha_{\text{louver}} = 0.45 \text{ [-]}$$
$$\alpha_{\text{gl},3} = 0.05 \text{ [-]}$$
$$h_{\text{in}} = 9 \text{ [W/(K}\cdot\text{m}^2\text{)]}$$

Outputs

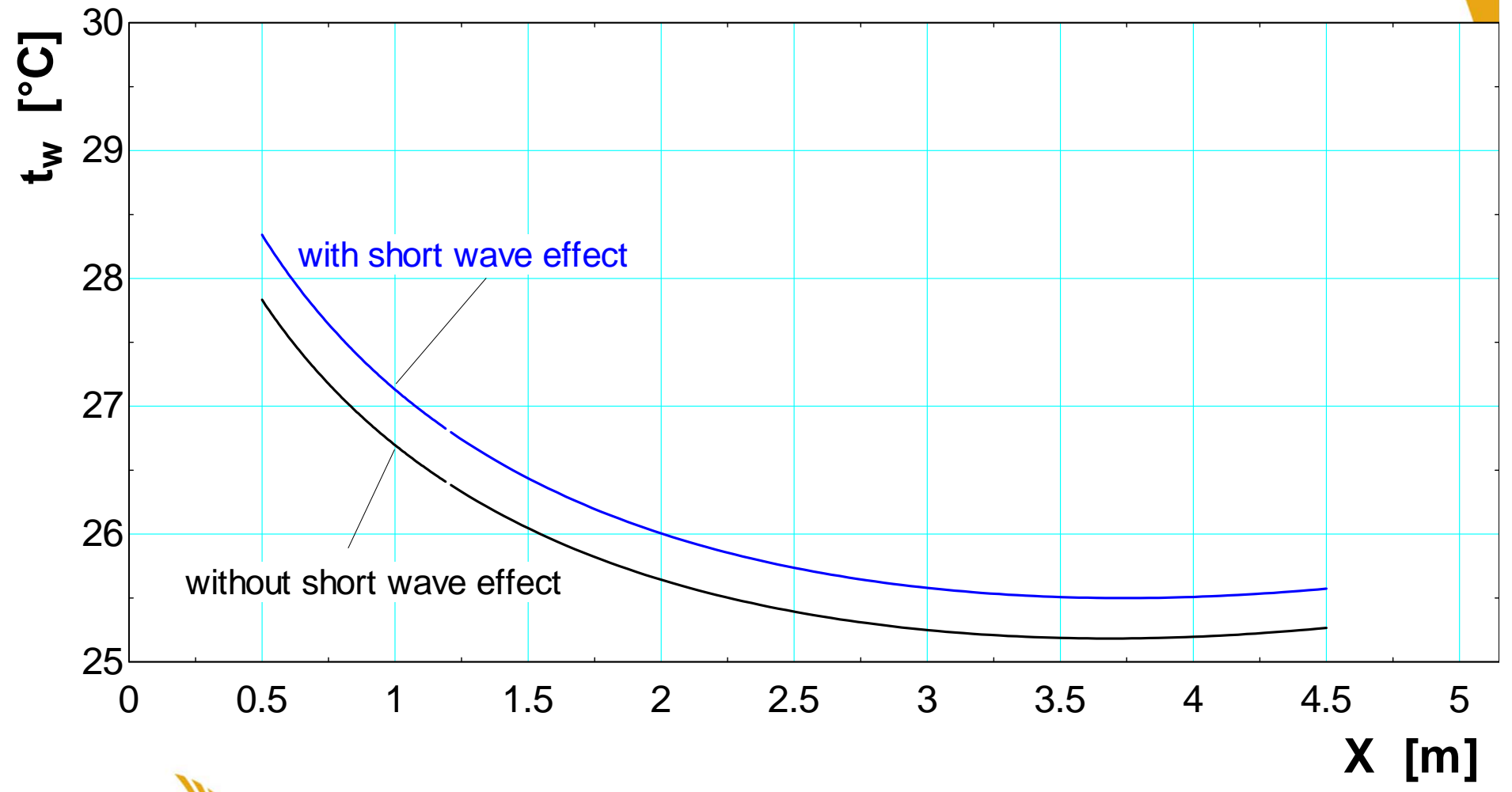
$$\dot{Q}_{\text{short,wave}} = 40.64 \text{ [W]}$$
$$\dot{Q}_{\text{thermal,transmission}} = 288.9 \text{ [W]}$$
$$\dot{Q} = 329.5 \text{ [W]}$$
$$\dot{Q}_{\text{frame,in}} = 73.17$$
$$\dot{Q}_{\text{module}} = 402.7$$
$$\dot{Q}_{\text{frontage}} = 1208 \text{ [W]}$$
$$\text{SF} = 0.133 \text{ [-]}$$

Simulated temperatures

$$t_{\text{a}} = 45.06$$
$$t_{\text{a,u}} = 49.83$$
$$t_{\text{gl},3,\text{average}} = 35.91 \text{ [}^\circ\text{C]}$$
$$t_{\text{frame,in}} = 46.07 \text{ [}^\circ\text{C]}$$

THERMAL COMFORT

- 1) In reference conditions
- 2) Considering the actual active surface of the cooling ceiling
- 3) Experimental verification and tuning



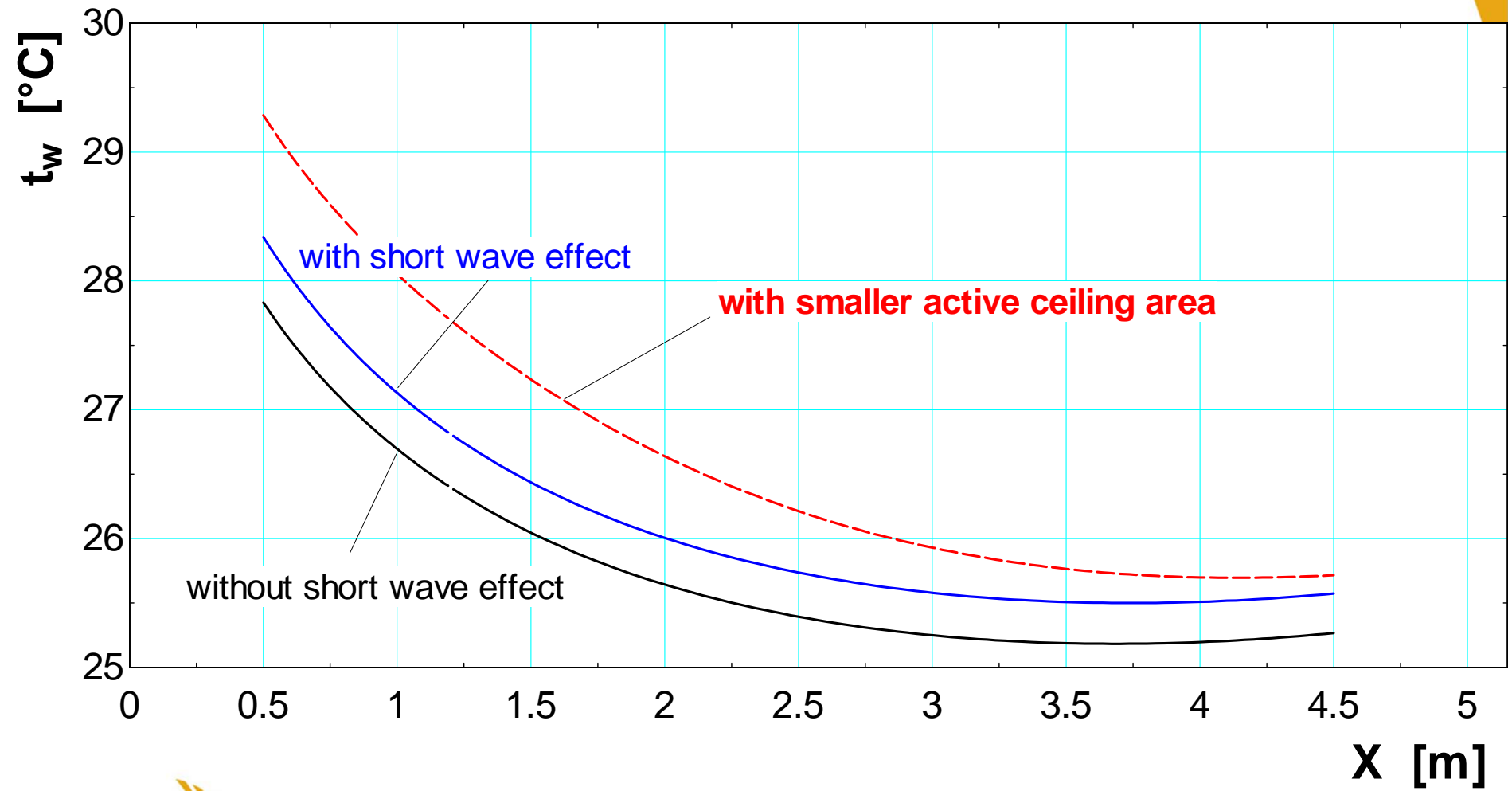
Considering the actual active surface of the cooling ceiling !



