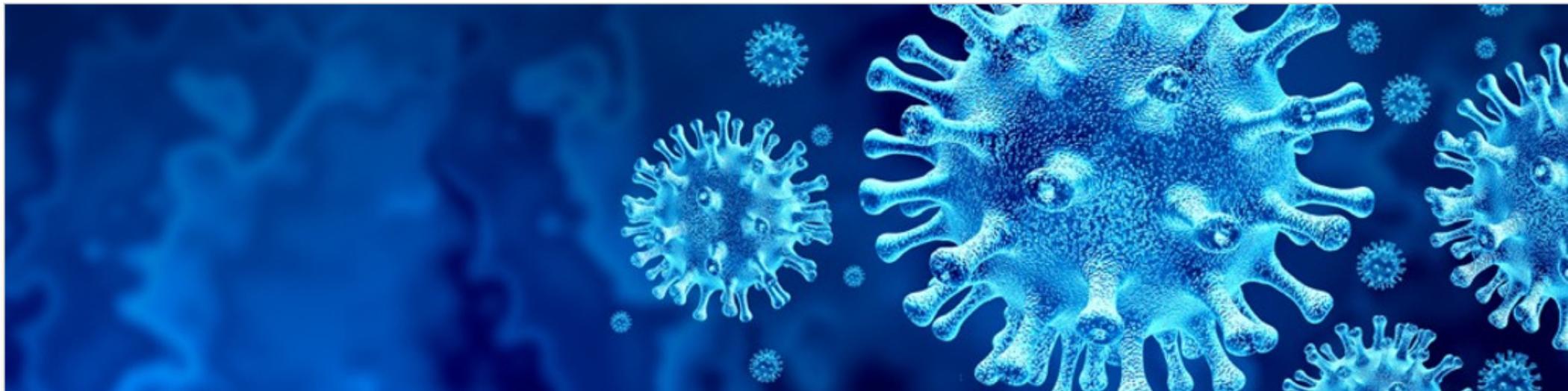




# IDEA 2021

Powering the Future: District Energy/CHP/Microgrids  
Sept. 27-29 | Austin Convention Center | Austin, Texas





# Clean Air Strategies for Mitigating Airborne Infection in Buildings

**Jon Douglas**, Director Healthy Buildings Services and Solutions



## Presentation Outline

- Science of aerosol transmission
- Clean air tools for reducing risk
- ASHARE Equivalent outdoor air calculations
- Data supporting the science
- Practical considerations for large facilities



# Our HVAC clean air strategies primarily address transmission through aerosols

## Aerosols

“Smoke filled room”



