

**SELECTING THE RIGHT FAN:  
INTRODUCING FAN ENERGY INDEX**

# Three Takeaways

1. We have a choice -
  - Increasing safety requirements
  - Energy efficiency is more important than ever
2. Regulations are here and more are coming.
3. Every system is different and important.  
Rely on the experts with your questions.





# Learning Outcomes



THE CASE FOR CHANGE

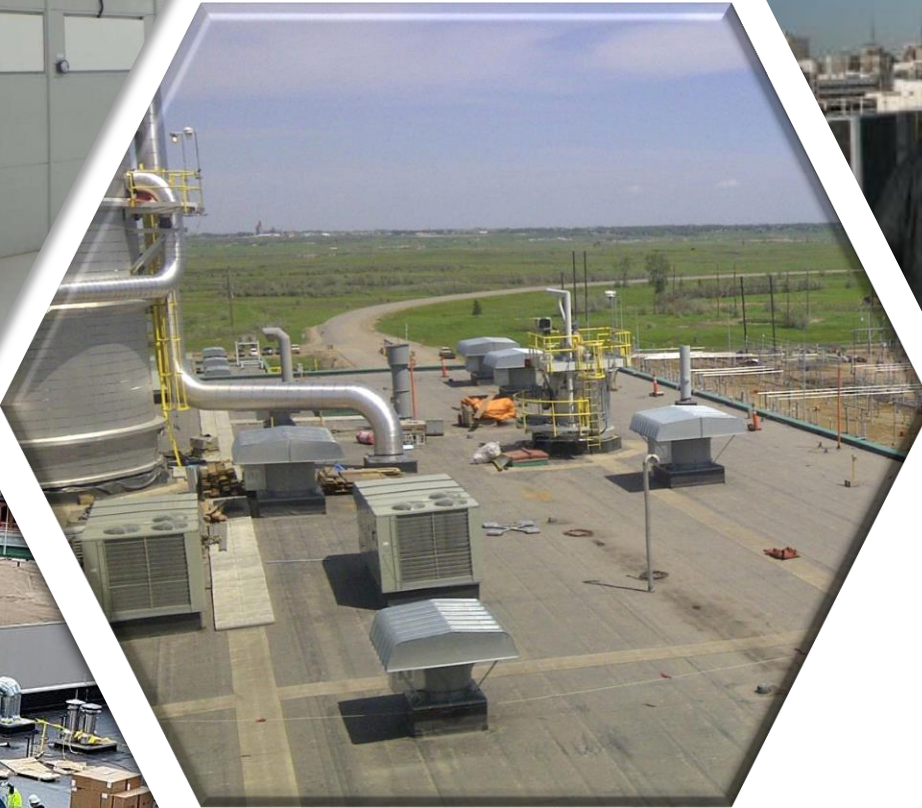
FAN REGULATION



BEST PRACTICES



# Where Are Fans?





# Heart of a System



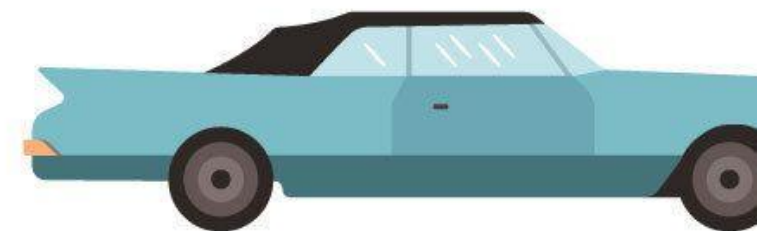
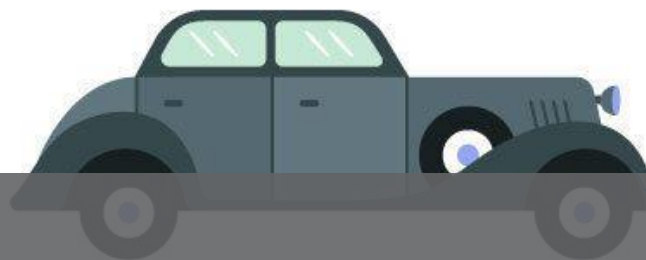
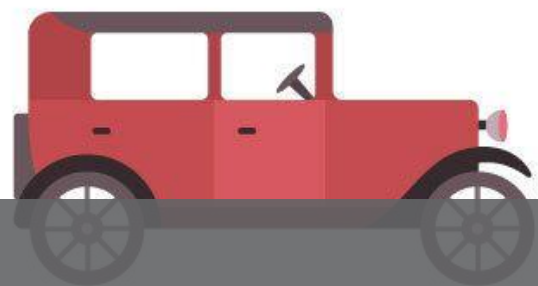


# System



TWIN CITY FAN COMPANIES, LTD.





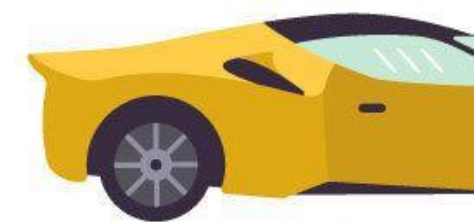
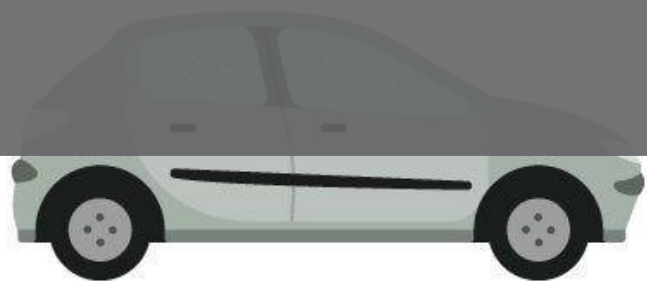
1910

