



Top Tricks for Upgrading Buildings

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Overview

- Why fix existing buildings?
- Controls
- Commissioning
- Plant upgrades
- Conclusions

Why fix existing buildings?

- Cost: It's a lot cheaper than new build
- Speed: It's a lot faster than new build
- Environment: It's a lot better for the environment than new build
 - But oh so much less sexy!!

What's wrong that needs fixing?

- Post 1990 buildings: Dying controls, aging plant and years of accumulated bad commissioning, and some design problems
- Pre 1990 buildings: As above plus a greater share of overriding design problems

Priorities

- Priority 1: Control.
 - Bad control beats good plant
 - Well designed control can fix some commissioning errors
- Priority 2: Commissioning
 - Bad commissioning beats good plant
- Priority 3: Plant
 - Only worthwhile once it's controlled and commissioned properly

Control

- The key aims of efficient control are to achieve comfort control at the same time as:
 - Minimising the chiller/boiler run hours
 - Minimising simultaneous heating and cooling
 - Dropping fan speeds as far as possible
 - Dropping pump speeds as far as possible
 - Making best use of available free resource (e.g. economy cycle)

Key control tricks - chillers

- Maximise chilled water temperature
- Minimise condenser water temperature
- Stage for maximum efficiency (but don't forget the pumps)
- Don't turn on until you absolutely have to

Key control tricks - boilers

- **TURN THEM OFF!!!!!!**

Key control tricks – fan and pumps

- Variable pressure control
 - Maximise valve/VAV damper positions
 - Compensates for shoddy commissioning AND doubtful sensors

Key control tricks – AHUs

- Variable volume, always
- Reduce maximum flows
 - Get rid of overdesign
 - Especially important for full outside air systems
- Beware high-select
 - Whatever is extreme is probably broken
- Economy cycle
 - Enthalpy control
 - Don't over-conservatise

Key control tricks – VAVs

- Reduce minimum flows
 - Down to 20% often feasible
- Increase VAV deadbands
- Use proportional control
- Coordinate VAV settings and AHU supply air temperature control
 - Generally aim for low flow, low temp
- Disable reheat except when needed for space heating

Commissioning

- Get the pressure set-points as low as possible
- Locate pressure sensors at the end of the main run
- Actually test the air and water flows
- Make sure that the valve/damper actuators are actually working
- Test and fix the VAVs
 - 15-20% failure rate common
- Test the lighting controls, if you have any.....

Plant upgrades

- Chillers
 - Savings of 50% on older chillers are feasible
 - Select the chiller to match your needs
 - Great (IPLV>9) may be expensive
 - but good (IPLV>8) isn't
- Remember: the best water conservation is energy conservation
 - So don't rush to air-cooled

Plant upgrades

- AHUs
 - An expensive option but worth consideration for older buildings
 - Aim for one AHU per façade
 - Try to eliminate reheat
 - Upgrade to swirl diffusers
 - Get rid of fan assisted boxes

Plant upgrades

- Tenant condenser water loop
 - VSD on pump
 - Static pressure sensor at the end of the main run
 - Automatic shut-off valves on every tenant unit

Plant upgrades

- Base building lighting
 - Occupancy sensor common area lights off
 - Consider stairwell lighting controls
 - Eliminate dichroics
 - Remove/delamp valence lighting
 - Occupancy sensors for car parks

Plant upgrades

- Tenancy lighting
 - Upgrade to better than $7\text{W}/\text{m}^2$
 - Preferably single lamp fittings
 - Provide control infrastructure, and make the tenants use it

