

# Energy Modeling of a Botanical Air Filter

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# Research Question and Goals



Research Question: Can botanical air filtration improve indoor air quality in energy efficient residences while reducing the need for outside air ventilation?

Performance Objective	Metric	Data Requirements	Success Criteria
<b>Quantitative Performance Objectives</b>			
1. Improve IAQ	VOC and CO <sub>2</sub> levels	Air Quality Sensor(s)	Reduce pollutants by 10-20%
2. Reduce energy	kW, kWh	Power Sensor(s)	Reduce HVAC energy
<b>Qualitative Performance Objectives</b>			
3. Visual Appeal	Plant health/vitality	Evaluation by Horticulturalist	Healthy & thriving plants
4. Maintenance	Amount of watering/maintenance	Track maintenance schedule	Owner maintenance < once a week



# Hypotheses and Assumptions



Ho: The botanical air filter has no impact on indoor air quality

Ha: The botanical air filter has a positive impact on indoor air quality

## Assumptions

- Homeowner likes gardening
- Designed into energy efficient home
- “black box” plant approach



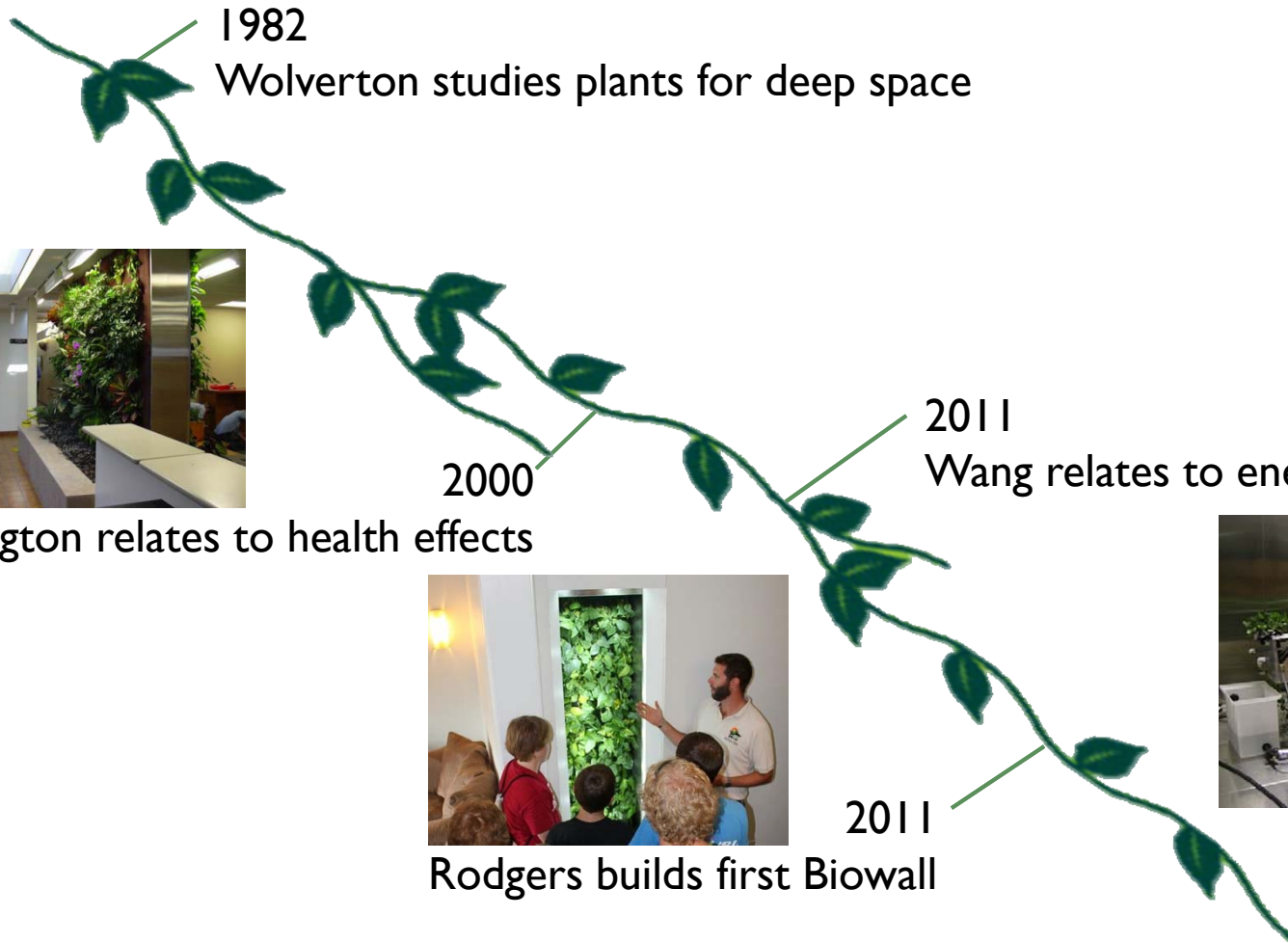
# Problems in IAQ

- Americans spend 90% of their time indoors
- Indoor air is 2-5x more polluted than outdoor air
- Elderly and young more at risk

Source of Productivity Gain	Potential Annual Health Benefits	Potential US Annual Savings or Productivity Gain (1996 \$US)
Reduced respiratory illness	16 to 37 million avoided cases of common cold or influenza	\$6–\$14 billion
Reduced allergies and asthma	18% to 25% decrease in symptoms for 53 million allergy sufferers and 16 million asthmatics	\$1–\$4 billion
Reduced sick building syndrome symptoms	20% to 50% reduction in sick building syndrome health symptoms experienced frequently at work by ~15 million workers	\$10–\$30 billion
Improved worker performance from changes in thermal environment and lighting	Not applicable	\$20–\$160 billion
Total cost of energy in US commercial buildings <sup>a</sup> (for reference, in 1995)	Not applicable	\$70 billion