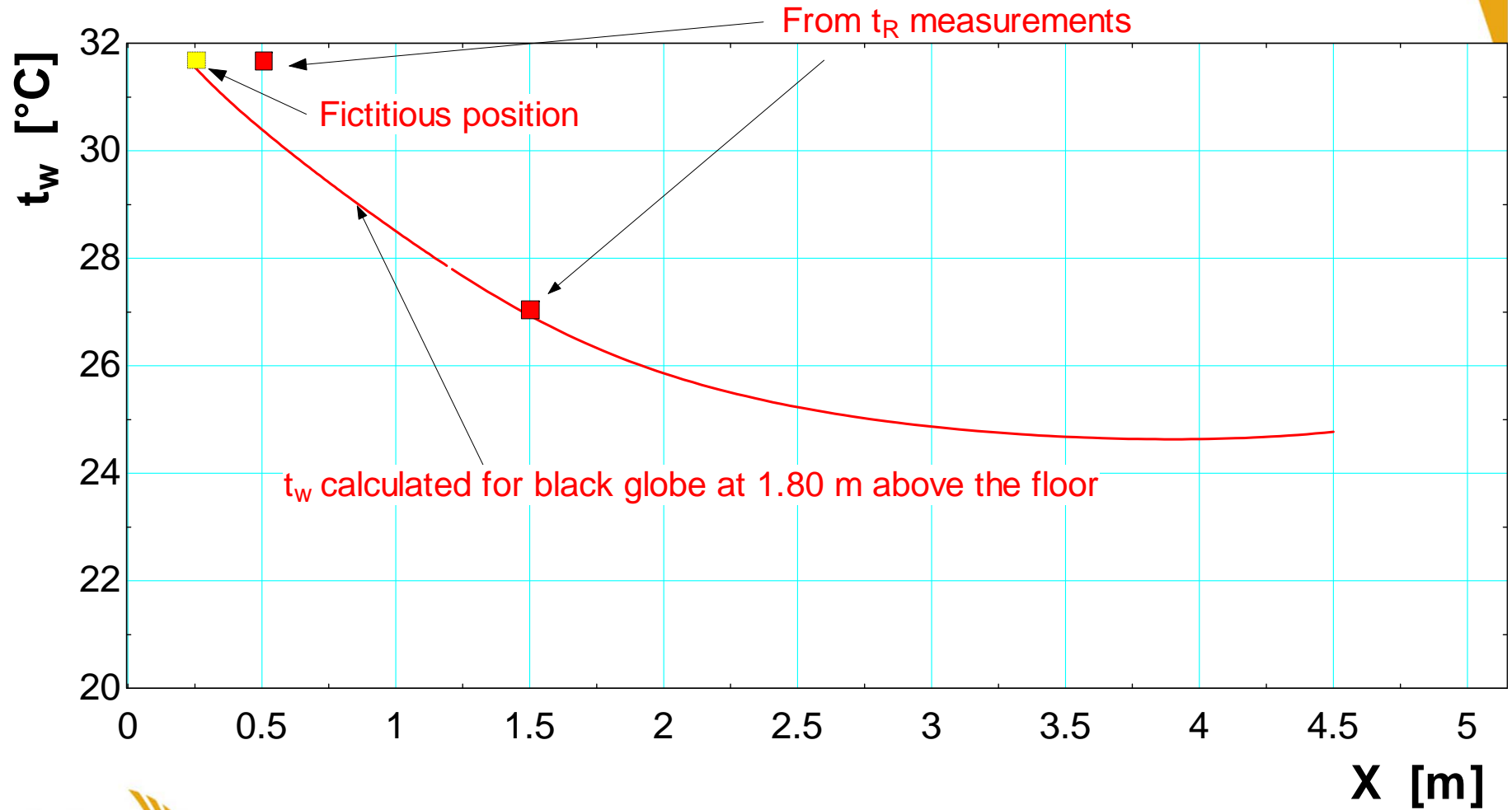


Perte de couverture
de la natte

2008/05/06



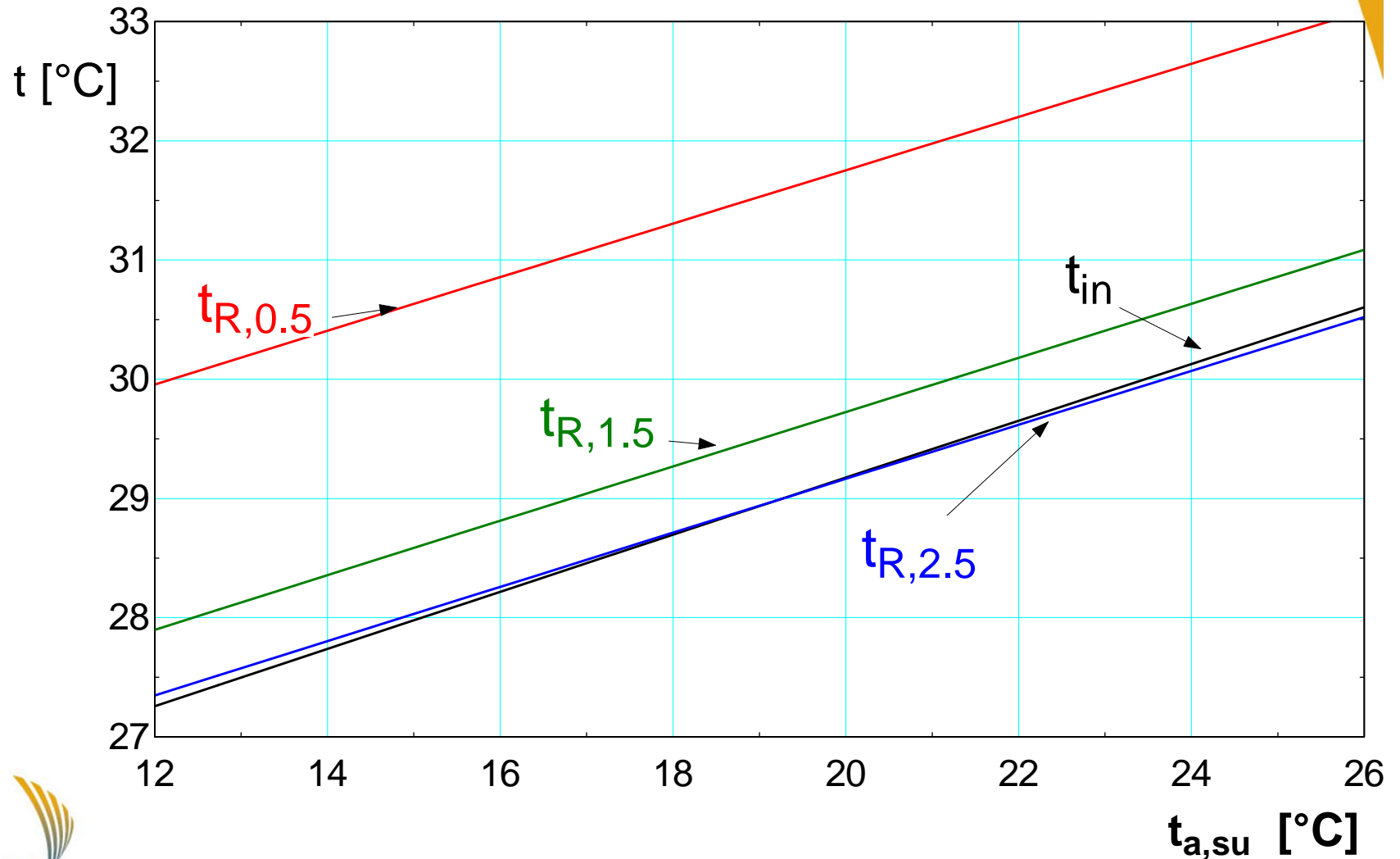
Experimental verification and tuning




SIMULATION OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM


- Cooling ceiling model: tuned on the basis of on site measurements
- Simulation of the whole (room and HVAC) system: associating calculation of mean radiant temperatures to simulations of frontage, ceiling and room
- Frontage: simplified (correlation) model generated from reference model...

Effect of air supply temperature



Second example: Energy audit of a large office building

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- Retrofit opportunities to be proposed in sequence (owner fully free to choose)
 - Audit supported by reference simulation with a “big” and well known software