### HVAC Clean Air Strategies

- Ventilation
- Filtration
- Disinfection
- Isolation

## Fomite Transmission

Touching infected surfaces



### Strategies

- Handwashing
- “Touchless” solutions

## Large Droplets

Quickly fall to surfaces/ ground

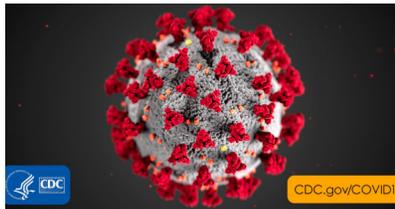


### Strategies

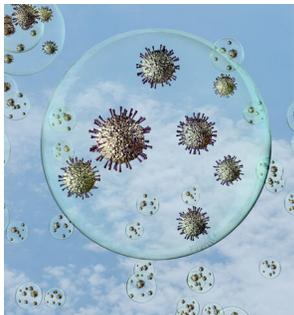
- Masks
- Shields
- Physical Distancing

# You don't need a HEPA filter

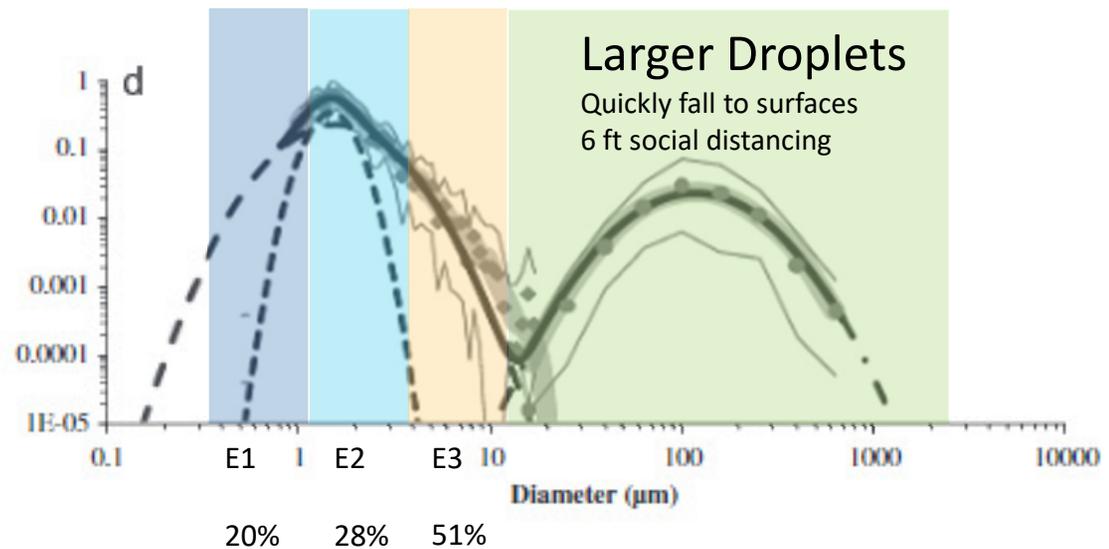
Airborne viruses are transmitted via droplets expelled by people



Size of SARS-CoV-2 is 0.1 $\mu$ m



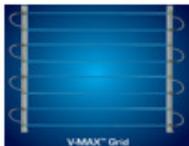
<https://news.umich.edu/should-we-worry-about-airborne-coronavirus/>



G.R. Johnson, et al, Modality of human expired aerosol size distributions  
doi:10.1016/j.jaerosci.2011.07.009

**MERV 13 Filter is 89.9% Efficient at removing human droplets**  
**Applies to most airborne transmitted diseases; Influenza, Measles, TB, etc.**

# Three Basic Air Cleaning Methods

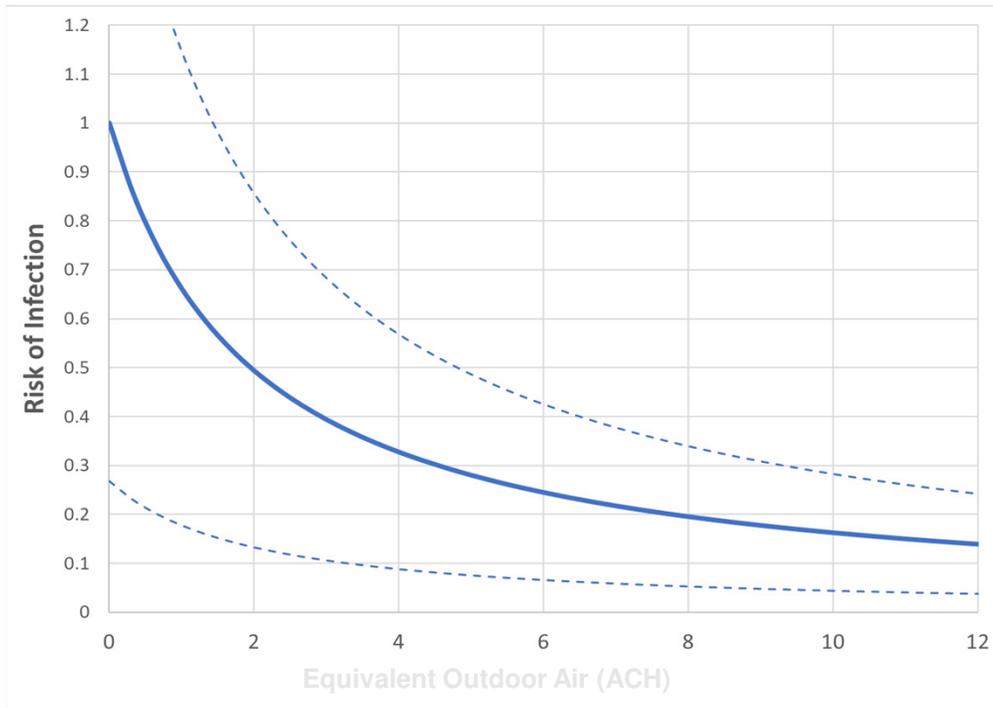
		Dirt, Dust, & Allergens	Chemicals (cleaning agents, building materials, etc)	Biological gases	Viruses & Bacteria
Ventilation		✓	✓	✓	✓
Filtration		✓			✓
Disinfection					✓