# Brief History of Botanical Air Filtration



Darlington relates to health effects



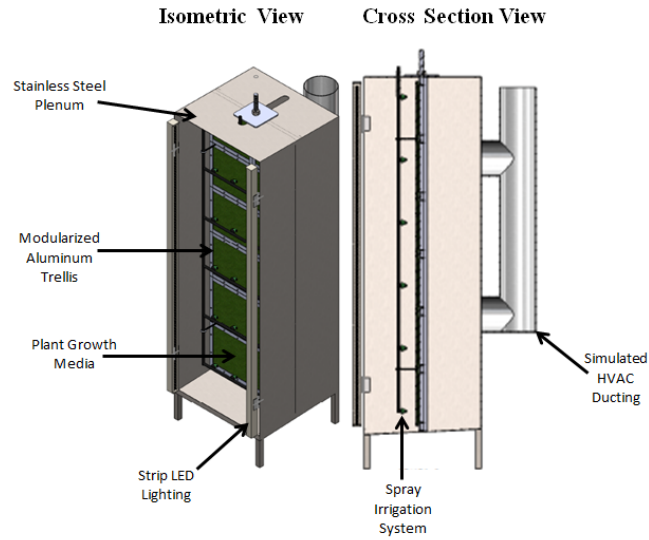
Rodgers builds first Biowall



2011  
Wang relates to energy consumption



# Experimental Design



← Outside Test Chamber  
→ Inside Test Chamber