1920

1940

1960

# THE CASE FOR CHANGE

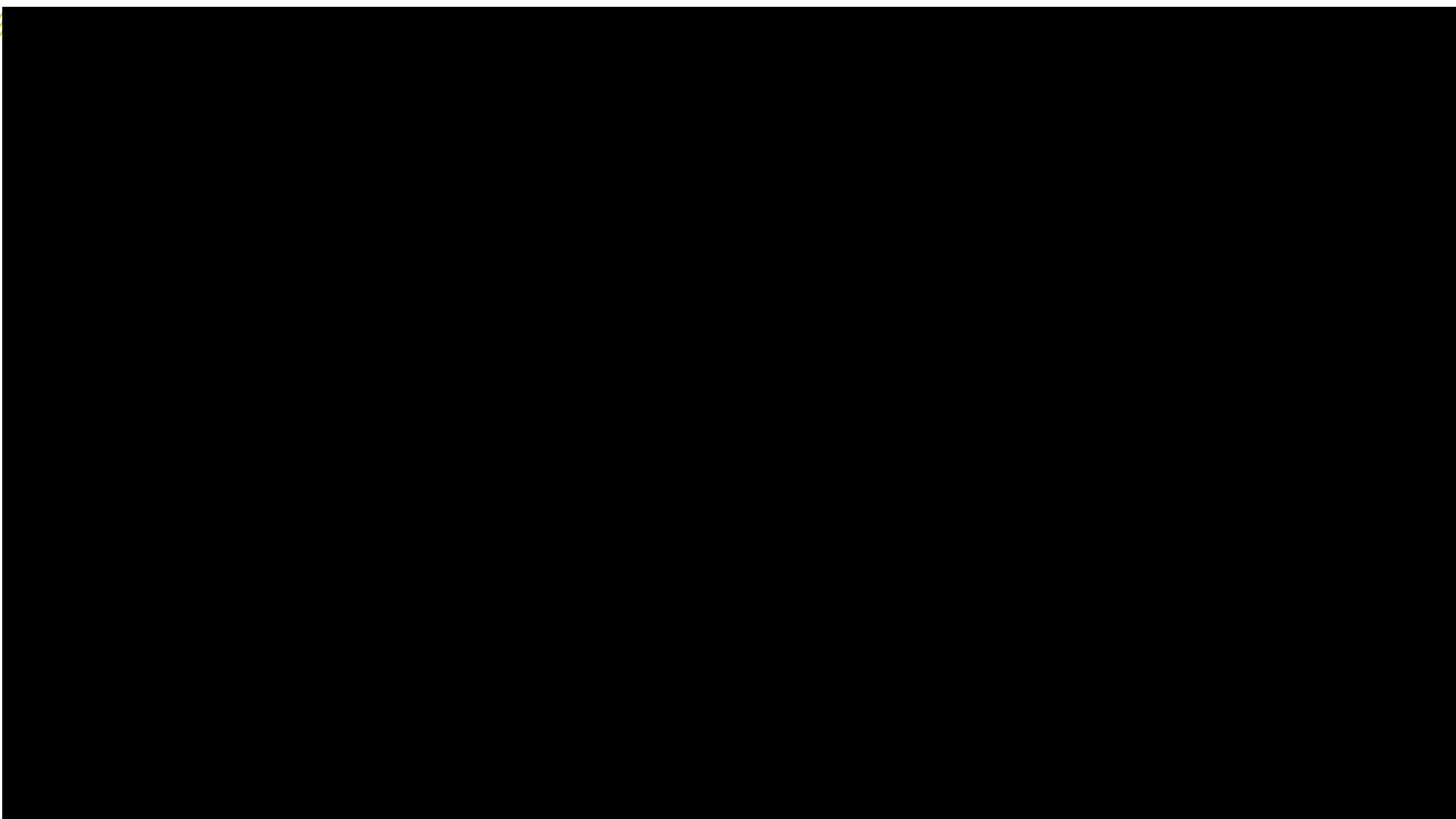


1990

2000

2010

2020

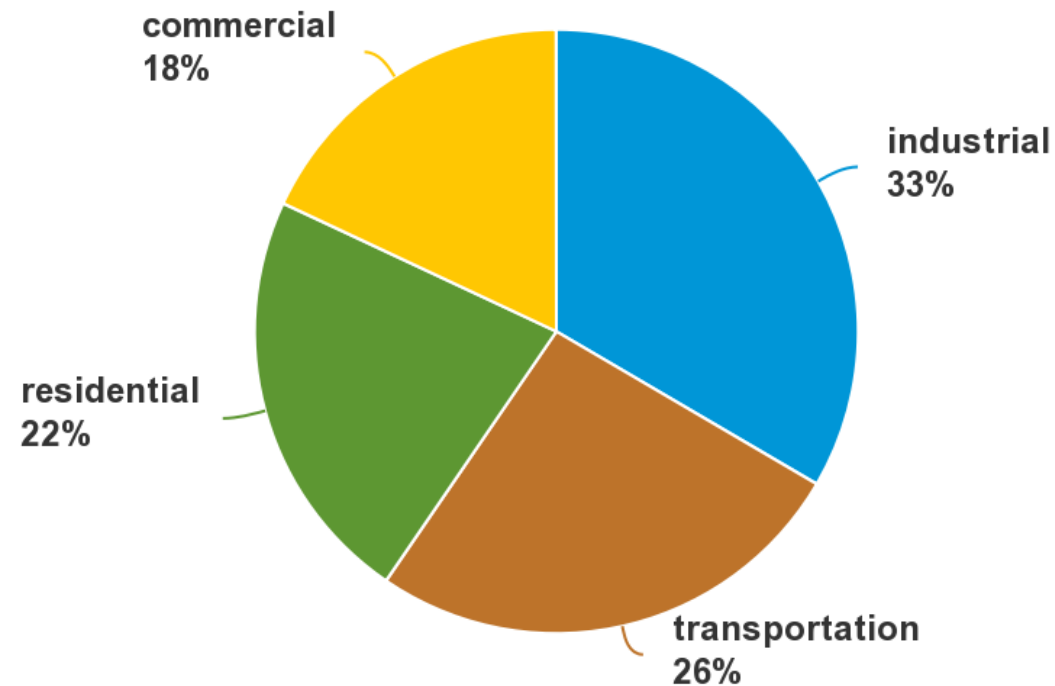




# Energy Consumption

Share of total U.S. energy consumption by end-use sectors, 2020

Total = 92.94 quadrillion British thermal units



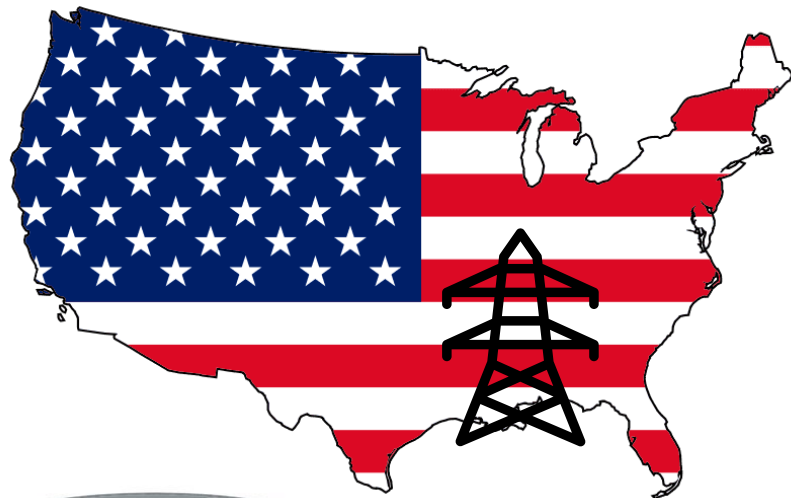
“Commercial and Industrial buildings account for approximately **51% of total U.S. energy use.**”

- U.S. Energy Information Administration, April 2021



# Energy Consumption

The yearly consumption of  
Commercial and Industrial fans



7.6%



## 2020 US Energy Consumption

27,238,916,784,001 kWh

### What we can do - 1% Reduction

### Extra households to power

**25.6M Households**

- Based on average household consumption of 10,649 kWh / year

### Savings

**\$34.2 Billion**

- Based on average US Electricity Rate of 12.55 cents / kWh



# Safety – Pandemic

## ASHRAE Recommendations for COVID-19

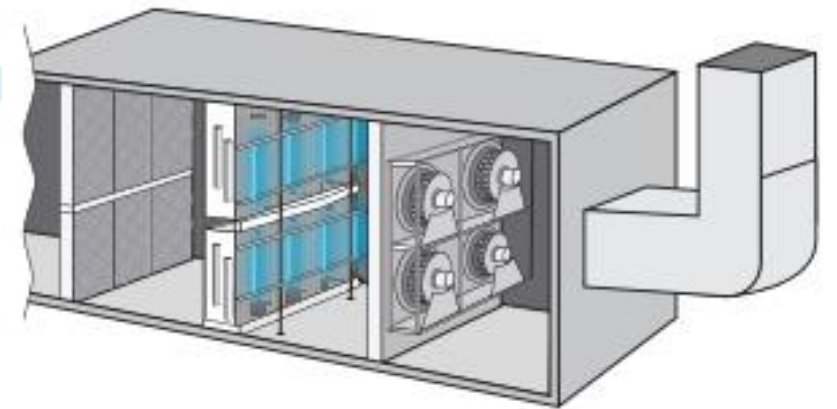
24/7 operation - ASHRAE 62.1 Airflow Recommendations

MERV 13 Filtration

Ultraviolet Germicidal Disinfection

Portable Room Cleaners with HEPA Filter

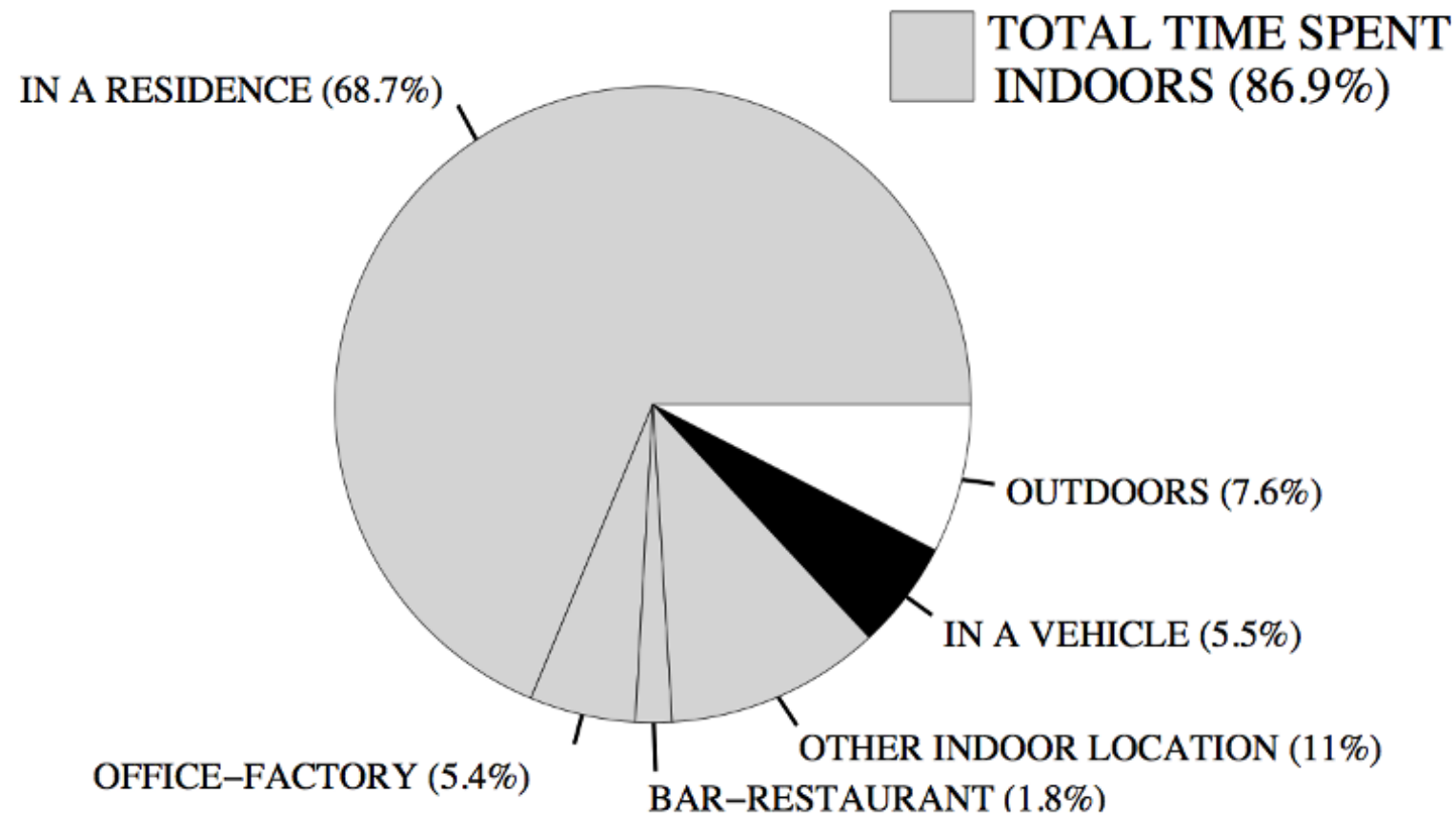
Increase Outside Air



# Safety

## NHAPS – Nation, Percentage Time Spent

Total n = 9,196



## National Human Activity Pattern Survey

-Funded by EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)



# Indoor Air Quality



- Estimated percentage of buildings with complaints related to indoor air quality

## Real Consequences

U.S. indirect costs, including missed work and lost productivity

**Asthma:** \$5 Billion / Year

**Allergic Rhinitis:** \$9.7 Billion / Year

- Asthma & Allergy Foundation of America, 2021

## Environmental Litigation

Dangerous indoor air quality and sick building syndrome are a **growing** area of law for lawyers in the areas of personal injury, real estate, construction, homeowner associations and business.



# The Case for Change



—

CAN I REALLY MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

—



# FAN REGULATION







# Historical Regulation

AMCA

OSHA

NFPA

Miami-Dade Regulation

OSHPD Regulation

FEG





**FEI vs. FEG**

# Wire-to-Air Metric



## Fan Energy Index (FEI)

True 'application-based metric'  
Not a 'product-based metric' like FEG.

It optimizes system design with proper fan selection

- FEI is a relative measure of power required to satisfy a given duty point – relative to the *Reference Fan*
- Reference Fan Power is a 'Virtual Fan Power' and also a function of duty point (Flow\*Pressure)
- Forces system designers to minimize Pressure

Total Pressure,  $P_t \sim H$  (Power) /  $Q$  (flow rate)