Why ASHRAE Standards focus on ventilation

Good news!  
Viruses can be removed by all 3

*Note: In most cases outdoor air is cleaner than indoor air. There are some locations, which this is not the case. There are also temporary events (i.e. wild fires) in which this is not the case*

# Dilution is the Solution



Wells-Riley Equation

$$P = 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{(1 - \eta_{mask})Iqpt}{CADR + kV}\right)$$

Key parameter groups

- COVID Science
- Building Operation
- Clean Air Delivered

Reducing Infectious Particles Reduces Risk

# ASHRAE Equivalent Outdoor Air

New metric coined by ASHRAE in 2/1/2021 Building Readiness Guidelines



**Equivalent Outdoor Air = Airflow Rate X Removal Efficiency**



Ventilation



Filtration



Disinfection

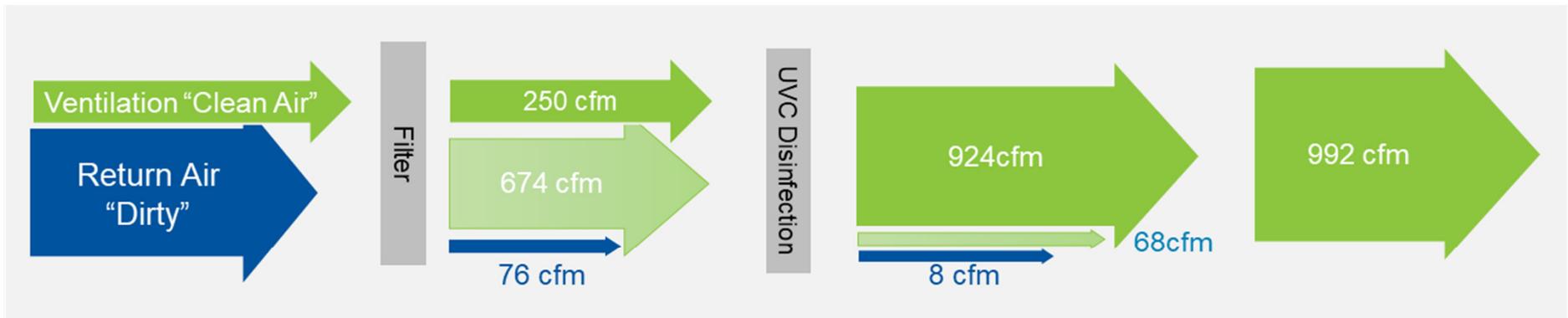
Common means to quantify the benefit of different air cleaning methods for **COVID risk reduction**

Similar concept to the AHAM Clean Air Delivery Rating (CADR) applied to small filters

<https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/building-readiness#eoa>