Plant upgrades

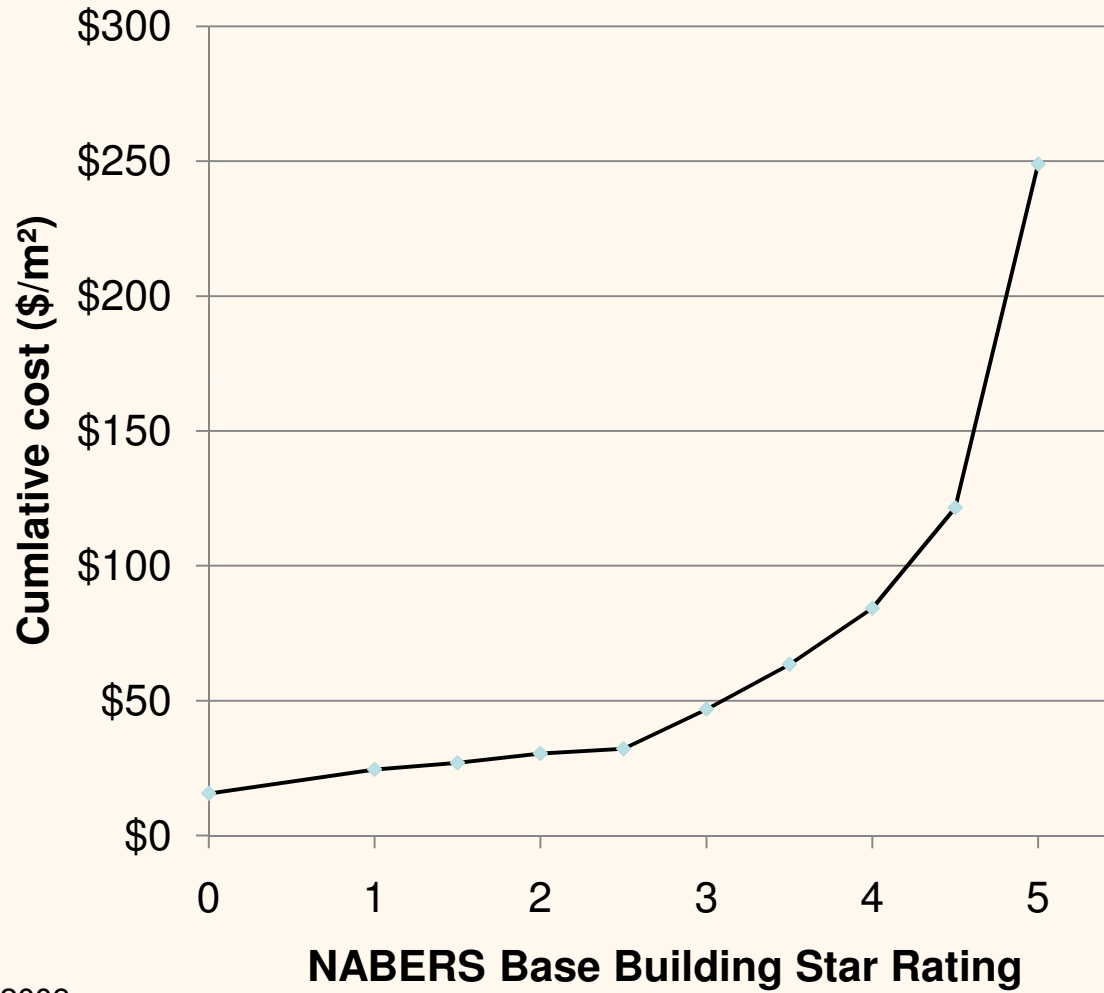
- Lifts
 - Lift companies in Australia have not yet caught up with energy efficiency
 - Reduce unnecessary speed, acceleration
 - Consider variable frequency, variable voltage with regenerative braking
 - Push for low stand-by loads

Plant upgrades

- Cogeneration
 - Last refuge of the desperate
 - Consider fixing the lifts first!!!
 - Only 0.5 star benefit in temperate climates
 - Absorption chillers may not be net benefit
 - Doubts about longevity and maintainability

How far does this get me?

- For most buildings an upgrade to 4 stars is feasible
 - 4.5 stars at a more of a stretch
- Upgrade to 5 stars very expensive and experimental
- Our results indicate 30% saving on a 3 year payback as a reasonable expectation



Don't forget to upgrade the staff!!

- Warren Centre Low Energy High rise Project indicate that buildings perform better when:
 - The staff and contractors care about performance
 - The management chain all work positively with efficiency issues
 - Energy efficiency training is provided
 - The NABERS rating is declared to tenants

Conclusions

- Upgrading existing building is viable, and good business
- Upgrades to 4 stars are generally feasible, higher ratings with more effort
- Controls and commissioning play a central role to achievement of good ratings
- Plenty of options for plant upgrade too – but AFTER control and commissioning
- Cogen is always an option but it's desperation.



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