 - Analysis of all records already available, extensive visits and complementary measurements to calibrate the reference simulation model

- 
- Detailed simulation performed on one selected year
 - Validation with all records actually available
 - “Radiography” of actual energy use with identification of most significant factors
 - Exploration of retrofit opportunities with the help of an engineering equation solver
 - Most promising retrofits included in “reference” simulation model for integrated evaluations.

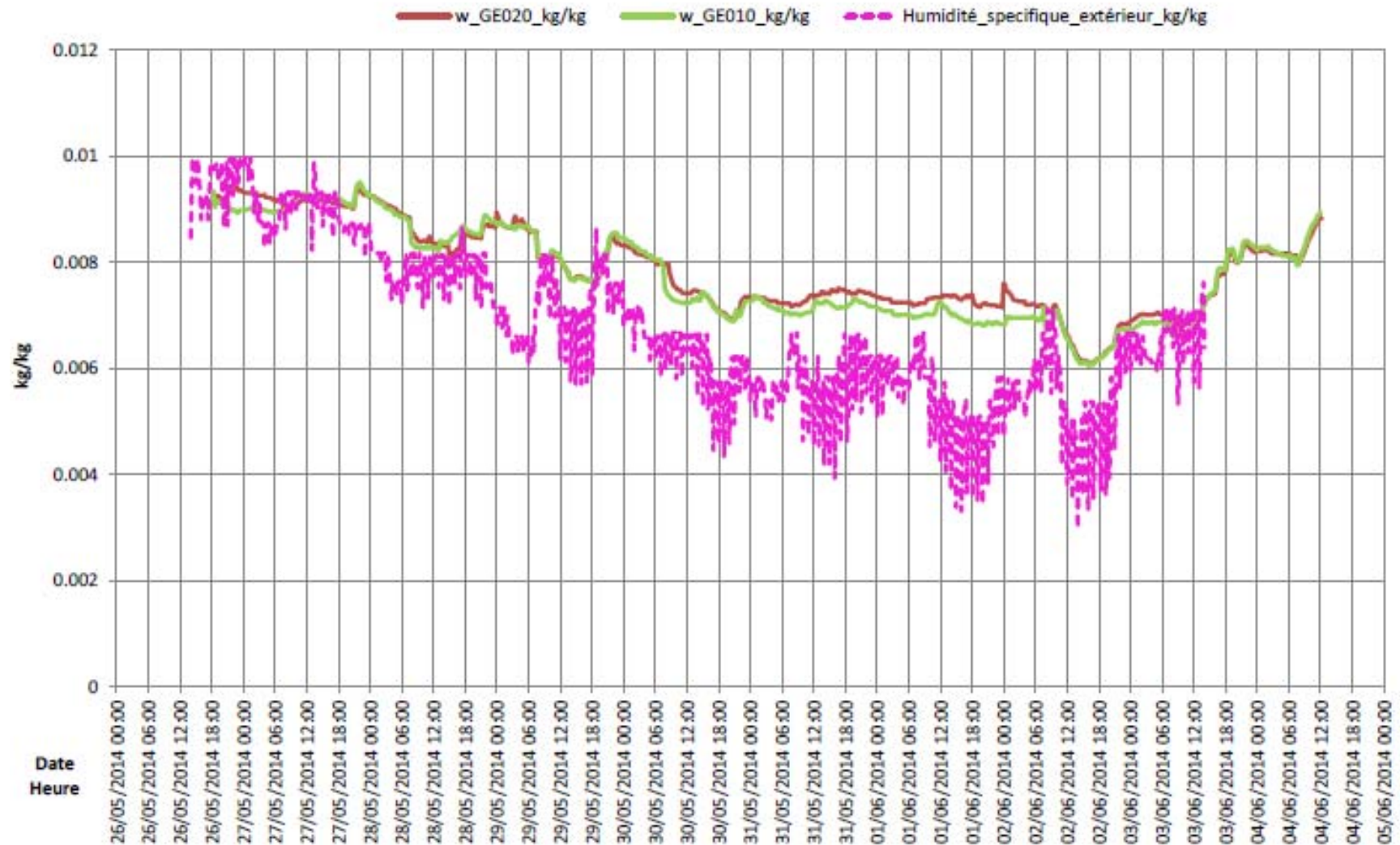
In the case considered the following facts are observed:

- Enormous losses in the distribution of sanitary hot water
- Disappointing efficiencies of fans
- Significant energy waste because of valves leakages
- Too much rigid control laws and schedules...