# Impact of Multiple Devices in One System



Ventilation 250 cfm

Filter = MERV 13  
Efficiency = 89.9%

Equivalent Outdoor Air  
992 cfm

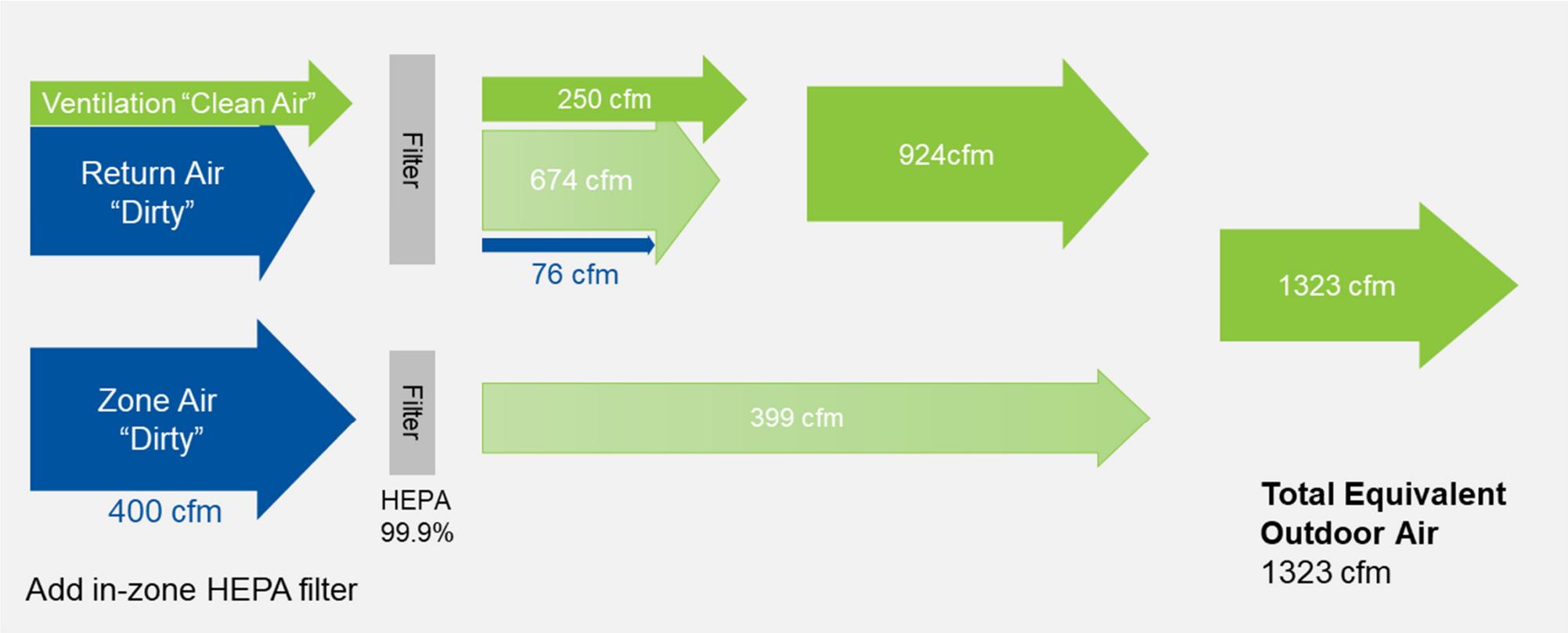
Return Air 750 cfm

Equivalent Outdoor Air  
 $89.9\% \times 750 = 674$

Remaining Dirty Air  
 $750 - 674 = 76$

<https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/building-readiness#eo>

# Benefit of Added Clean Air Streams



<https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/building-readiness#eo>



