

FIGURE D-3 Ventilation requirements.

The term *N* now has a negative value with respect to its use in Equation D-1 because oxygen is consumed rather than generated.

$$C_s = C_o - N/V_o \tag{D-3}$$

The oxygen consumption rate is 0.0127 cfm (0.36 L/min) when the activity level is 1.2 met. For ventilation at a rate of 15 cfm (429 L/m) and an activity level of 1.2 met units, the room oxygen level will be reduced from an outdoor concentration of 20.95% to 20.85%, a percent change of 0.48% ([20.95 – 20.85]/20.95). Unlike oxygen, CO_2 is generated as a result of activity. At 1.2 met, the CO_2 indoors is raised from the outdoor background of 0.03% to 0.1%, a percent change

of 230%. Thus, measuring the increase of CO₂ is clearly more significant than measuring the decrease of oxygen.

REFERENCES

- D-1. McHattie, L.A. 1960. Graphic visualization of the relations of metabolic fuels: Heat: O₂, CO₂, H₂O: Urine N., pp. 677–83. In *J. Applied Physiology* Vol. 15, No. 4.
- D-2. ASHRAE Handbook—2005 Fundamentals, Chapter 8. 2005. American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc., Atlanta, GA 30329.
- D-3. Berg-Munch, B., G.H. Clausen, and P.O. Fanger. 1986. Ventilation requirements for the control of body odor in spaces occupied by women, pp. 195–200. In *Environ. Int.* Vol. 12.
- D-4. Cain, W.S., et al. 1983. Ventilation requirements in buildings—I. Control of occupancy odor and tobacco smoke odor, pp. 1183–97. In *Atmos. Environ*. Vol. 17, No. 6.
- D-5. Fanger, P.O., and B. Berg-Munch. 1983. Ventilation and body odor, pp. 45–50. In *Proceedings of an Engineering Foundation Conference on Management of Atmospheres in Tightly Enclosed Spaces*. Atlanta: American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.
- D-6. Iwashita, G., K. Kimura, et al. 1989. Pilot study on addition of old units for perceived air pollution sources, pp. 321–24. In *Proceedings of SHASE Annual Meeting*. Tokyo: Society of Heating, Air-Conditioning and Sanitary Engineers of Japan.
- D-7. Yaglou, C.P., E.C. Riley, and D.I. Coggins. 1936. Ventilation requirements, pp. 133–62. In *ASHRAE Transactions* Vol. 42.
- D-8. ASTM. 1998. ATSM Standard D6245, Standard Guide for Using Indoor Carbon Dioxide Concentrations to Evaluate Indoor Air Quality and Ventilation. Philadelphia: American Society for Testing and Materials, D6245-98.

쿊