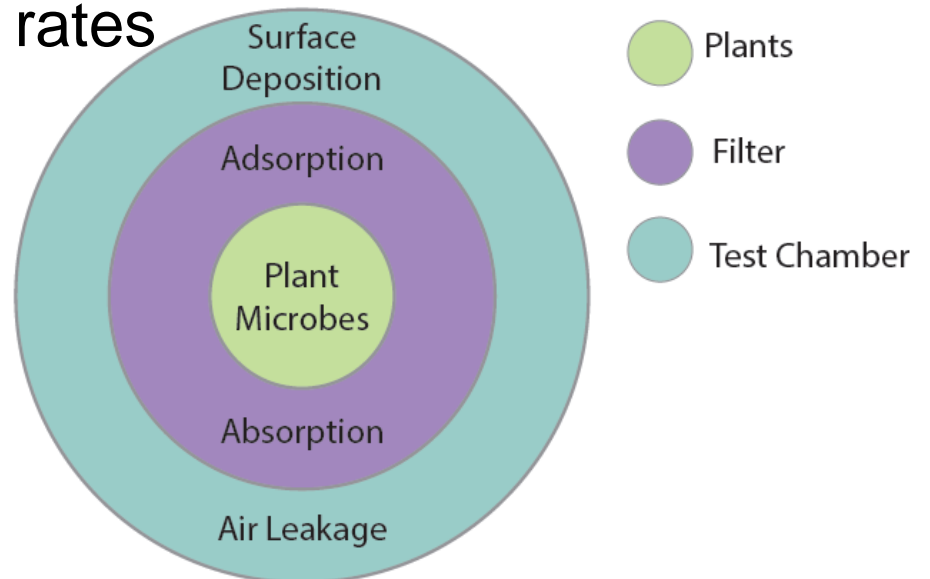




# Experimental Protocol

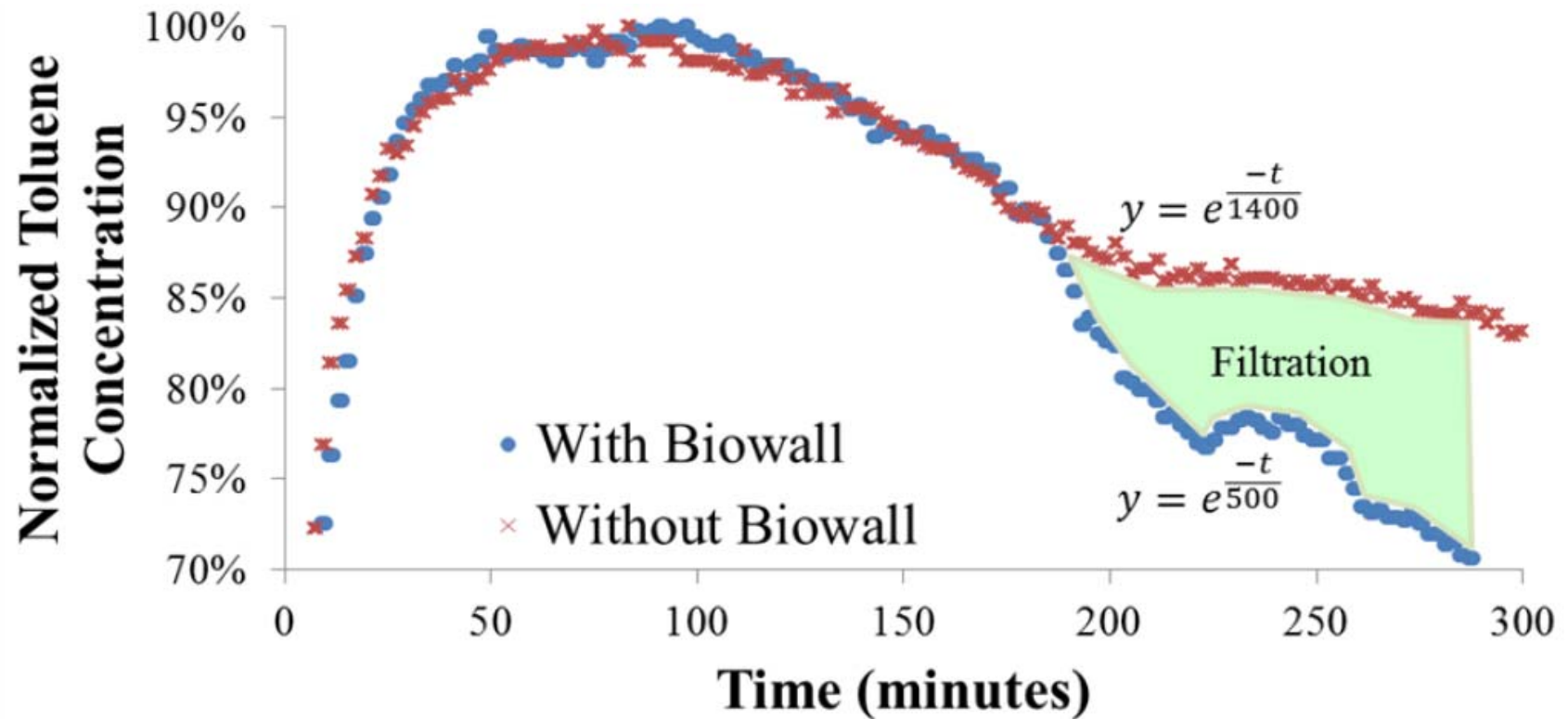


- Monitor introduction, generation and decay of toluene each test
- Multiple tests for each scenario, with and without Biowall
- Comparisons using decay rates





