INTERPRETATION IC 62.1-2007-15 OF ANSI/ASHRAE STANDARD 62.1-2007 VENTILATION FOR ACCEPTABLE INDOOR AIR QUALITY

Transfer Approved: January 20, 2008

Originally issued as interpretation of Standard 62-2001 (IC 62-2001-50) on June 26, 2005, transferred to Standard 62.1-2004 (IC 62.1-2004-15) on June 25, 2006 and subsequently transferred to 62.1-2007. Even though Standard 62.1-2007 includes some changes to relevant sections of Standard 62.1-2004, only minor revisions related to referenced sections were made in transferring this interpretation to apply to Standard 62.1-2007.

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Reference: This request for interpretation refers to Addendum "n" to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62-2001 that incorporates a new Ventilation Rate Procedure in Section 6.2 of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2007, specifically Section 6.2.5.2 and Appendix A (and the VRP Excel Spreadsheet 2005119121636_347.xls).

Background: Addendum "n" to 62-2001 revises the ventilation rate procedure. One of the key components is the determination of the *system ventilation efficiency*, *Ev*, which can be determined from Table 6.3, or Appendix A. Table 6.3 provides a direct determination of *Ev* based on the maximum *zone primary outdoor air fraction*, *Zp*. Appendix A utilizes the minimum *zone ventilation efficiency*, *Evz*, of all zones serves by a particular unit. Equation A-2 provides a generalized form of the equation to determine *Evz*. Within *Evz*, the fraction of supply air to the zone from outside sources, *Fa*, is to be determined, which in turn relies on the determination of the primary air fraction to the zone, *Ep*. *Ep* is defined as *Vpz/Vdz*, where *Vpz*, the zone primary air flow, is defined in Section 6.2.5.1. However, *Vdz* is not defined. In Section 6.2.5.1 *Vpz* for VAV systems is to be the minimum expected primary air flow. However, in the VRP Excel spreadsheet provided by ASHRAE the notes indicate that *Vpz* is to equal the design air flow.

<u>Interpretation No. 1:</u> *Vpz* for VAV systems, whether in 6.2.5.1, or Appendix A, is to be the minimum expected primary air flow (i.e. the lowest setting for the VAV box).

Question No. 1: Is this Interpretation correct?

Answer No. 1: Yes

<u>Comments No. 1</u>: Of course if the VAV box never reaches its minimum airflow setpoint at ventilation design conditions, *Vpz* may be higher than this minimum setpoint.

<u>Interpretation No. 2:</u> Vdz is the zone discharge (supply) airflow to the zone that includes primary and locally recirculated airflow. With VAV systems this shall be Vpz plus the recirculated airflow when Vpz is at the expected minimum.

Question No. 2: Is this Interpretation correct?

Answer No. 2: Yes