

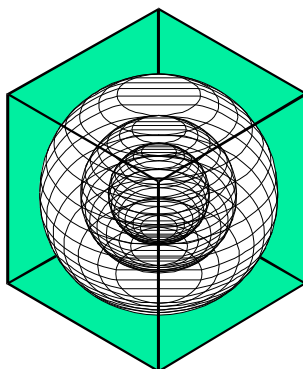
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**NO_x EMISSIONS REDUCTION FROM
CONTINUOUS COMMISSIONING[®] MEASURES FOR THE
DALLAS-FORT WORTH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**



**Juan Carlos Baltazar, Ph.D.
Jeff Haberl, Ph.D., P.E.
Bahman Yazdani, P.E., C.E.M.**

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NO_x EMISSIONS REDUCTION FROM CONTINUOUS COMMISSIONING[®] MEASURES FOR THE DALLAS-FORT WORTH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Energy Systems Laboratory (ESL) engineers began implementation of Continuous Commissioning[®] (CC[®])¹ measures at the DFW Airport Administration Building in May 2007. The implementation was substantially completed by August 2007. Since then, the ESL has been monitoring the building performance and fine-tuning the CC[®] measures. The cumulative electricity, gas and chilled water savings total \$89,834 for the time period between the months of June 2007 through August 2008 (See Figure 1). This represents a 22.8% cost reduction compared with the weather normalized baselines.

For Terminal D, energy consumption baselines for the time period from October 2006 to September 2007 were developed using the daily chilled water and hot water usage and the monthly electricity bills. These weather-dependent models were used to predict what the energy usage would be had the CC[®] process not occurred. The differences between the predicted consumption model and the actual measured consumption are the energy savings. The cumulative electricity, gas and chilled water savings total \$521,619 for the time period of October 2007 through August 2008.²

Summary of NO_x Emissions Reductions

The start of the project on the DFW International Airport proceeded at several different times, one on May 2007 and the other on October 2007. In order to normalize the emissions reduction in a particular period, the total emissions were estimated on an annual basis. Total annual emissions reductions from the application of the CC[®] measures account for 4.22 tons NO_x/yr, with a daily average of 42.5 lb NO_x/day in the Ozone Season Period (OSD)³.

Table 1. Annual and OSD Emissions Reductions for the DFW International Airport due to CC[®] Measures.

ADMIN and TERMINAL D BUILDINGS	Annual Emissions Reduction			Ozone Day Season (on Daily basis)		
	Savings	Total NO _x Reductions (lbs)	Total NO _x Reductions (Tons)	Savings	Total NO _x Reductions (lbs/day)	Total NO _x Reductions (Tons/day)
TOT EQ ELECTRICITY (MWh) (Electricity and Chilled water)	4,761	7,278.7	3.6393	24.2	36.7	0.0184
HOT WATER (MCF)	8,358	1,170.2	0.5851	41.0	5.7	0.0029
Total		8,448.9	4.2244		42.5	0.0212

NOTES: 1) Assuming 7% for T&D losses and a Discount factor of 25%. Corresponding factors to integrated savings presented to the TCEQ.

2) A factor of 0.140 lb of NO_x/MCF of Natural Gas (Controlled - Low NO_x burners 140 A).

¹ Continuous Commissioning[®] and CC[®] are Registered Trademarks of the Texas Engineering Experiment Station. Contact the Energy Systems Laboratory, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-3581.

² Energy savings for each of these buildings can be found in the corresponding reports for the Administration Building and Terminal D of the DFW International Airport.

³ OSD includes the period from July through September and correspond to the peak day emission reduction.

Methodology

The methodology used to determine the annual emissions reduction is based on the weather-normalized estimation of the energy savings for the whole year and for the ozone season period. Once the savings are estimated, the corresponding energy savings are inserted into the 1999/2007 version of eGRID⁴ for Texas. Tables 2 and 3 present the distribution of the emissions reduction by PCA (Power Control Area) for the annual and ozone season periods, respectively. Measured energy savings (and the estimate of savings) first were increased by 7% to account for the average distribution and transmission losses of the electrical lines before the electricity reached the airport. Secondly, those savings were *discounted* by 25% as recommended by the TCEQ to account for the uncertainty in all the measurements and procedures.

Discount Factors

The persistence of savings is very important to accurately determine future-year savings. It is also important to the TCEQ, since the agency is accountable to the EPA for emissions credits from voluntary control measures that do not occur as projected in 2007.

The ESL has experience with monitoring and verifying energy efficiency projects in over 70 million square feet of facilities since 1989. Based on this and information from the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP) developed by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) [<http://www.ipmvp.org/>] and a national study by U.S. DOE personnel, the ESL estimates that large energy retrofit projects, which are monitored monthly and fully commissioned after the retrofits, perform at 75% of the original engineering estimates.⁵

Summary of Savings

The Dallas-Fort Worth International airport is located within the TXU Electric PCA. Its annual estimated equivalent electricity savings for the last 12 months were 4,971 MWh (44% coming from the saved chilled water). This included a discount factor of 25 %, an applied degradation factor of 0%, and 7% from Transmissions and Distribution (T&D) losses.^{6,7} The total annual estimated gas savings corresponded to 8,358 MCF.

The peak daily total electricity savings, corresponding to the ozone season period, are estimated by the average of the available data of the months of July, August and September, and the corresponding factors. Therefore, the combined peak daily electricity savings are 24.2 MWh/day. The peak daily gas savings, estimated in a similar way as above gives a daily average gas savings of 41 MCF/day.

⁴ eGRID, ver. 2, is the EPA's emissions and generation resource integrated database. This publicly available database can be found at www.epa.gov/airmarkets/egrid/

⁵ Claridge, D.E. et al. (1996) "Implementation of Continuous Commissioning in the Texas LoanSTAR Program," *ACEEE Summer Study on Energy Efficiency in Buildings*; and Kats, G.H. et al. (1996) "Energy Efficiency as a Commodity," *ACEEE Summer Study on Energy Efficiency in Buildings*.

⁶ Shearman, J.M. (1994) "Emerging Responses: How Utilities are Coping in the New Environment," *IEEE Power Engineering Review*, p. 13, November, and the file at <http://ist-socrates.berkeley.edu/~kammen/er100/lec16.pdf>.

⁷ Anderson, Steve. Interview by author. Telephone conversation. Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, 19 August 2004.

The NO_x reductions from gas savings occur wholly within the Dallas-Fort Worth area, the point of combustion, and comprise (assuming a controlled –Low NO_x burner’s boilers):

- Annual savings: $(0.140 \text{ lb-NO}_x/\text{MCF}) \times (8,358 \text{ MCF}/\text{Yr})$
=1,170.2lbs-NO_x/yr or 0.585 Tons-NO_x/yr;
- Peak-day savings are: $(0.140 \text{ lb-NO}_x/\text{MCF}) \times (41 \text{ MCF}/\text{Yr})$
=5.7 lbs-NO_x/day or 0.0029 Tons-NO_x/day

The annual total electricity and peak daily total electricity savings were entered into the eGrid spreadsheet for the TXU Electric PCA. Table 4 shows the corresponding eGrid columns for the calculation and output for annual electricity savings and Table 5 presents the eGrid results for the ozone season period.