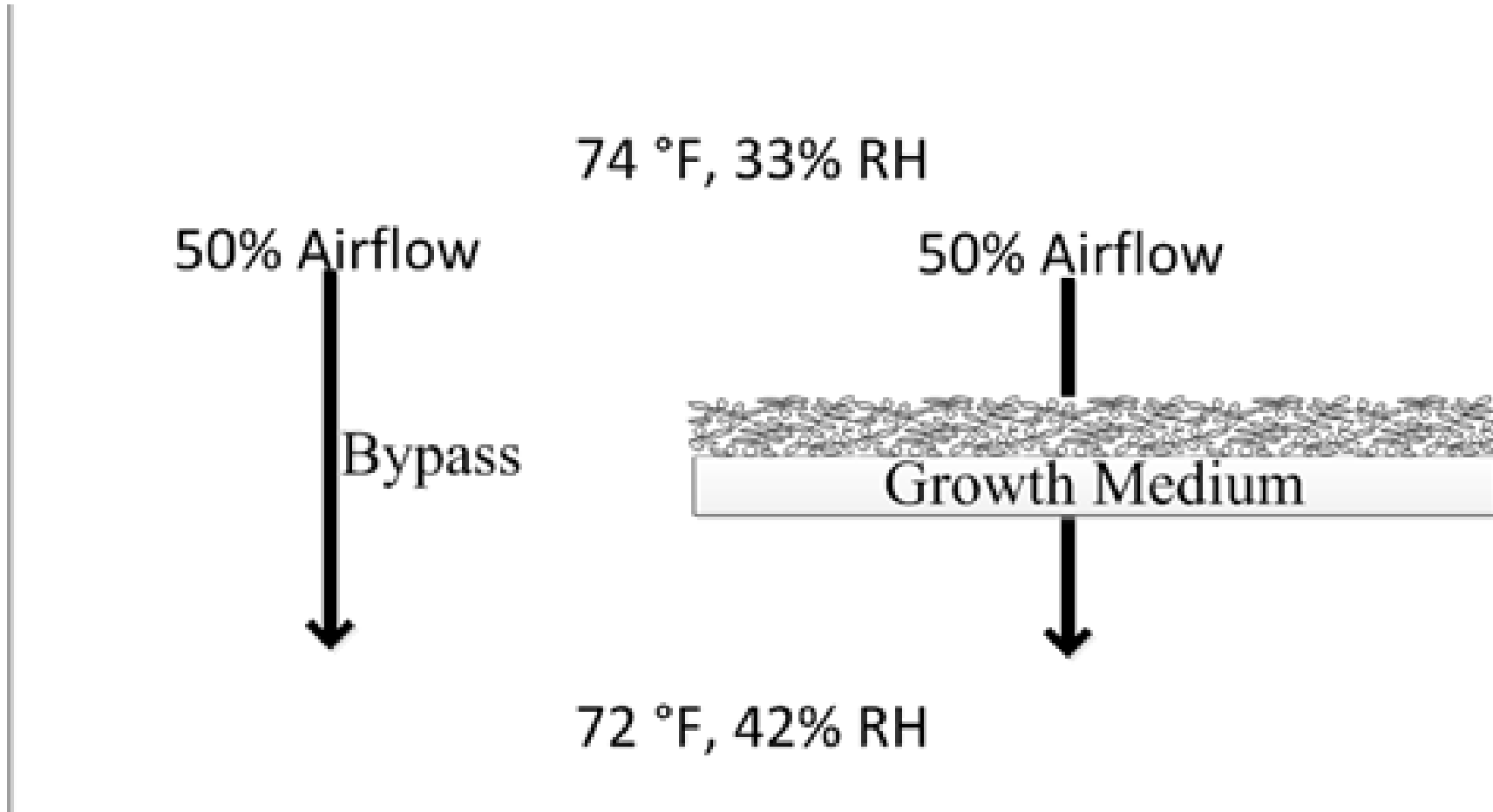
# Indoor Air Quality Results







# Psychrometric Data Collection





# Model Calibration

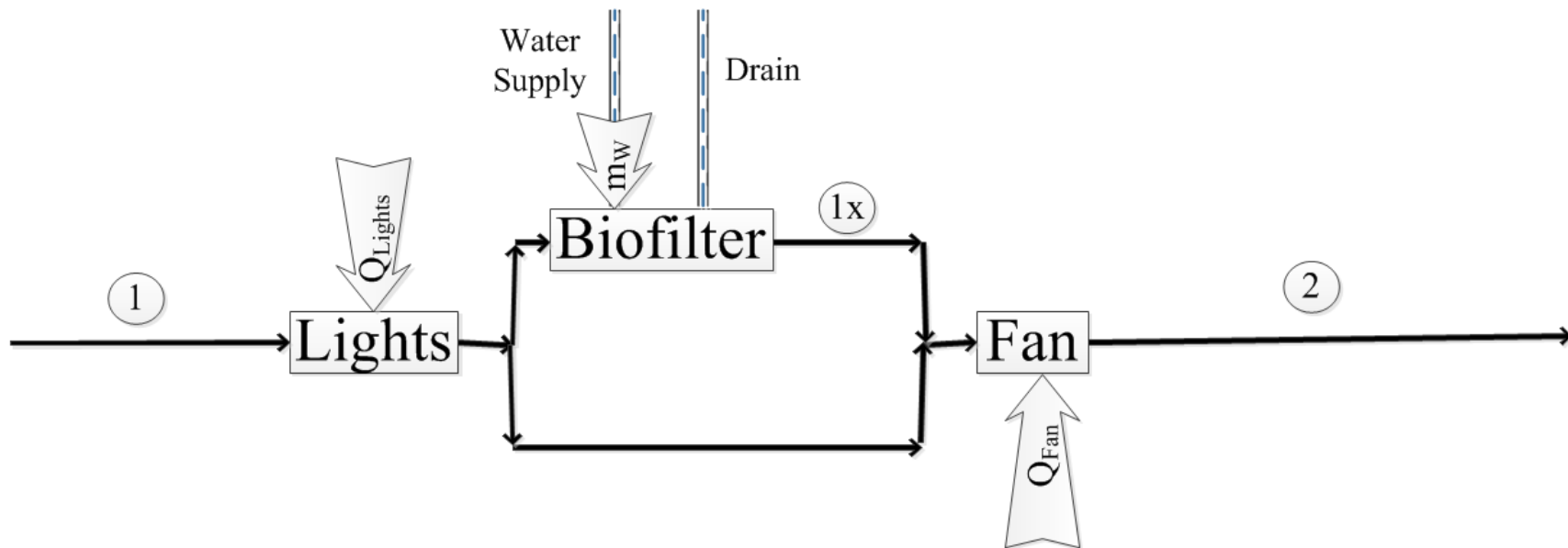


$$BP = \frac{\dot{V}_{BP}}{\dot{V}_T}$$

$$Q_{lights} = \dot{m}(h_{1x} - h_1)$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{T_{1,DB} - T_{2,DB}}{T_{1,DB} - T_{1,WB}}$$