# Cost-optimized strategies based on the science of clean air

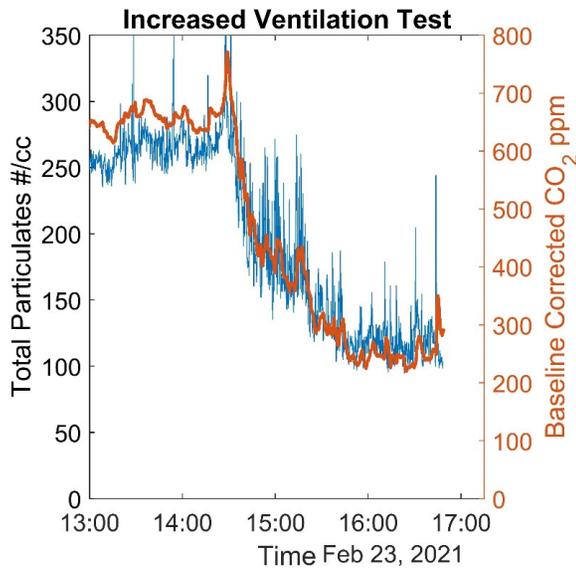
- 01** Ensure ventilation meets ASHRAE 62.1 standards for your space type
- 02** Increase air handler or packaged unit filtration to MERV 13 or higher
- 03** Update control sequences to increase supply airflow
- 04** Add zone level filtration/disinfection
- 05** Add AHU disinfection technologies



