## **VAISALA**

# Outdoor Carbon Dioxide Measurements for Demand Controlled Ventilation



The outdoor  $CO_2$  level serves as a baseline for comparison to indoor  $CO_2$  concentration. If the outdoor  $CO_2$  concentration level is 500 ppm, it is rarely lower indoors. Selecting a stable outdoor  $CO_2$  instrument is crucial for monitoring outdoor levels.

Demand controlled ventilation (DCV) helps to maintain good indoor air quality while optimizing energy consumption. In a typical set-up only indoor  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  levels are measured. Ventilation controls are operated based on the assumed outdoor  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  level of 400 ppm. However, locally elevated  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  levels occur due to  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  emissions from transportation, energy production and industrial manufacturing.

Ventilation guidelines, such as ASHRAE, recommend indoor CO<sub>2</sub> levels not to exceed the surrounding

outdoor concentration by 600 ppm. Also, LEED guidelines suggest providing an alarm when the indoor  $\mathrm{CO_2}$  level exceeds the outdoor level by 530 ppm, or 1,000 ppm absolute. Reliable correlation between indoor and outdoor  $\mathrm{CO_2}$  levels can only be achieved by measuring both.

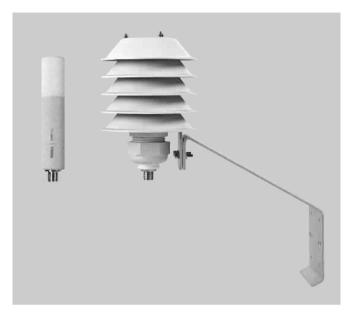
### Measuring CO<sub>2</sub> Outdoors

Knowing outdoor  $CO_2$  levels helps when assessing indoor conditions. During periods when the outdoor  $CO_2$  level exceeds 400 ppm the space

may be over-ventilated. In order to truly optimize energy consumption, outdoor  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  concentration should be measured. The real time differential between indoor and outdoor  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  concentration can be used as a control parameter.

As there are large diurnal and seasonal variations in outdoor temperature, the outdoor CO<sub>2</sub> instrument should automatically compensate for temperature variations.

Outdoor  $CO_2$  sensors need to operate in varying conditions. They have to tolerate rain, hail, snow, solar radiation, dirt and dust, as well as temperature extremes between -40 and +60 °C (-40 ... +140 °F).



Radiation shield DTR250A (right) with GMP252 probe



GMP343 for outdoor measurements

#### Vaisala Radiation Shield DTR250 Series:

- GMP252 inside the radiation shield is an ideal solution for dynamically measuring outdoor CO<sub>2</sub> levels
- Meets the specifications of Section 6.2.7 in the ASHRAE Green Buildings Standard 62.1
- Two options: DTR250 for support bars and DTR250A for pole masts

#### **GMP252** probe features:

- Wide operating temperature range of -40  $\dots$  +60 °C (-40  $\dots$  +140 °F)
- Integrated temperature sensor for continuous compensation
- Sensor head heated to prevent condensation
- Traceable calibration (certificate included)

#### Vaisala CARBOCAP® Carbon Dioxide Probe GMP343 for Outdoor Measurements:

Vaisala CARBOCAP® Carbon Dioxide Probe GMP343 has been specially designed for high accuracy outdoor measurements:

- Accuracy of ±(3 ppm + 1 % of reading) at 25 °C (77 °F)
- IP65/IP66 housing classification for harsh environments
- Operating temperature range -40 ... +60 °C (-40 ... +140 °F)
- Low maintenance need due to highly stable CARBOCAP® sensor with built-in reference measurement
- Automatic compensation of CO<sub>2</sub> readings for temperature variations
- Possibility to compensate for pressure (site elevation)



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