A few other facts...

- Fuel and electricity “signatures” can be used to detect important wastes ;
- BEMS deserve to be carefully checked;
- Actual air renewal deserves to be checked by CO2 measurements;
- Combined CO2 and H2O mass balances allow detecting non-efficient control of air humidity;
- Fans rotation speeds are easy to check and to tune;
- “Condensing” boiler are very often not condensing at!

Unappropriate humidification





2 jour	3 $\dot{V}_{\text{air,m3h}}$ [m ³ /h]	4 $X_{\text{CO}_2,\text{out}}$ [-]	5 $X_{\text{CO}_2,\text{in}}$ [-]	6 ω_{out} [-]	7 ω_{in} [-]	8 n_{occ} [-]	9 Surventilation [-]	10 \dot{Q}_{latent} [W]
27	28525	0.0004	0.000523	0.00901	0.0092	163.8	4.878	-2061
28	28525	0.0004	0.000524	0.00787	0.00841	165.1	4.839	6205
29	28525	0.0004	0.000466	0.00722	0.00791	87.89	9.091	12872
30	28525	0.0004	0.000478	0.00601	0.0072	103.9	7.692	24116
2	28525	0.0004	0.000521	0.00505	0.00643	161.1	4.959	26333
3	28525	0.0004	0.000535	0.00666	0.00731	179.8	4.444	8232