ANSI/AMCA  
Standard 208-18

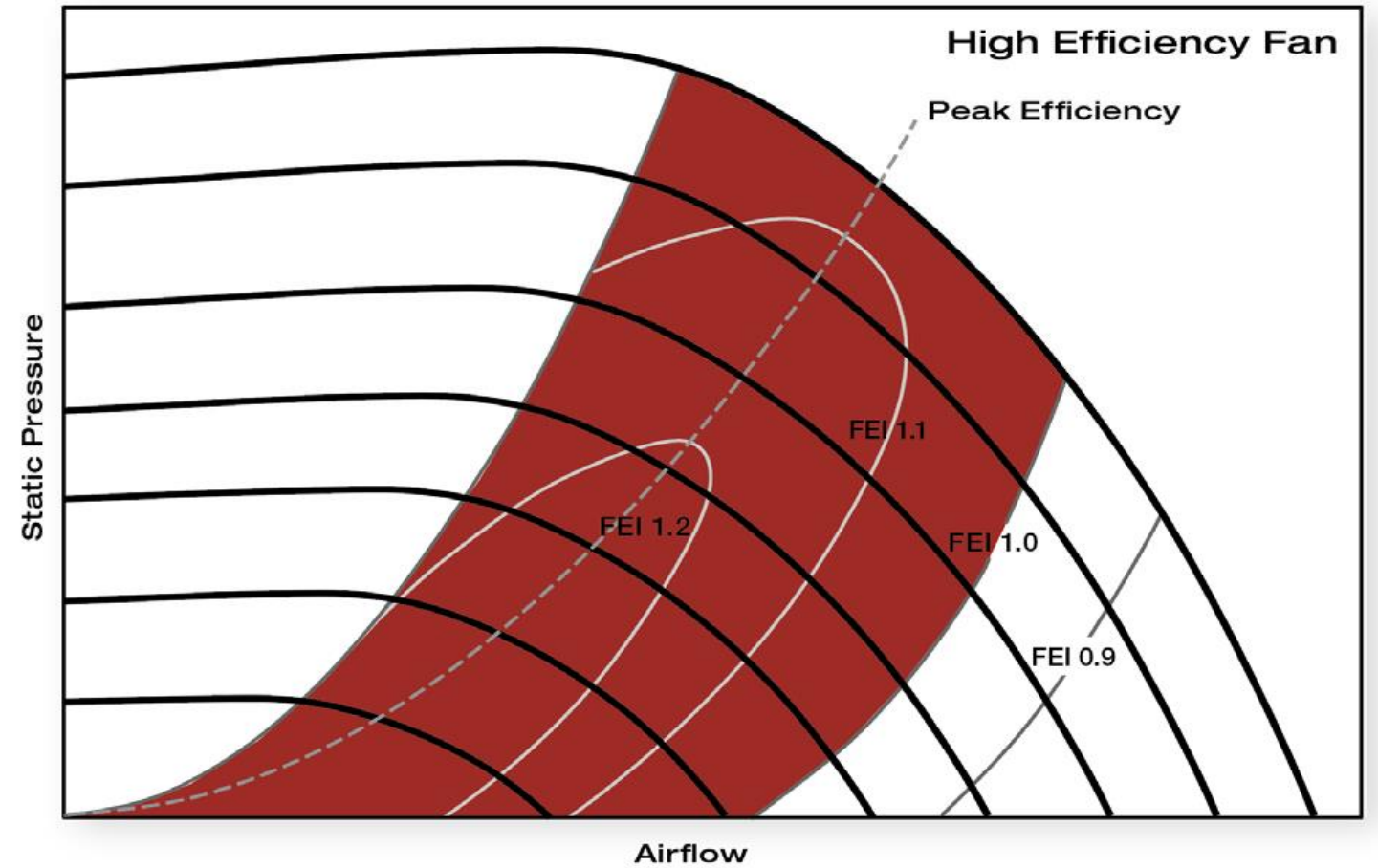
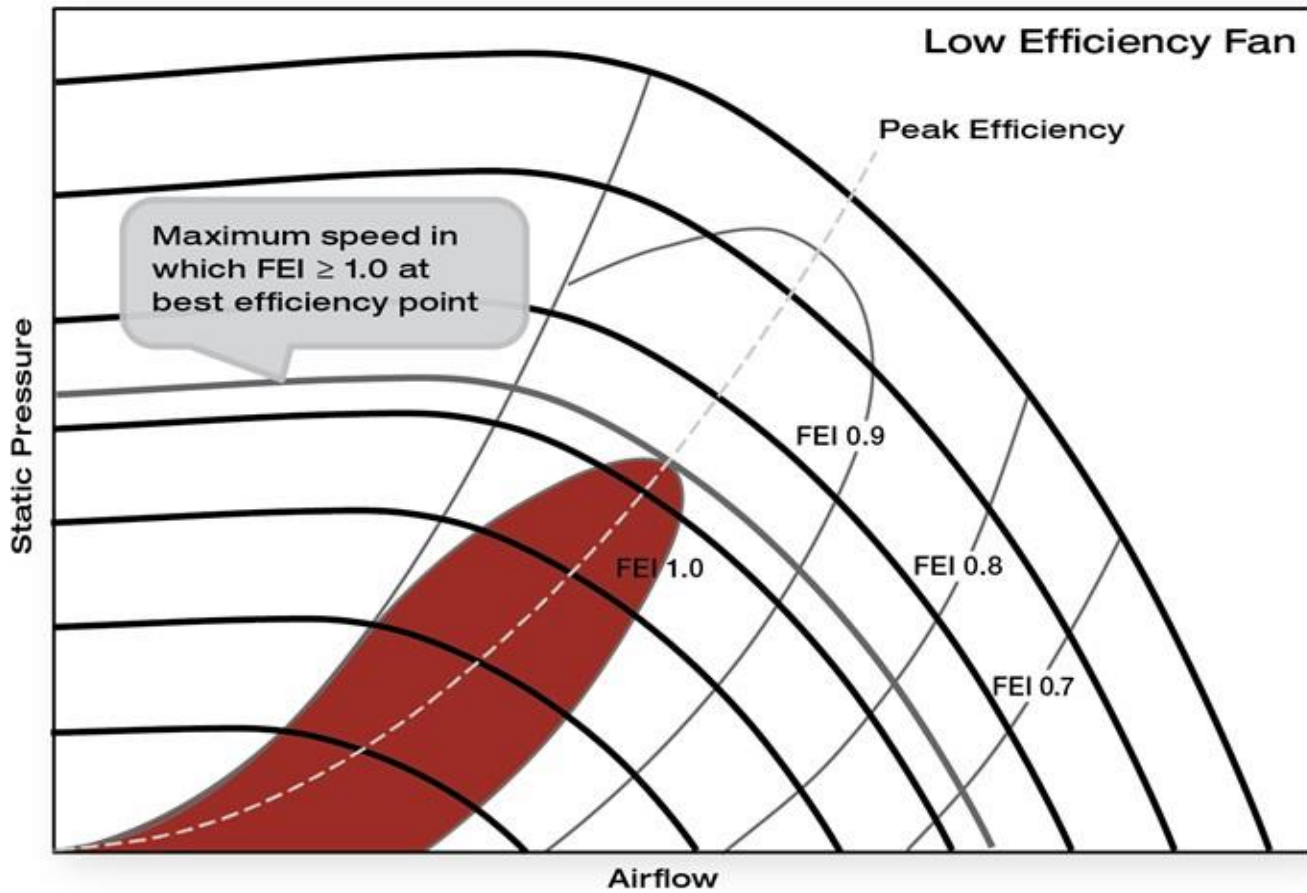
Calculation of the Fan Energy Index

$$FEI = \frac{\text{Reference Fan Electrical Input Power}}{\text{Rated Fan Electrical Input Power}}$$

An American National Standard  
Approved by ANSI on January 24, 2018



# Low Efficiency vs. High Efficiency



# Fans Out of Scope

- Safety fans as defined in Section 1602(d) of this Article;
- Ceiling fans;
- Circulating fans;
- Induced flow fans;
- Jet fans;
- Cross-flow fans;
- Embedded fans as defined in ANSI/AMCA 214-21,, including embedded fans sold exclusively for replacement of another embedded fan;
- Fans mounted in or on motor vehicles or other mobile equipment;
- Fans that create a vacuum of 30 in. water gauge or greater;
- Air curtains unit as defined in Section 1602(d) of this Article.
- Fans that are designed and marketed to operate at or above 482° F (250° C)



# FEI in Codes, Standards & Regulations

| Publication                                   | Publication Type           | Edition | Status                                   | Expected Completion | Effective Enforcement Date                         |
|---|----------------------------|---------|--|---------------------|--|
| US DOE  | Test Procedure NOPR        | 2023    | Draft 2023(~AMCA 214)                    | Late 2023           | <del>November 2023</del><br>Pushed to April 2024   |
| US DOE  | Energy Standard NOPR       | 2024    | Draft 2023                               | Final Early 2024    | Final + 5 years = ~Early 2029                      |
| California Energy Commission (CEC Title 20)   | FEI >=1 Product compliance | 2022    | Complete                                 | Published           | <del>November 2023</del><br>Pushed to April 2024   |
| ASHRAE 90.1                                   | Model Standard             | 2019    | Complete                                 | Published           | Published, but needs to be enforced to have effect |
| ASHRAE 189.1                                  | Model Standard             | 2020    | Complete                                 | Published           | Published, but needs to be enforced to have effect |
| IGCC (International Green Construction Code)  | Model Code                 | 2021    | Complete                                 | Published           | Published, but needs to be enforced to have effect |
| IECC (International Energy Conservation Code) | Model Code                 | 2021    | Complete                                 | Published           | Published, but needs to be enforced to have effect |
| Oregon Energy Efficiency Specialty Code       | State Code                 | 2020    | Took Effect                              | Complete            |  |
| Florida Building Code                         | State Code                 | 2020    | Took Effect                              | Complete            |  |
| California Energy Commission (CEC Title 24)   | State Code                 | 2022    | Under review by CA Bldg. Stds Commission | Aug 2022            | January 1, 2023                                    |

# BEST PRACTICES





# Roof Ventilation





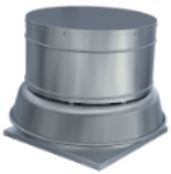

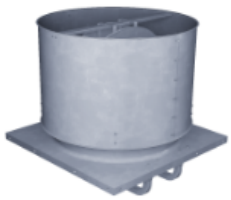
# Roof Ventilation

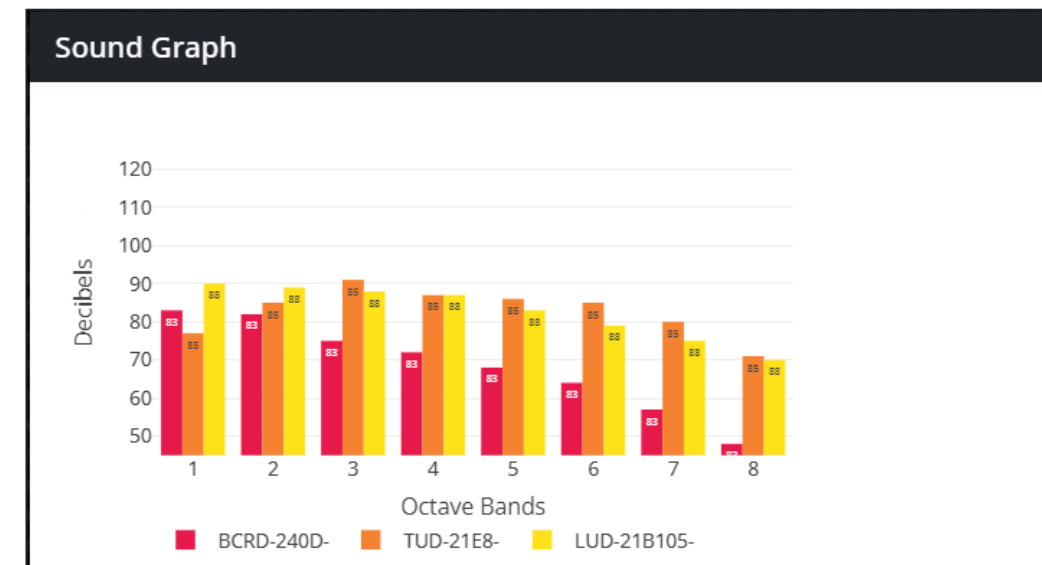
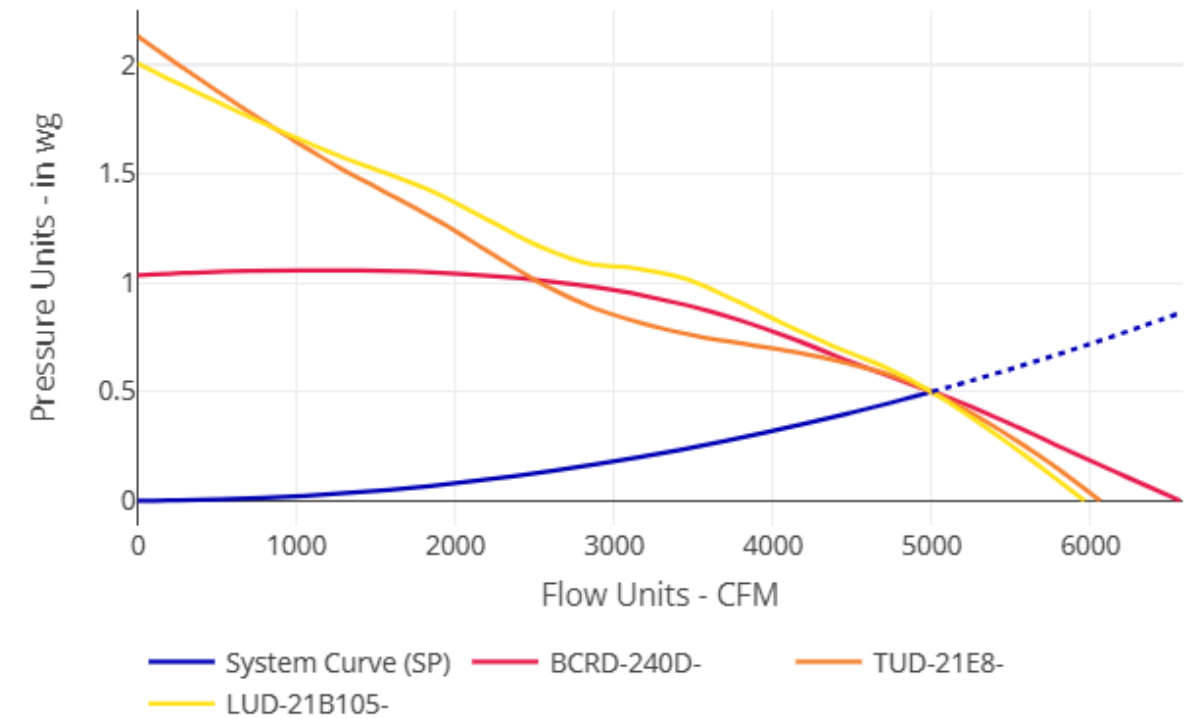