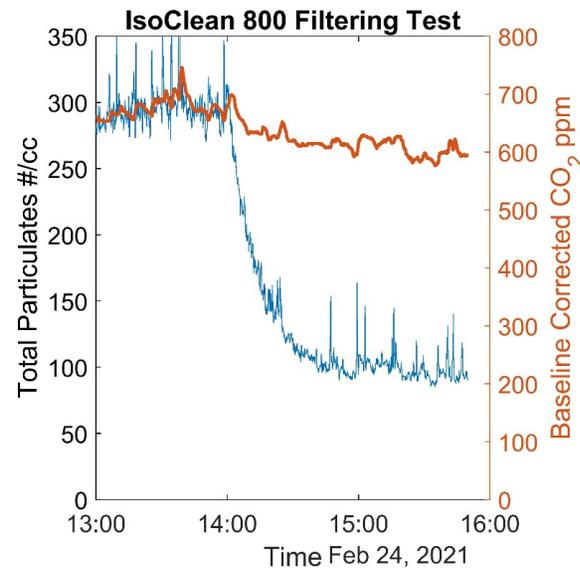
## Data supporting the science



# UW Research Verifies Benefits of Ventilation and Filtration

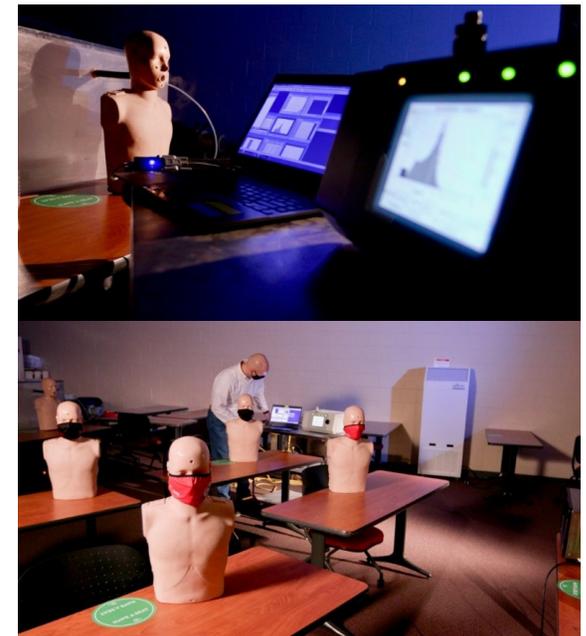


+3.6 ACH = 58% reduction

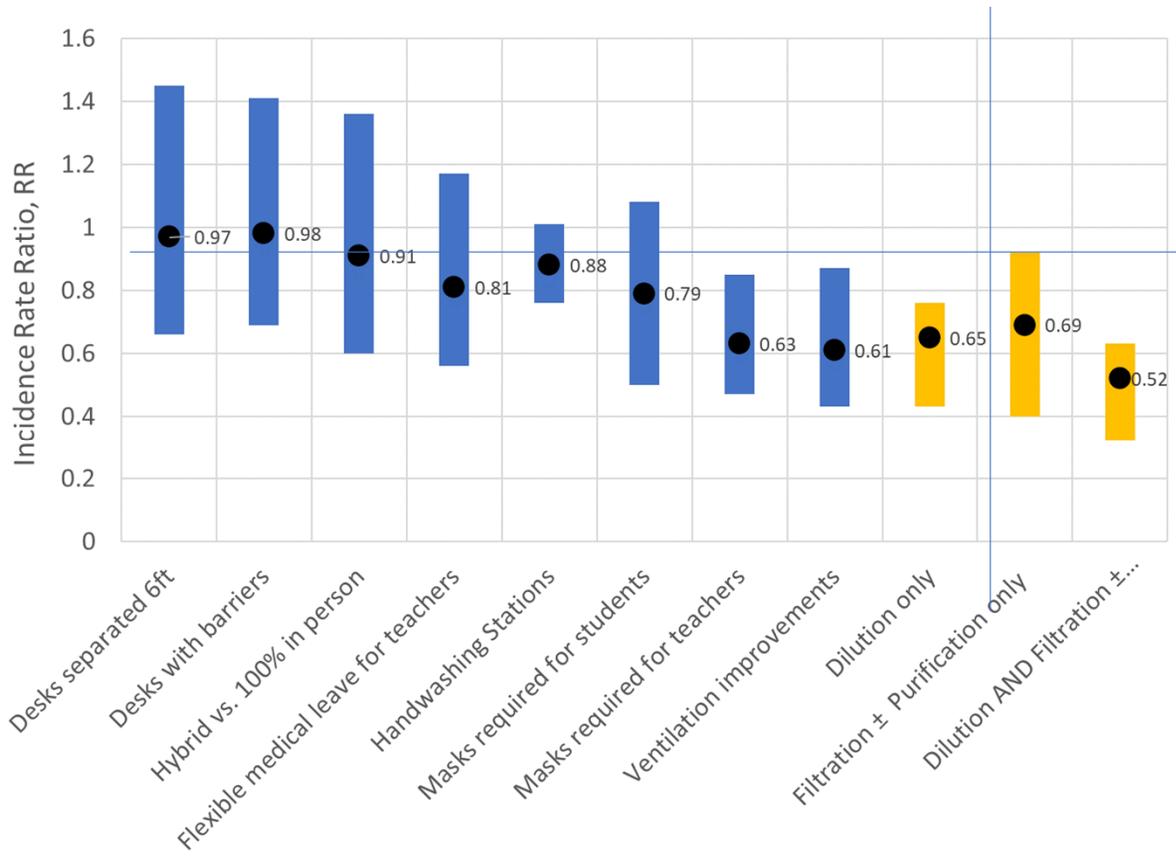


+3.7 ACH = 62% reduction

ASHRAE Equivalent Outdoor Air Calculations Work!



# CDC Study Verifies Outcomes of Clean Air



**Mask Use and Ventilation Improvements to Reduce COVID-19 Incidence in Elementary Schools — Georgia, November 16–December 11, 2020**  
 Jenna Gettings, DVM<sup>1,2,3</sup>; Michala Czarnik, MPH<sup>1,4</sup>; Elana Morris, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Elizabeth Haller, ME<sup>4</sup>; Angela M. Thompson-Paul, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Catherine Rasberry, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Tariana M. Lanzieri, MD<sup>1</sup>; Jennifer Smith-Grant, MSPH<sup>1</sup>; Tiffany Michelle Abalos, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Ebony Thomas, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Chere Drennon, DVM<sup>5</sup>; Duncan MacKellar, DrPH<sup>1</sup>