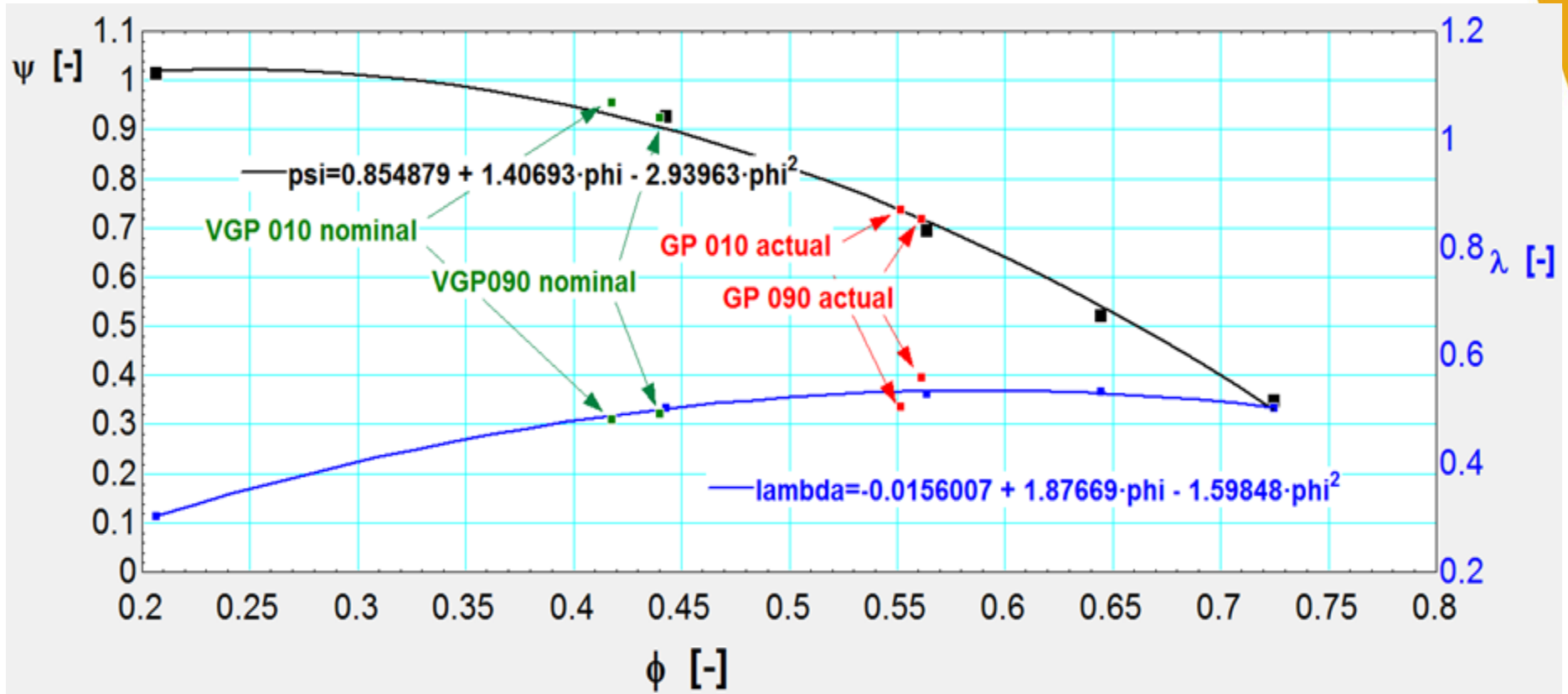


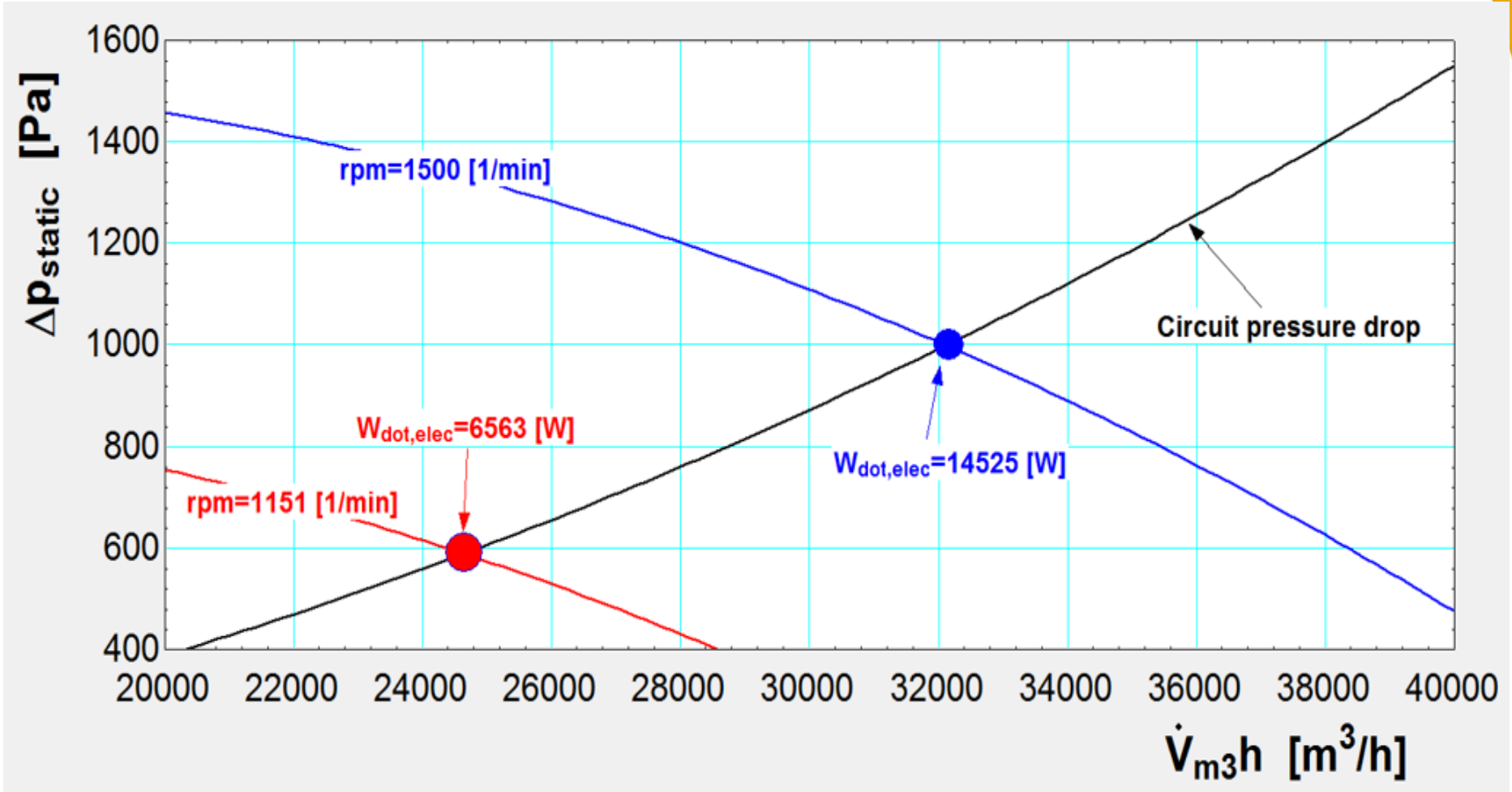
Unappropriated rotation speeds of fans


2 or 3 variables used to identify actual flow rate:

- Actual rotation speed
- “Head” (or total pressure increase)
- Electrical consumption

To be combined with help of similarity laws and manufacturer’s curves



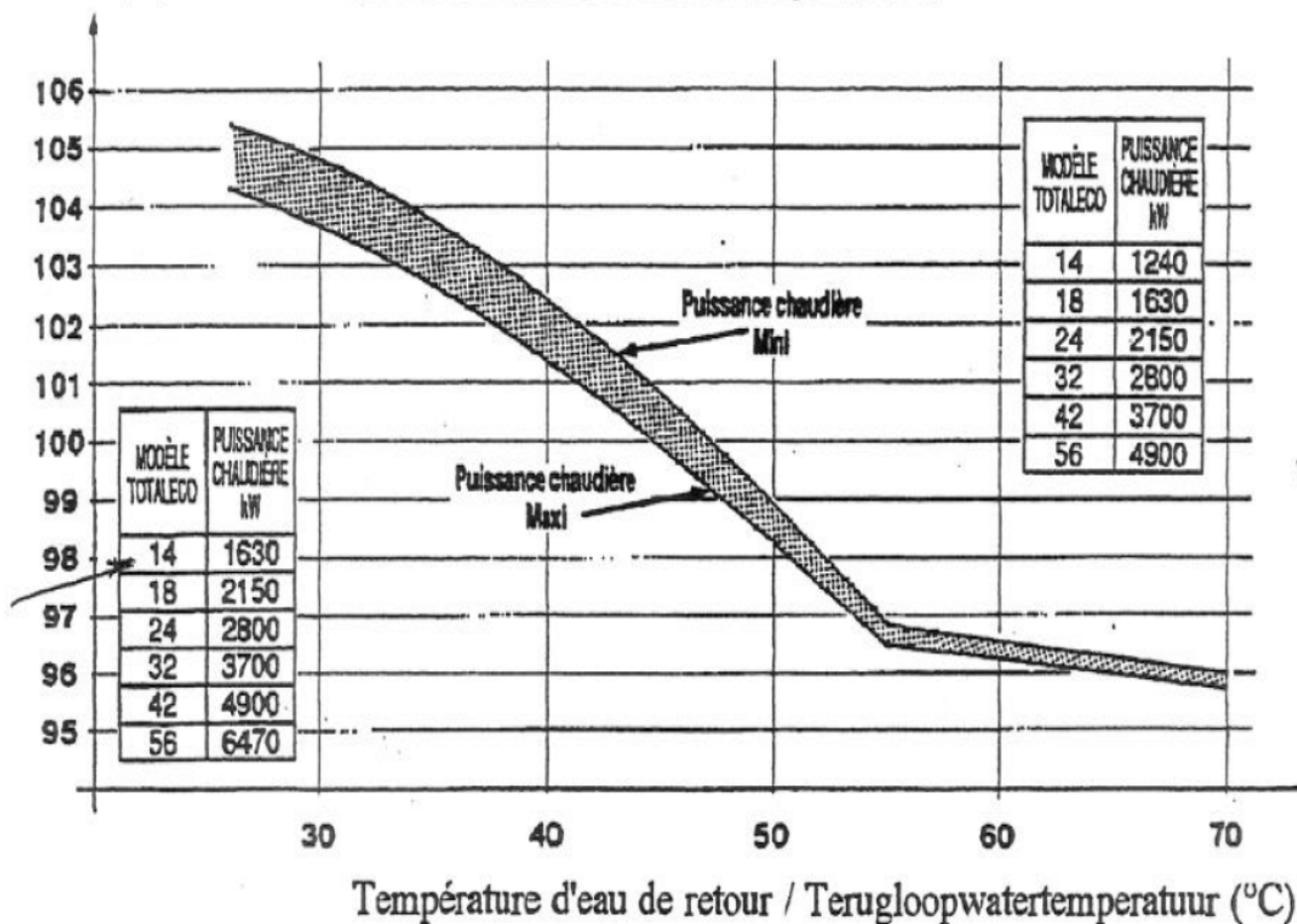


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- Two (very cheap) possibilities:
 - 1) Frequency tuning (if inverter);
 - 2) Change the pulleys ratio
 - Two important benefits:
 - 1) Reduction of heating and/or cooling energy consumptions;
 - 2) Spectacular reduction of electrical power!