5,000 CFM at .5" w.c. Static Pressure

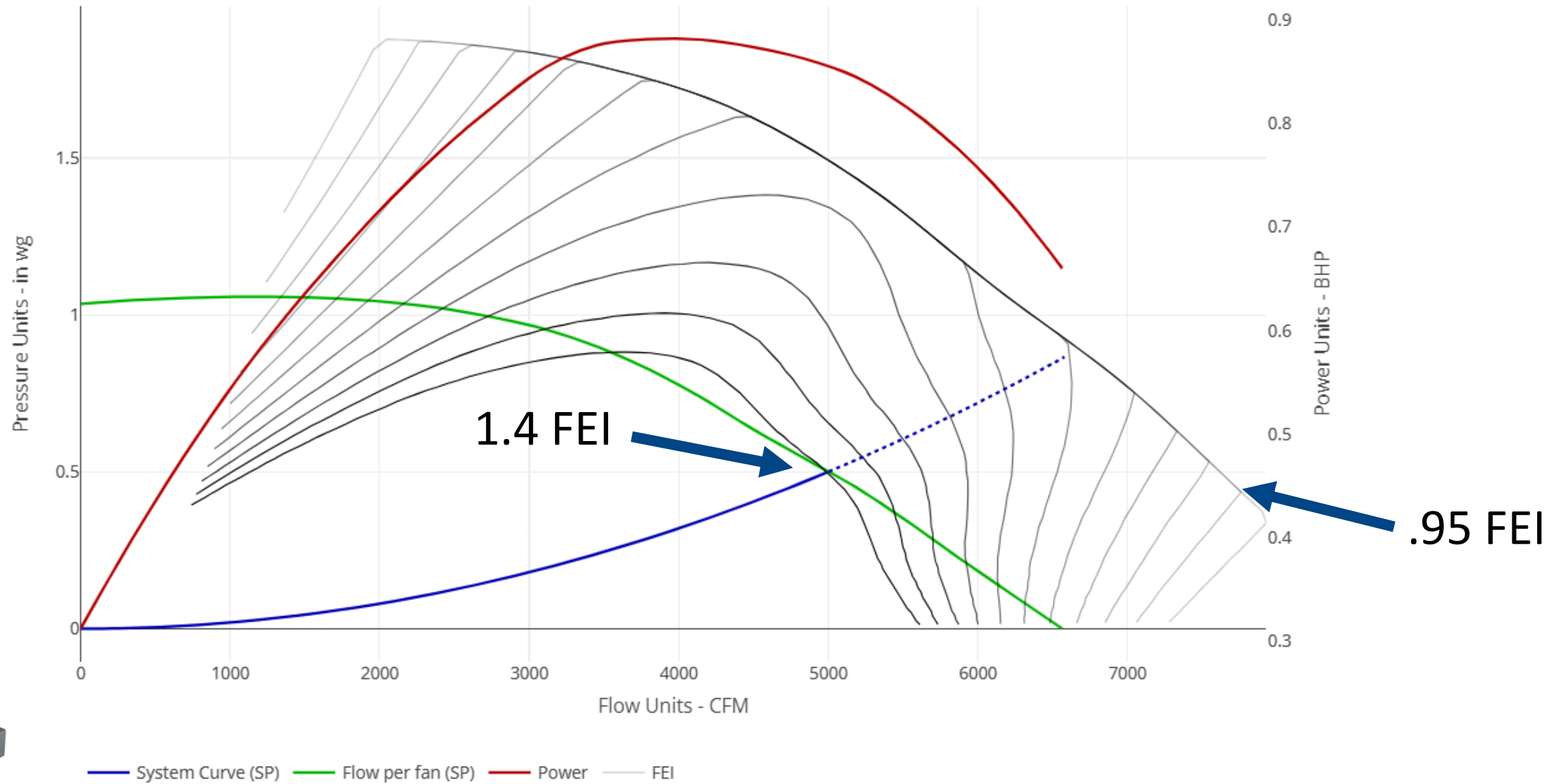


# Roof Ventilation

| Fan Product Comparison    |   |  |   |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|
|                           |  |  |  |
|                           | BCRD-240D   | TUD-21E8   | LUD-21B105  |
| Performance               |   |  |   |
| Volumetric Flow (CFM)     | 5000  | 5000   | 5000  |
| Static Pressure (in wg)   | 0.500   | 0.500  | 0.500   |
| Total Pressure (in wg)    | 0.550   | 0.756  | 0.756   |
| Operating Power (BHP)     | 0.86  | 1.41   | 1.08  |
| RPM                       | 652   | 1701   | 1694  |
| Static Efficiency %       | 46.0  | 27.9   | 36.5  |
| % of Peak Static Pressure | 47.3  | 70.1   | 46.7  |
| Fan Energy Index (FEI)    | 1.40  | 0.97   | 1.24  |
| Sound                     |   |  |   |
| Inlet LWA                 | 74  | 91   | 88  |
| Inlet Sones               | 12.6  | 31   | 28  |
| Pricing                   |   |  |   |
| Budget Price Index        | 2.0   | 3.1  | 1.7   |



# Roof Ventilation





# Mid-Run Ducted Fan



# Mid-Run Ducted Fan

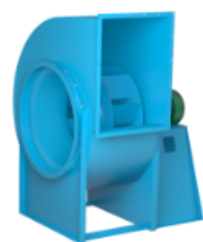


15,000 CFM at 2" w.c. Static Pressure



# Mid-Run Ducted Fan

## Fan Product Comparison



BC-SW-365-I



QSL-270-I



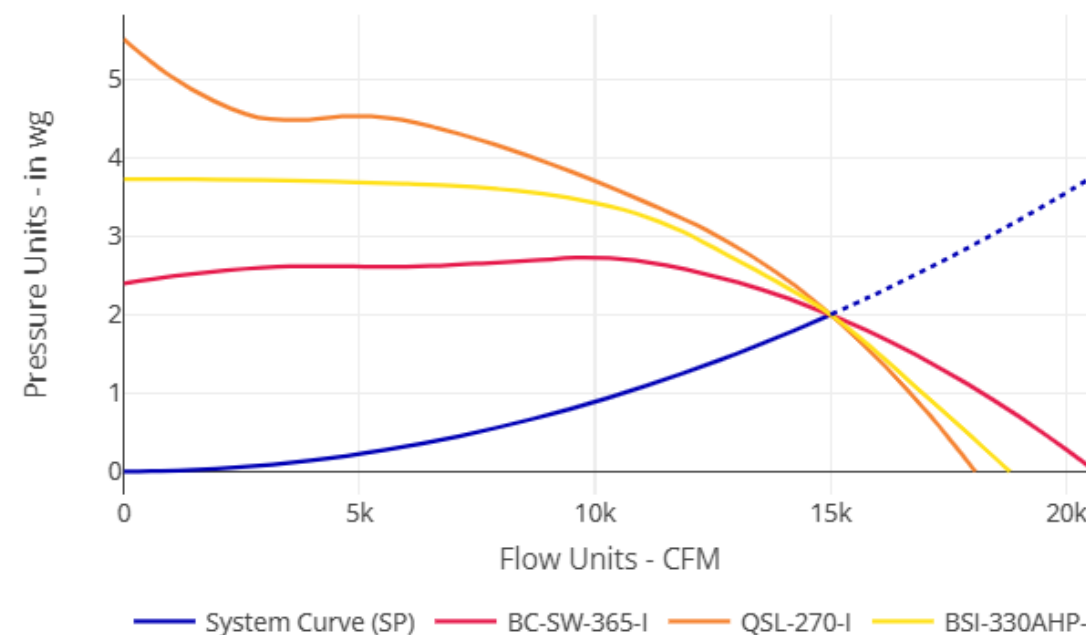
BSI-330AHP

### Performance

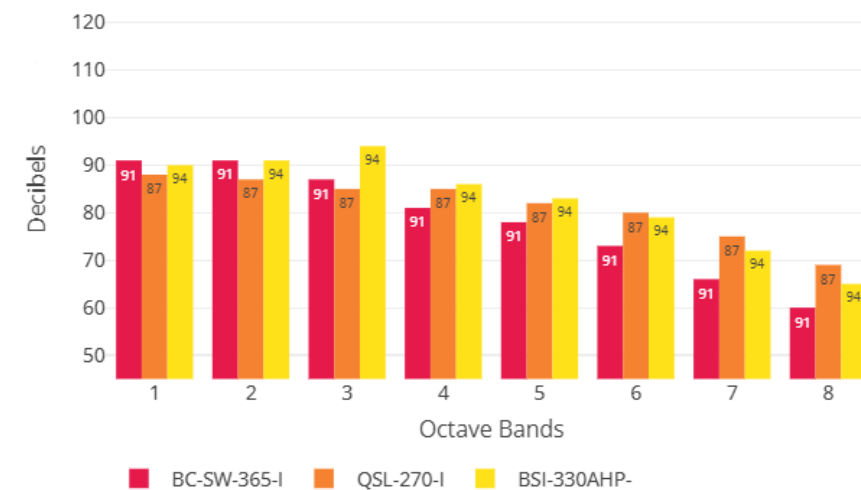
|                           |       |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Volumetric Flow (CFM)     | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 |
| Static Pressure (in wg)   | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 |
| Total Pressure (in wg)    | 2.239 | 2.264 | 2.052 |
| Operating Power (BHP)     | 6.87  | 7.75  | 10.26 |
| RPM                       | 710   | 1331  | 939   |
| Static Efficiency %       | 68.7  | 60.9  | 46.0  |
| % of Peak Static Pressure | 73.3  | 44.1  | 53.6  |
| Fan Energy Index (FEI)    | 1.38  | 1.24  | 0.87  |