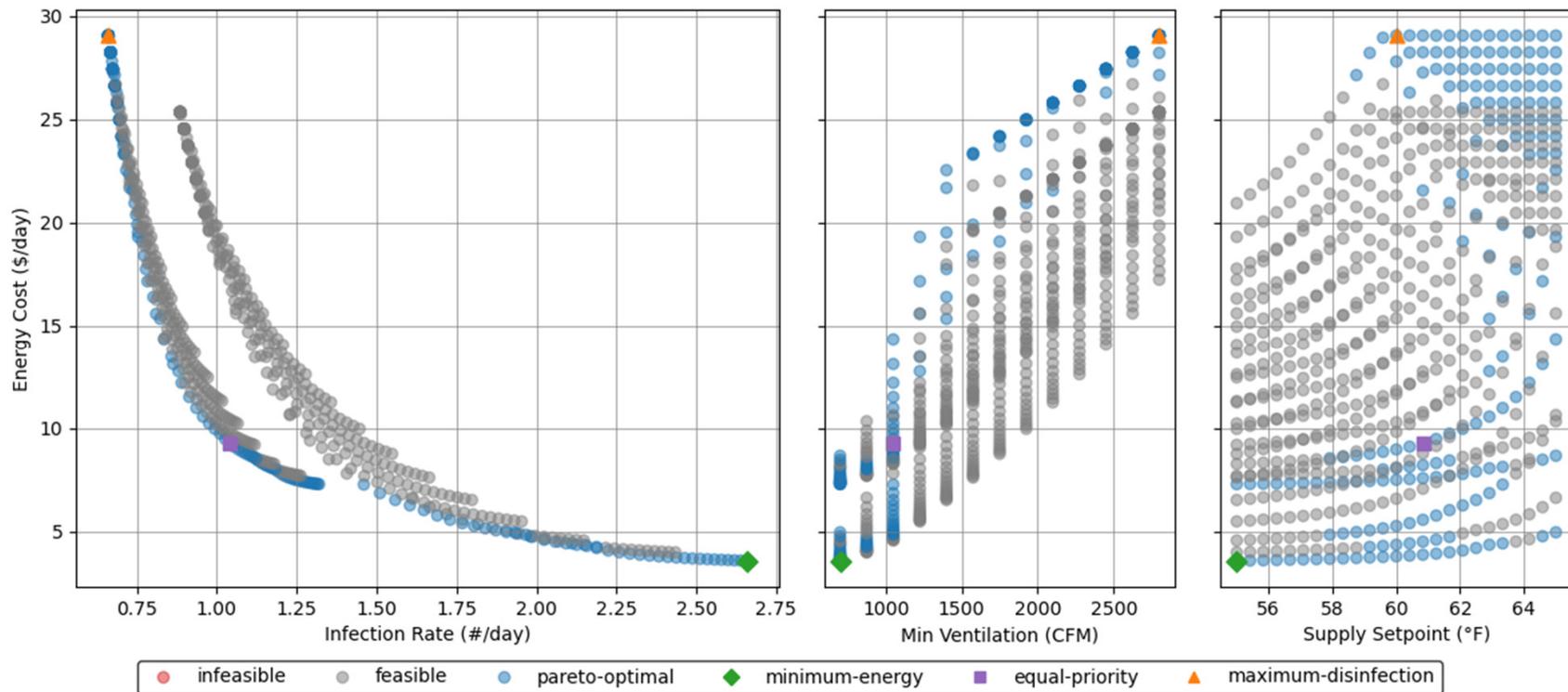
Below 1 = Reduction in cases

OpenBlue

# Impact on Central Plants



# Trade off Between Energy and Infection Risk



Office - MERV8+IsoClean - Chicago - Tue, December 1 - 31.2 °F, 82% RH

# Clean air impact to central plants

**01** Ensure ventilation meets ASHRAE 62.1 standards for your space type

- Central plant likely originally designed to handle ASHRAE ventilation rates
- Buildings are typically under ventilated
  - May see increased cooling in Summer
  - May see increased heating in Winter
- There are benefits to increasing ventilation beyond ASHRAE. Plan for future load increases.

**02** Increase air handler or packaged unit filtration to MERV 13 or higher

**03** Update control sequences to increase supply airflow

**04** Add zone level filtration/disinfection

**05** Add AHU disinfection technologies

- Slight increase in electrical consumption in the building.
- Small increase in cooling load

Q&A

# Clean Air Strategies for Mitigating Airborne Infections in Buildings



# Thank You!

**Jon Douglas, Director Healthy Building Solutions**