Poor use of “condensing” boilers

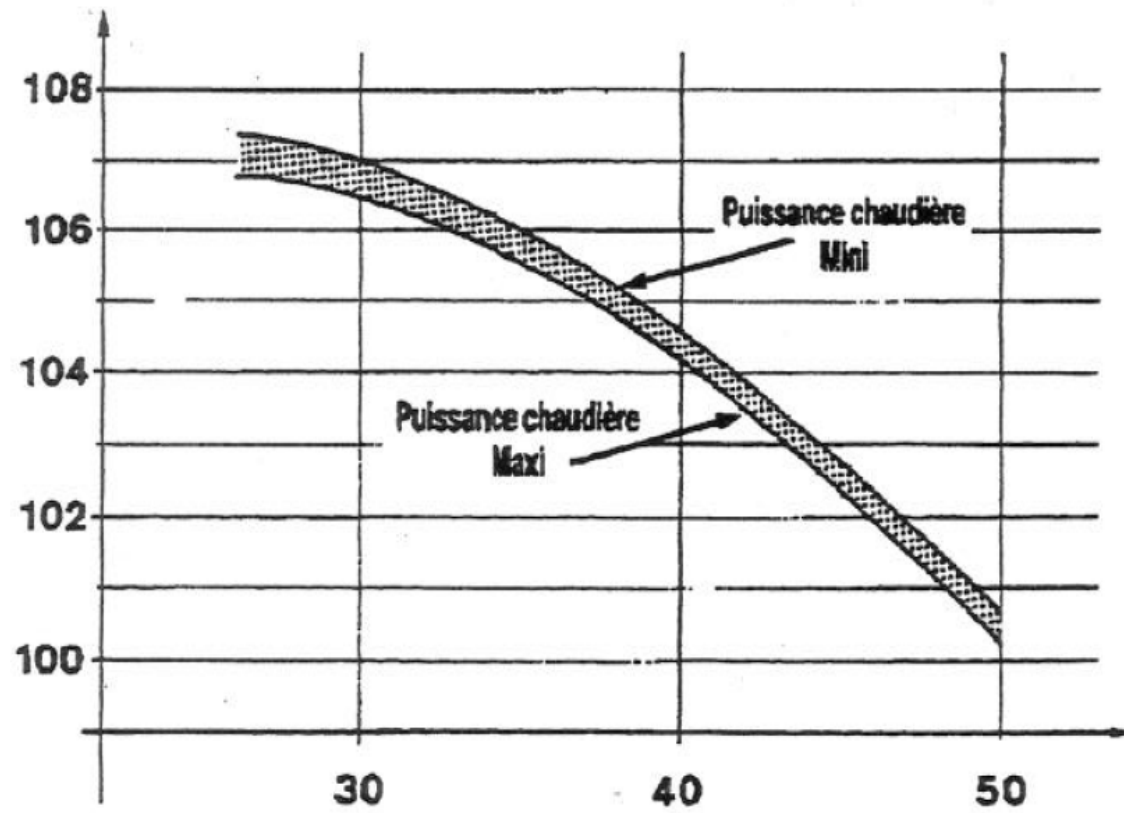
Rendement (%)