### Sound

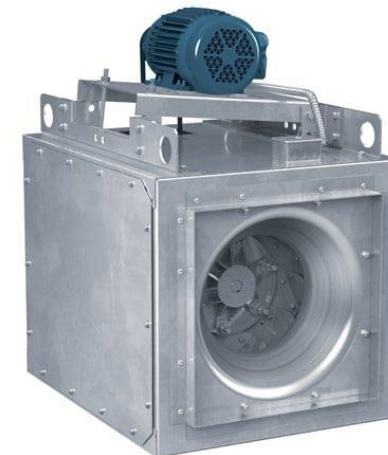
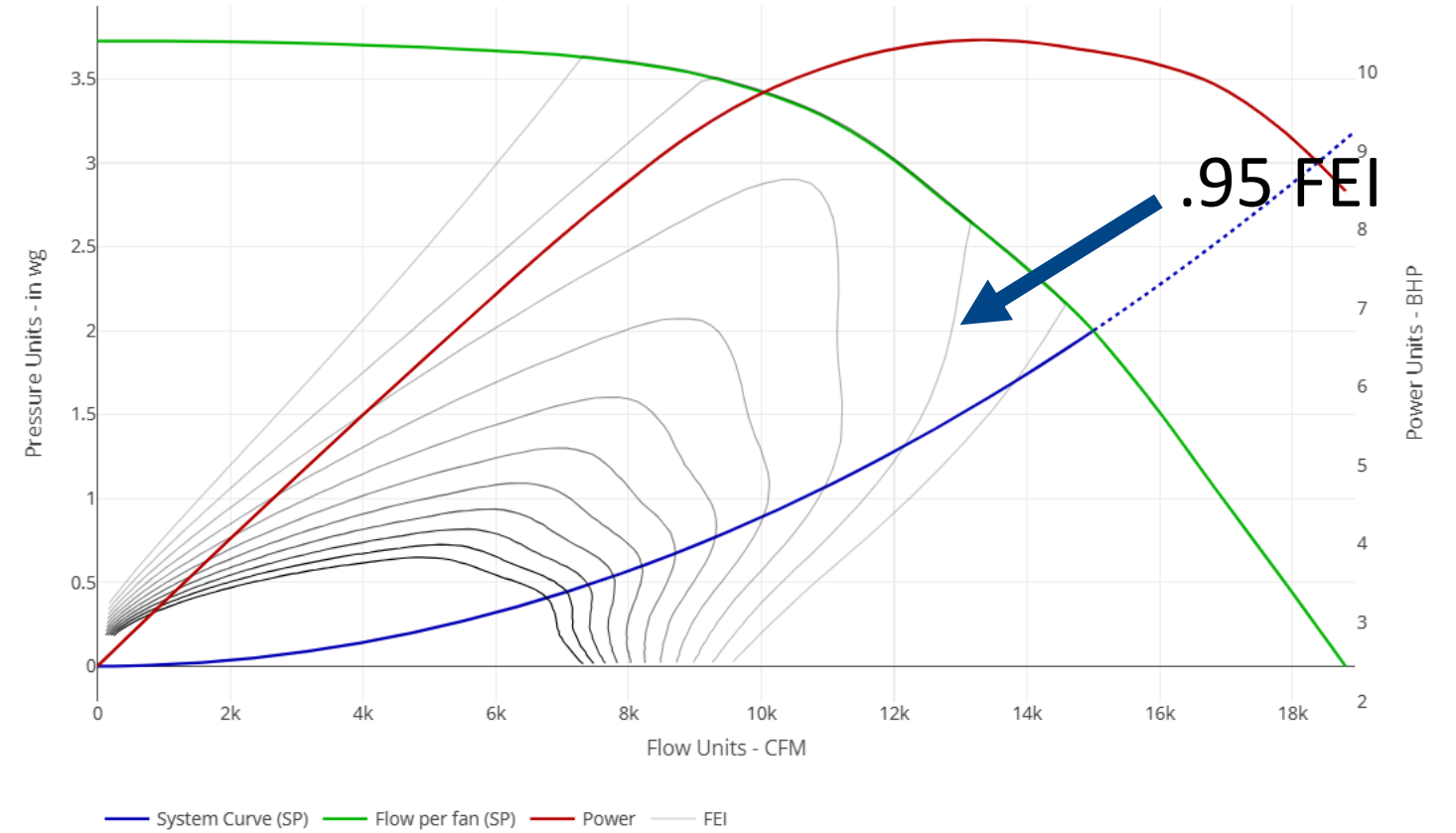
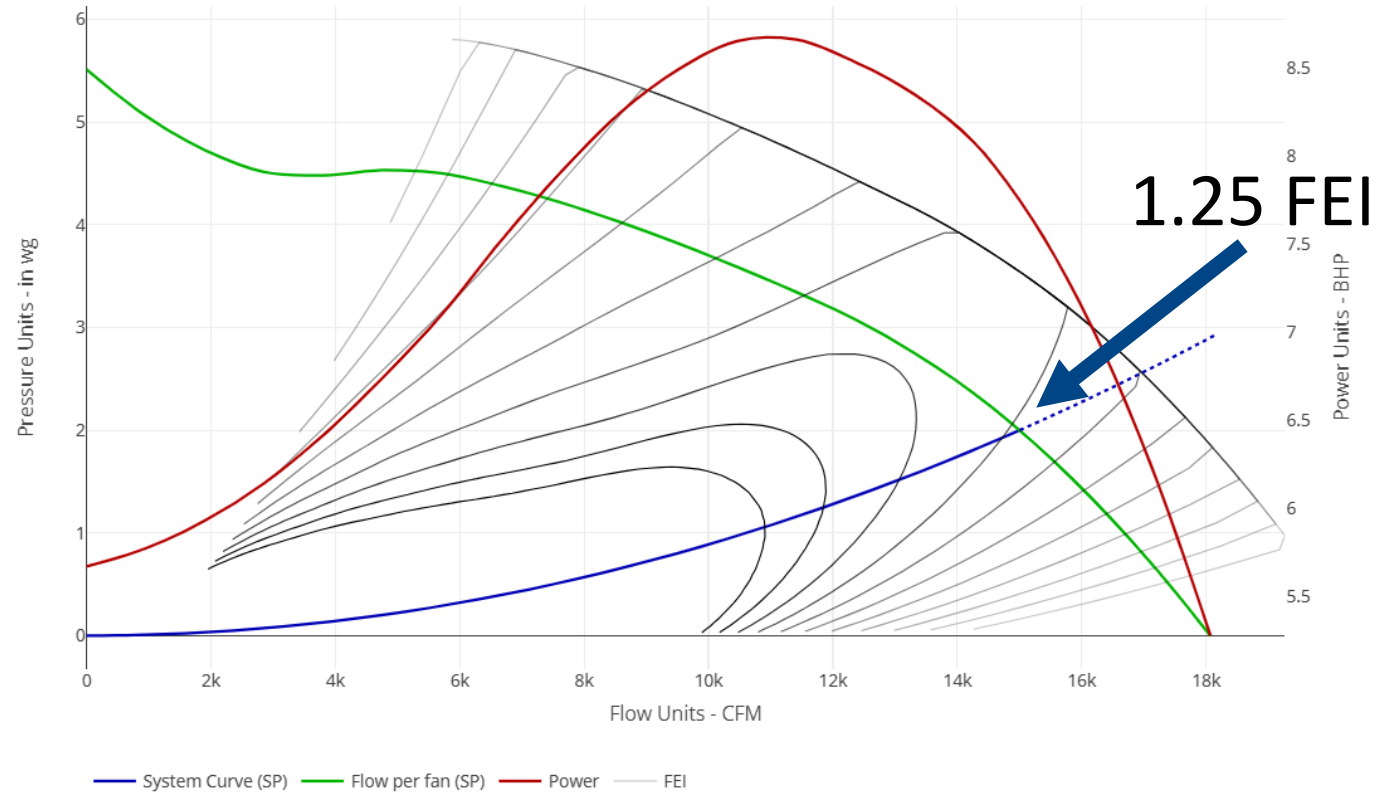
|             |    |    |    |
|-------------|----|----|----|
| Inlet LwA   | 84 | 87 | 90 |
| Inlet Sones | 23 | 26 | 30 |