$$\omega_2 = (1 - BP)\omega_{1x} + BP\omega_1$$





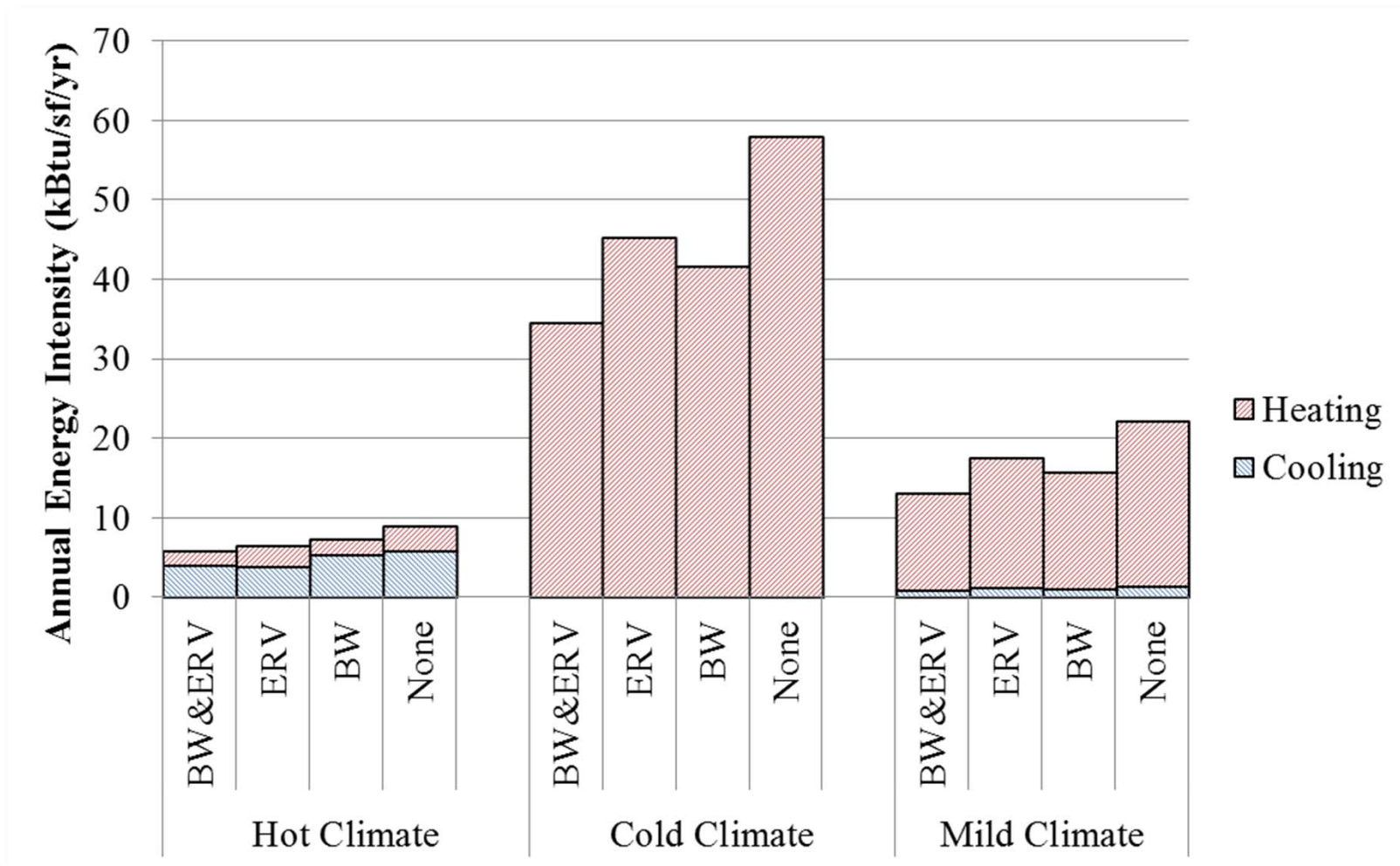
# Calibrated Energy Model Results



Biowall Parameter	Measured	Modeled	Error
Outlet temperature, $T_2$ (°F)	72.0	72.6	1%
Outlet humidity, $RH_2$ (%)	42	42	0%



# Further Energy Results





# Future Project Application



- Informing USGBC performance based standards
- Product optimization and field testing
- End commercialization goal: 1-800-Biowall





# So What?

## People

- Aesthetics
- Health and Productivity
- Social Justice



## Planet

- Resources
- Scalability

## Prosperity

- 125 Billion Dollars
- 25% energy savings



# Acknowledgements

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# Bibliography



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# Questions?

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