Taux de charge / Belasting : 100%

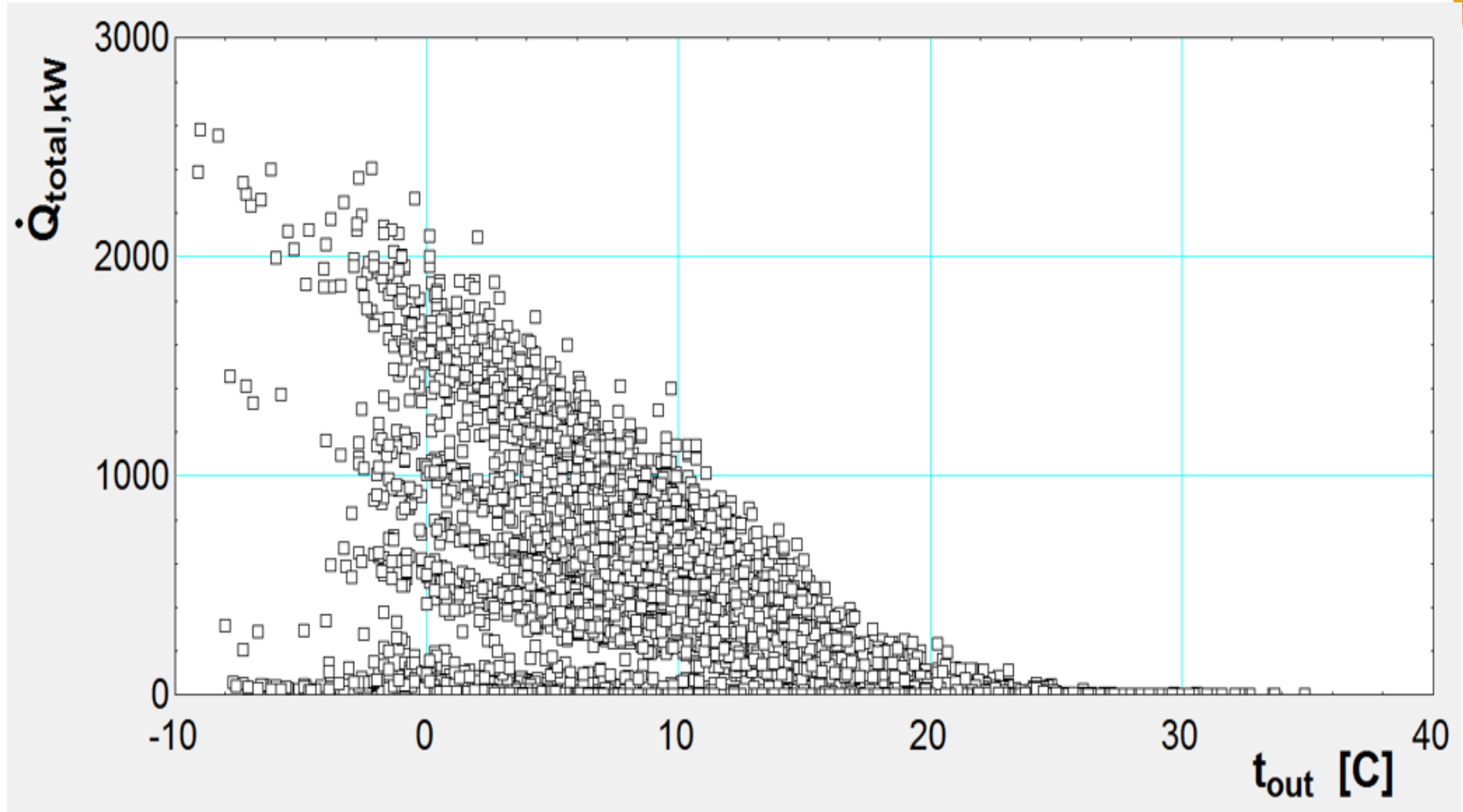


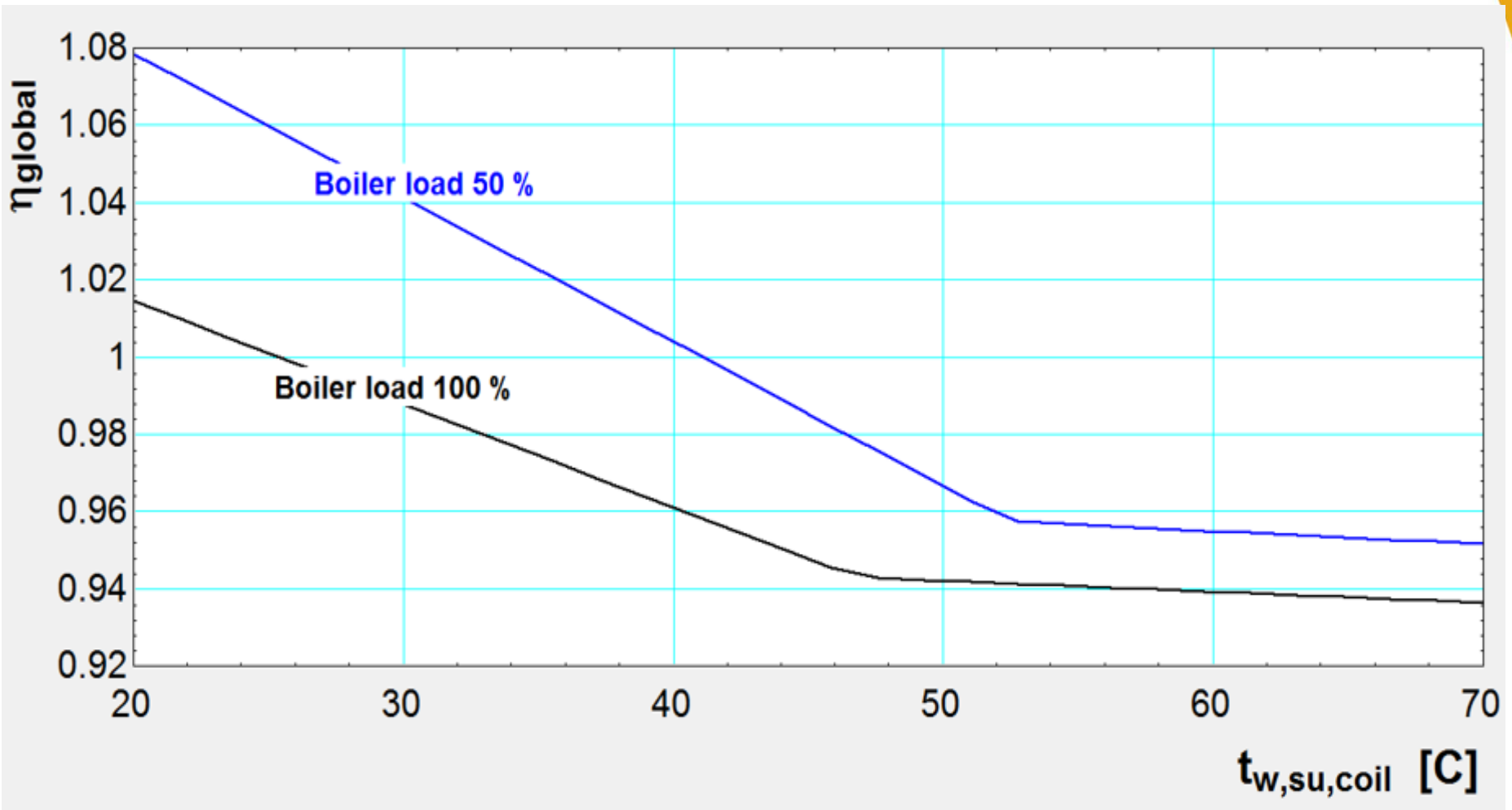
Rendement (%)