## Sound Graph



# Mid-Run Ducted Fan

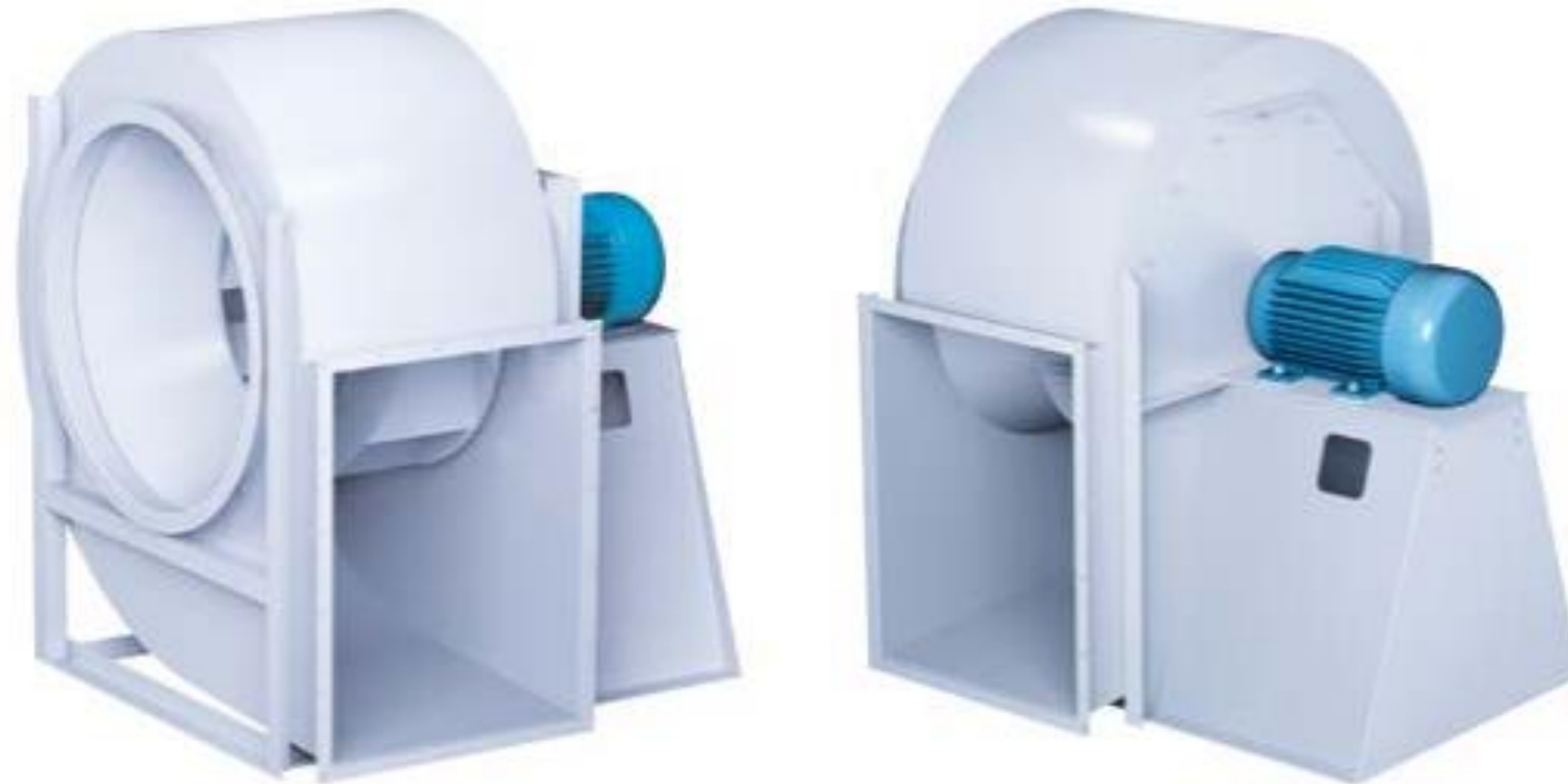




# Dust Collection






# Dust Collection

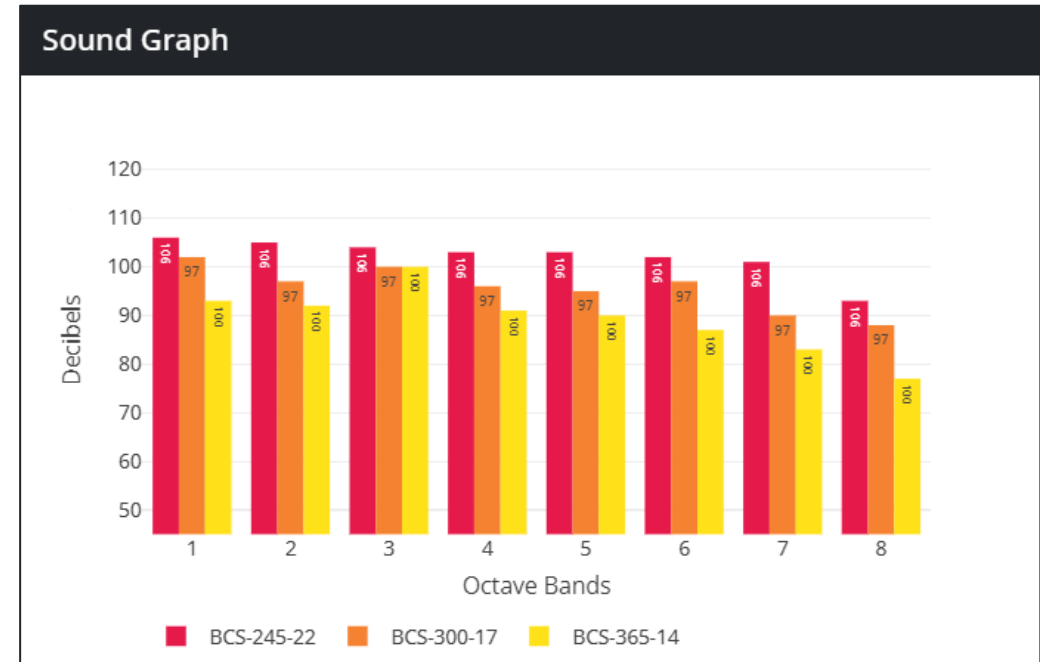
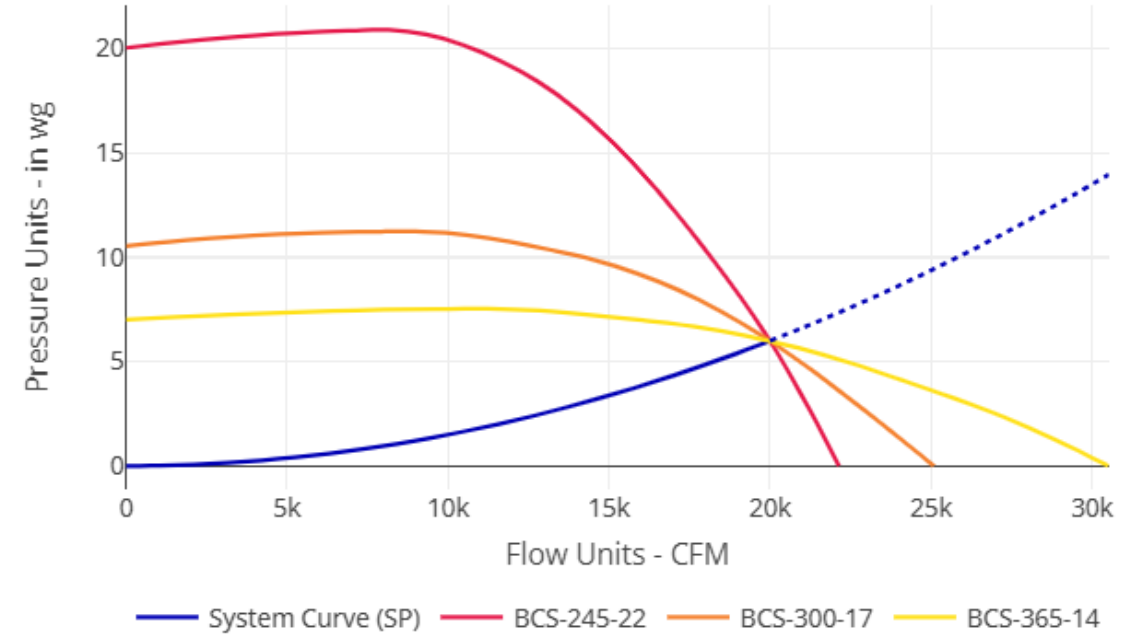


20,000 CFM at 6" w.c. Static Pressure

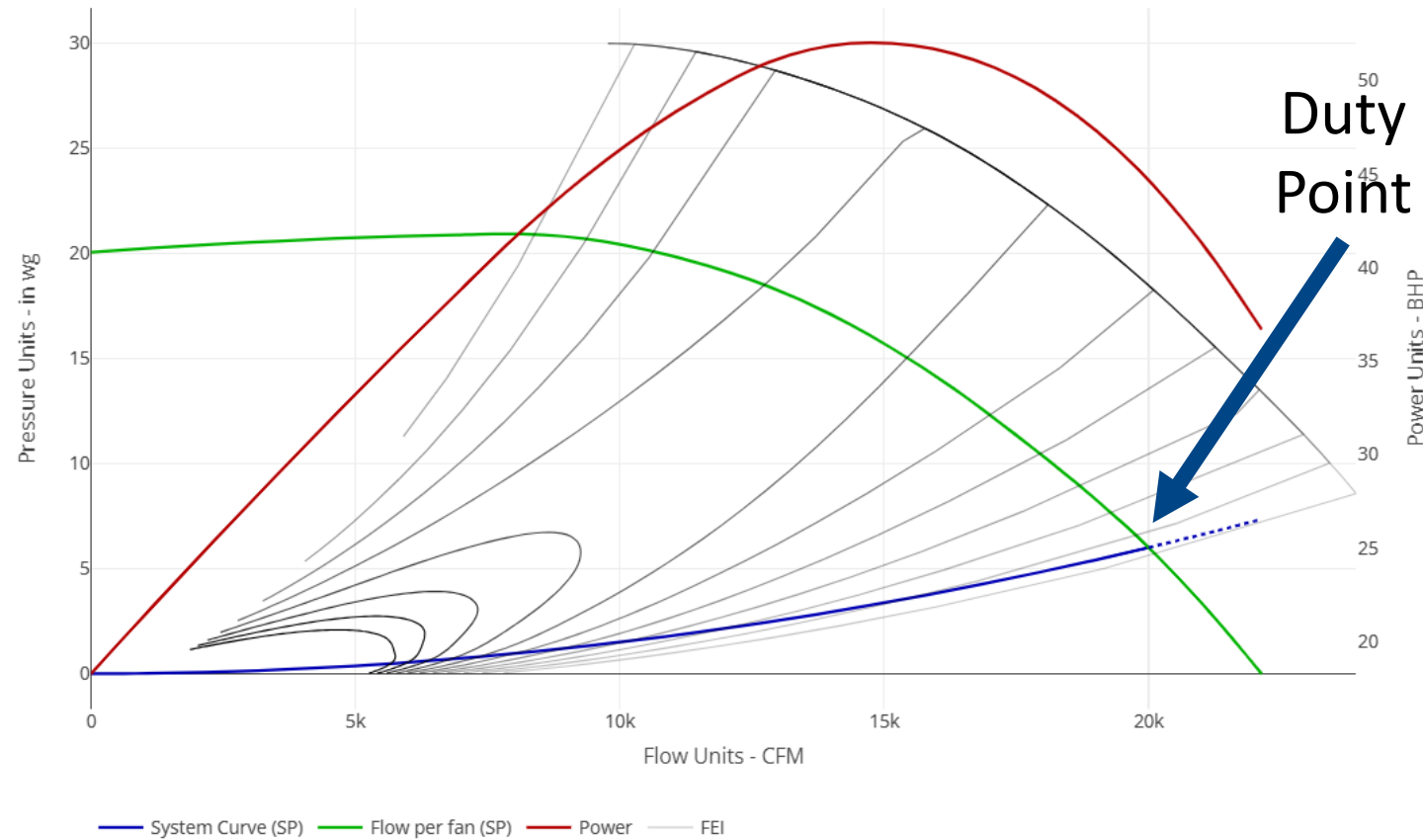


# Dust Collection

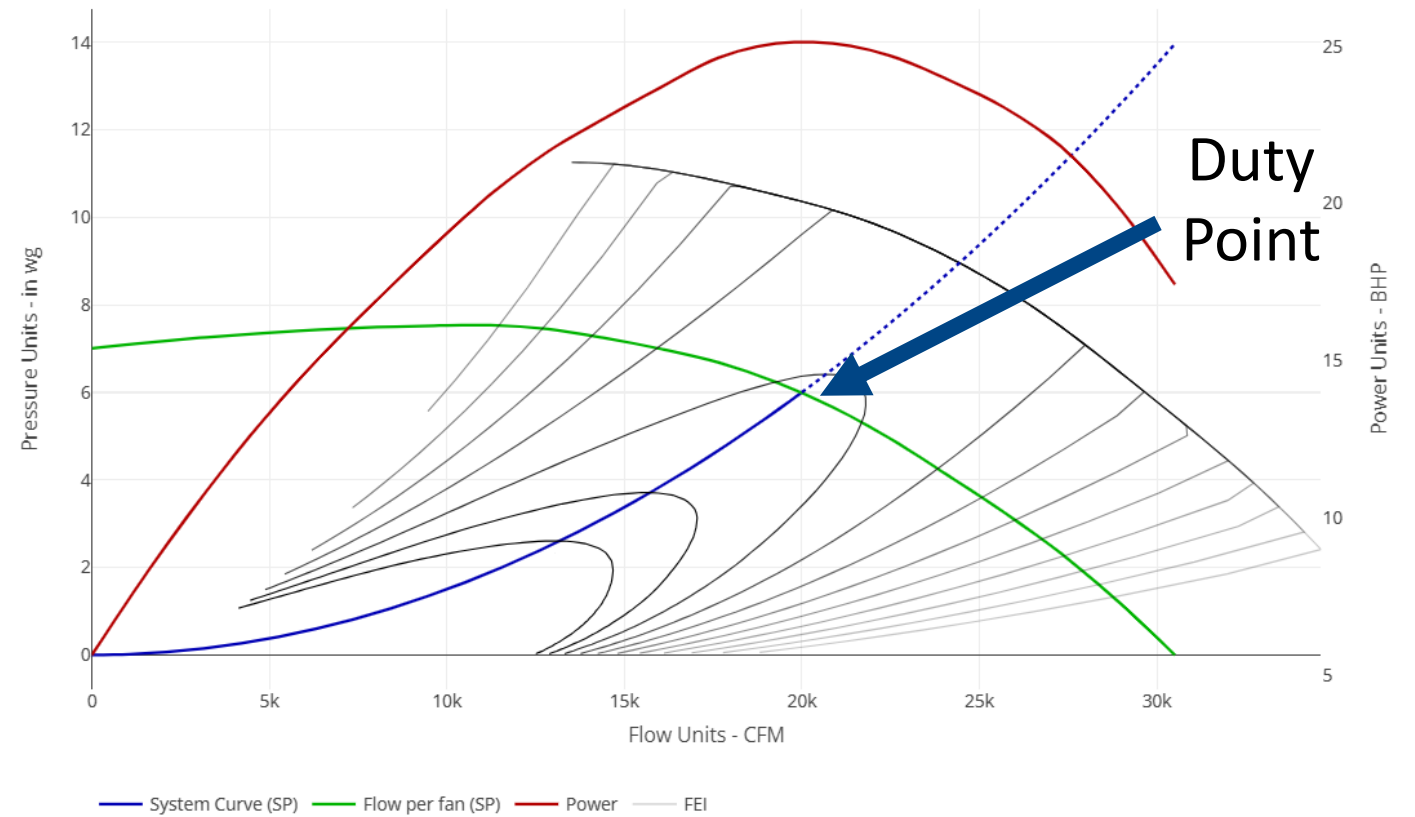
| Fan Product Comparison    |   |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|
|                           |  |  |  |
|                           | BCS-245-22  | BCS-300-17  | BCS-365-14  |
| Performance               |   |   |   |
| Volumetric Flow (CFM)     | 20000   | 20000   | 20000   |
| Static Pressure (in wg)   | 6.000   | 6.000   | 6.000   |
| Total Pressure (in wg)    | 8.091   | 6.931   | 6.424   |
| Operating Power (BHP)     | 44.67   | 30.21   | 25.14   |
| RPM                       | 2982  | 1796  | 1202  |
| Static Efficiency %       | 42.1  | 62.3  | 74.9  |
| % of Peak Static Pressure | 28.7  | 53.4  | 79.6  |
| Fan Energy Index (FEI)    | 0.92  | 1.22  | 1.30  |
| Sound                     |   |   |   |
| Inlet LwA                 | 109   | 102   | 96  |
| Inlet Sones               | 113   | 69  | 45  |



# Dust Collection



Size 245  
 FEI = .92  
 BHP = 44.67

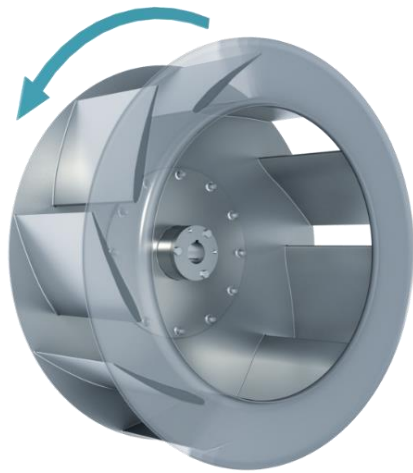


Size 365  
 FEI = 1.3  
 BHP = 25.14

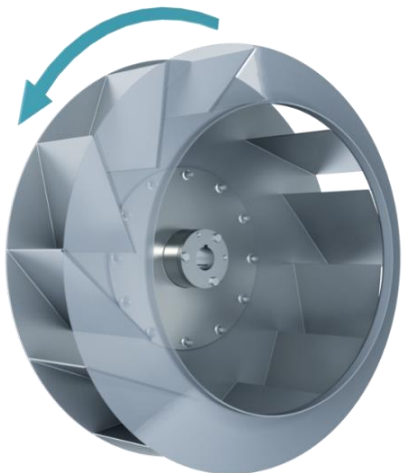


# Variable Air Volume

Max design flow rate: 18,000 CFM at 5.4" w.c. Static Pressure

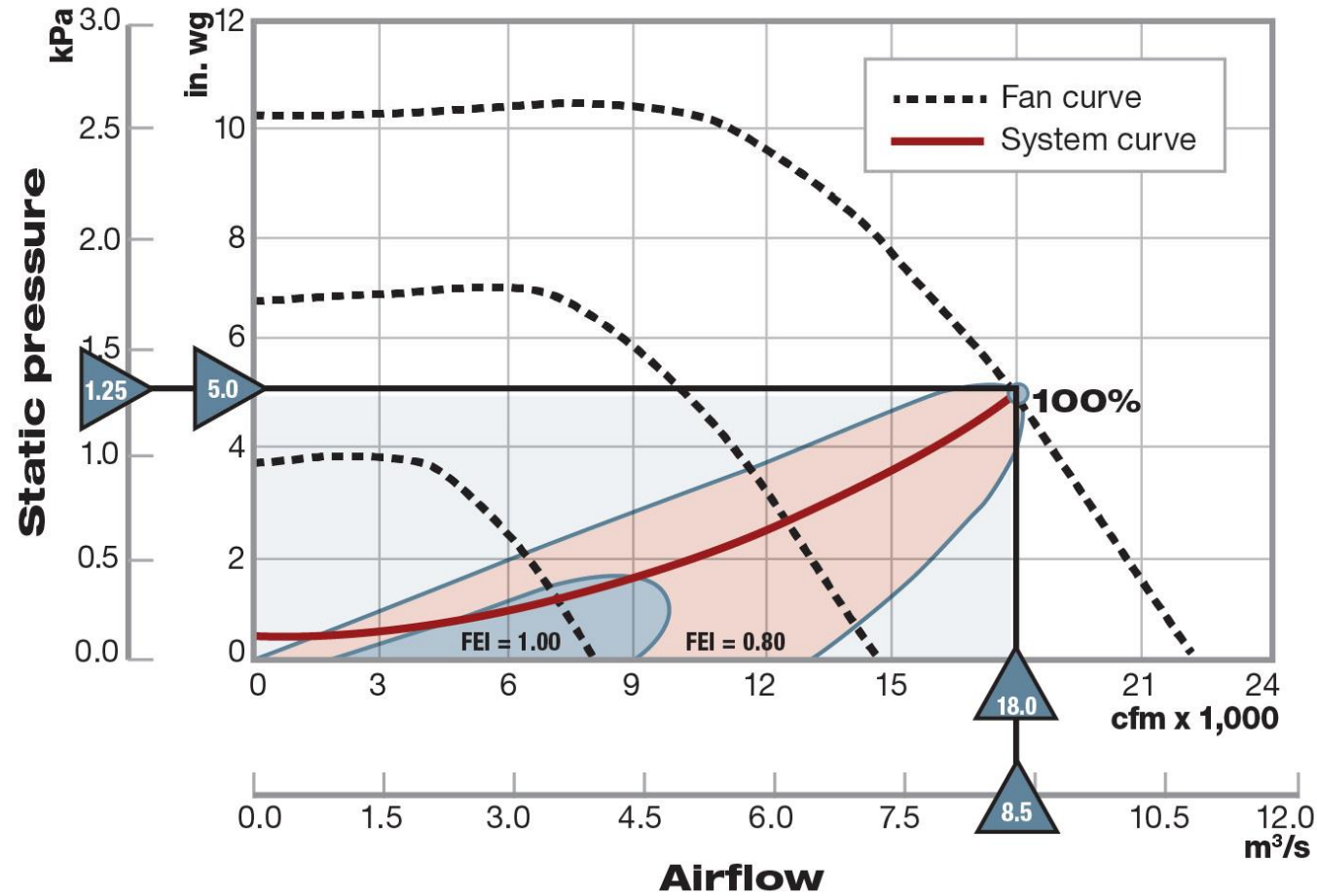


| Fan Size | Fan Type | FEI 40% Flow<br>(7200 CFM) | FEI 70% Flow<br>(12,800 CFM) | FEI 100% Flow<br>(18,00 CFM) |
|----------|----------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 18       | Airfoil  | 1.05                       | 0.89                         | 0.9                          |
| 20       | Airfoil  | 1.17                       | 1.06                         | 1.05                         |
| 22       | Airfoil  | 1.21                       | 1.15                         | 1.13                         |
| 24       | Airfoil  | 1.24                       | 1.25                         | 1.23                         |
| 27       | Airfoil  | 1.2                        | 1.23                         | 1.21                         |