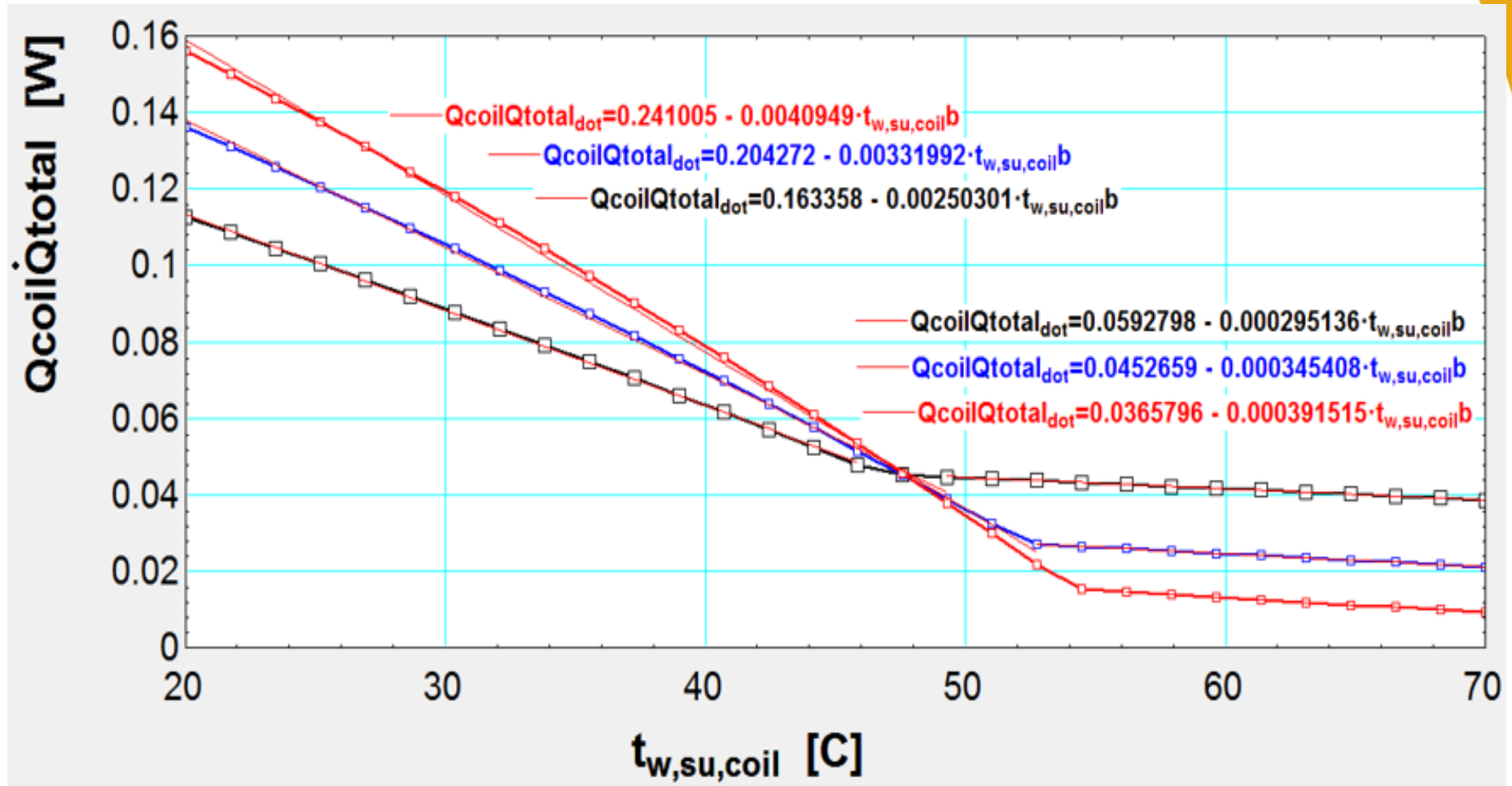
Taux de charge / Belasting : 50%

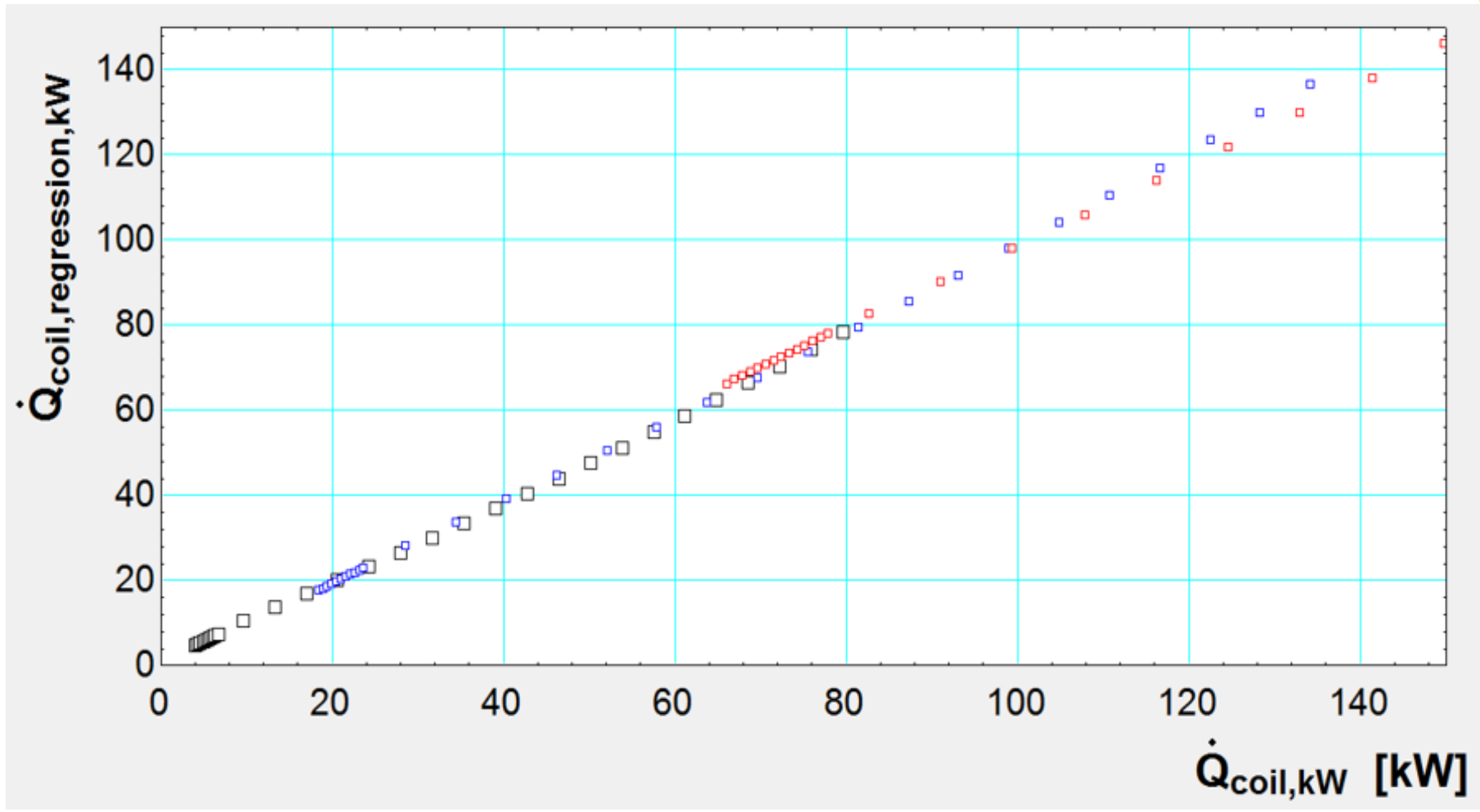


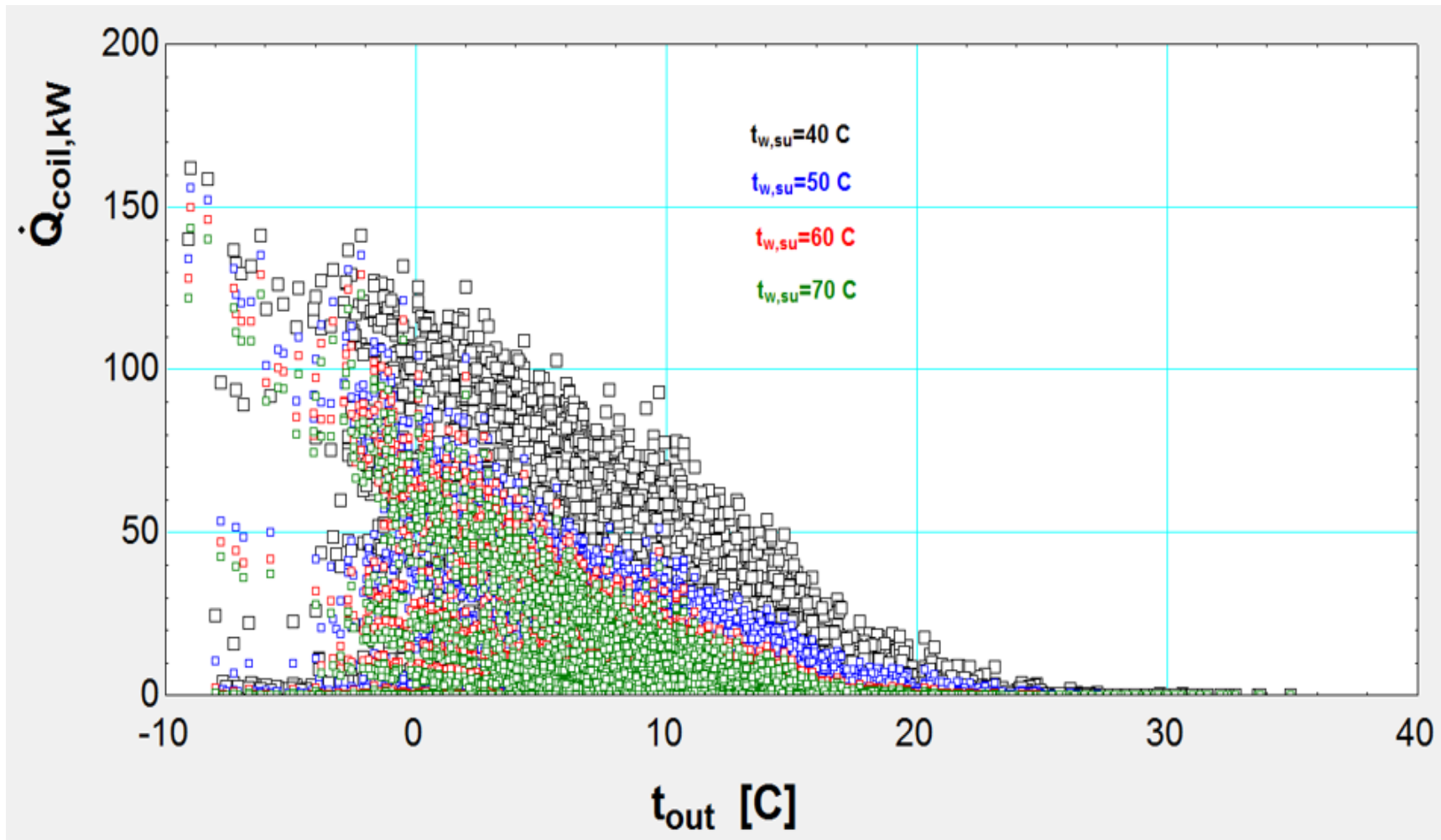
Température d'eau de retour / Terugloopwatertemperatuur (°C)











Simulation indicates what could be recovered if...

- Correcting defect in piping topology
- *varying water flow rate* (to get the lowest return temperature)...

Among the conclusions:

- BMS deserves careful commissioning;
- CO2 measurements help in identifying excess of air renewal;
- Combined CO2 and H2O balances help in identifying wastes associated to humidity control;
 - Fans are reliable flow meters;
- Ensure “condensing” boilers are actually condensing!