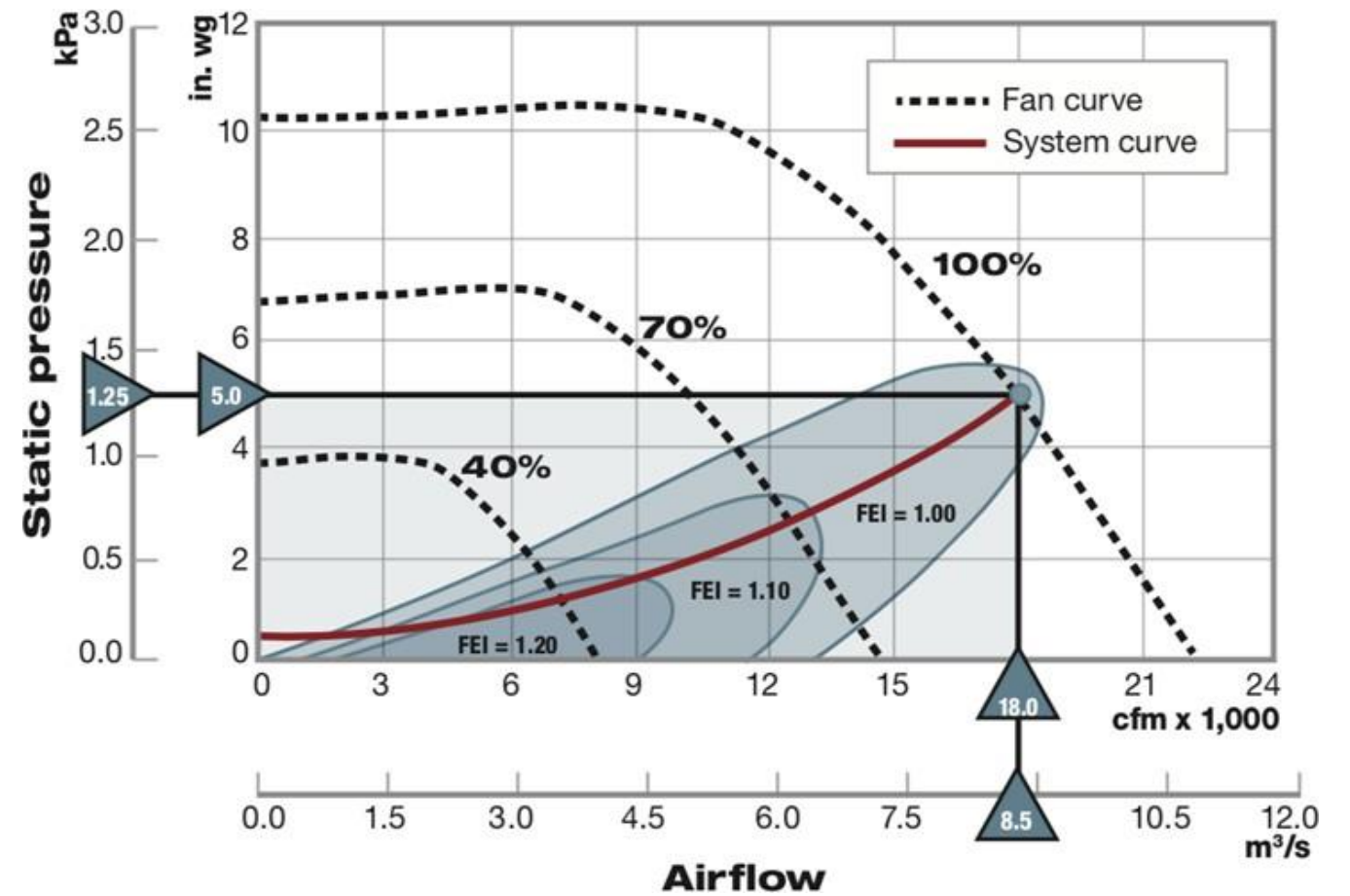


| Fan Size | Fan Type          | FEI 40% Flow<br>(7200 CFM) | FEI 70% Flow<br>(12,800 CFM) | FEI 100% Flow<br>(18,00 CFM) |
|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 16       | Backward Inclined | 1.05                       | 0.83                         | OVERSPEED                    |
| 18       | Backward Inclined | 1.02                       | 0.9                          | 0.82                         |
| 20       | Backward Inclined | 1.11                       | 0.94                         | 0.93                         |
| 22       | Backward Inclined | 1.21                       | 1.12                         | 1.05                         |
| 24       | Backward Inclined | 1.22                       | 1.18                         | 1.16                         |
| 27       | Backward Inclined | 1.19                       | 1.2                          | 1.17                         |

# Variable Air Volume



Backward Inclined  
Size 182

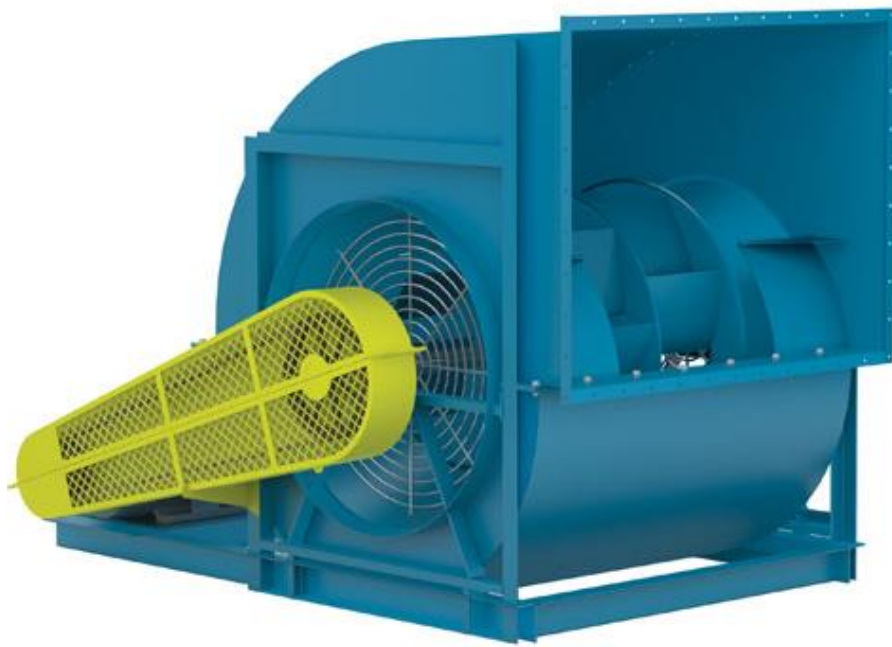


Backward Inclined  
Size 222

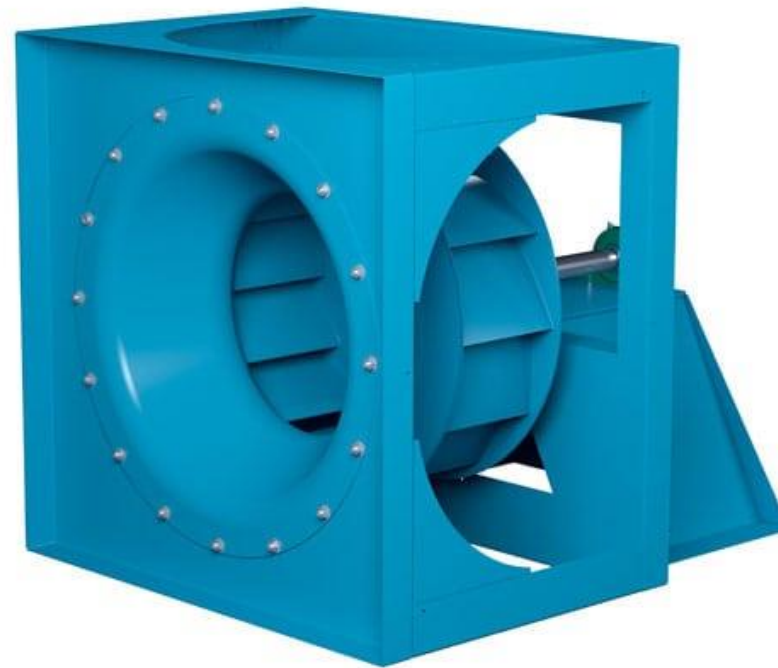


# Air Handling Units – Supply Fans

Double Wide



Plenum Fan

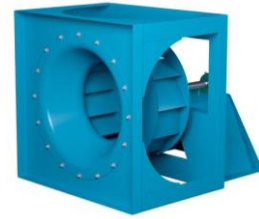
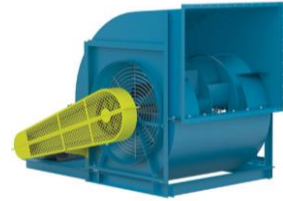


Plenum Fan Array



40,000 CFM at 6.5" w.c. Static Pressure

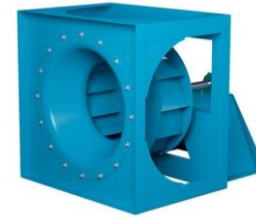
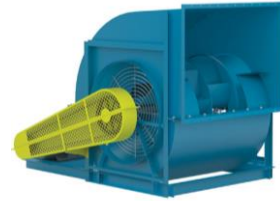
# Air Handling Units – Fan Compare



| Metric              | Double Wide | Single Plenum | 4 Fan Array | 16 Fan Array |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Fan BHP             |             |               |             |              |
| System BHP          |             |               |             |              |
| Static Efficiency   |             |               |             |              |
| Total System FEI    |             |               |             |              |
| Individual Fan FEI* |             |               |             |              |
| System FEP (KW)     |             |               |             |              |
| System LwA (db)     |             |               |             |              |
| EQ FLH              |             |               |             |              |
| KWH                 |             |               |             |              |
| Elec Rate           |             |               |             |              |
| Operating Cost      |             |               |             |              |
| Delta               |             |               |             |              |
| System Cost         |             |               |             |              |

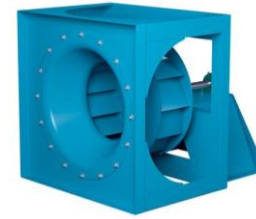
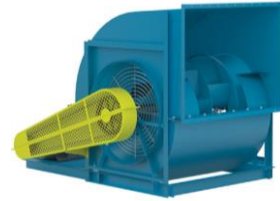


# Air Handling Units – Fan Compare



| Metric              | Double Wide | Single Plenum | 4 Fan Array | 16 Fan Array |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Fan BHP             | 51.68       | 55.43         | 14.69       | 3.77         |
| System BHP          | 53.75       | 55.43         | 58.76       | 60.32        |
| Static Efficiency   | 79.3%       | 74.0%         | 69.8%       | 68.0%        |
| Total System FEI    | 1.27        | 1.27          | 1.25        | 1.22         |
| Individual Fan FEI* | 1.27*       | 1.27*         | 1.28*       | 1.34*        |
| System FEP (KW)     | 44.04       | 45.41         | 46.13       | 47.35        |
| System LwA (db)     | 103         | 96            | 96          | 99           |
| EQ FLH              | 6000        | 6000          | 6000        | 6000         |
| KWH                 | 240,585     | 248,104       | 263,009     | 269,992      |
| Elec Rate           | .12         | .12           | .12         | .12          |
| Operating Cost      | \$28,870    | \$29,772      | \$31,561    | \$32,399     |
| Delta               | Base        | \$902         | \$2691      | \$3529       |
| System Cost         | 1.15        | 1.0           | 1.58        | 3.23         |

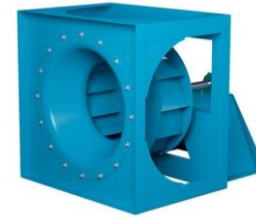
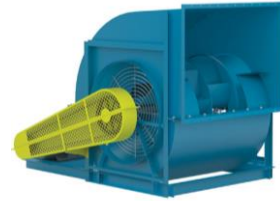
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| Total System FEI    | 1.27        | 1.27          | 1.25        | 1.22         |
| Individual Fan FEI* | 1.27*       | 1.27*         | 1.28*       | 1.34*        |
| System FEP (KW)     | 44.04       | 45.41         | 46.13       | 47.35        |
| System LwA (db)     | 103         | 96            | 96          | 99           |
| EQ FLH              | 6000        | 6000          | 6000        | 6000         |
| KWH                 | 240,585     | 248,104       | 263,009     | 269,992      |
| Elec Rate           | .12         | .12           | .12         | .12          |
| Operating Cost      | \$28,870    | \$29,772      | \$31,561    | \$32,399     |
| Delta               | Base        | \$902         | \$2691      | \$3529       |
| System Cost         | 1.15        | 1.0           | 1.58        | 3.23         |



# Trends





# Trends

**What to expect:** Fans and equipment in systems are going to get bigger.

## Benefits:

- Slower Speeds
- Energy Efficiency
- Decreased Sound Levels
- Increased Bearing / Motor Life
- Decreased Vibration Potential



# Trends



**What to expect:** Heavy focus on system design. Reducing pressure drop.

- Mitigating selection safety factors
- Education on system effect
- Inefficient products will be penalized
- Contractors need to prioritize duct work over other trades



# Three Takeaways

1. We have a choice -
  - Increasing safety requirements
  - Energy efficiency is more important than ever
2. Regulations are here and more are coming.
3. Every system is different and important.  
Rely on the experts with your questions.

