

Indoor air quality monitoring made easy

with the Fluke 985 Particle Counter

Application Note

Introduction

Energy savings is top of facilities owners agenda. HVAC system tends to be the largest contributor to energy bill. Tax rebates are often based on energy savings per square footage. But savings on HVAC energy costs can cause significant IAQ issues due to improper ventilation, temperature and humidity control. Leaving system off until occupants arrive in the morning might save money, but allow pollutants to build up in the air. If HVAC system is not properly maintained and air filter checked, it could guarantee IAQ problems. The effects of indoor air quality (IAQ) has been highlighted in numerous environment risk

reports and joint agency efforts by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Further studies indicate that indoor air in some commercial buildings is up to five times more polluted than outdoor air.

Airborne particulates come in a variety of forms ranging from animal dander, plant pollen, and airborne bacteria, to fiberglass, asbestos, and combustion particles that are generated from part of the production equipment or process. To properly identify and troubleshoot IAQ problems, the technician needs a tool that not only reads particle concentrations for spot check, but also provides continuous monitoring for process control.



Why particle counts matter

Different locations have varying levels of acceptable particulate concentrations. In a residential and commercial environment (i.e. homes, offices, hotels), health and comfort concerns and fear for litigation often drive IAQ investigations. In industrial and institutional environment (hospitals, food and beverage plant, electronic and precision manufacturing), energy cost, contamination control and production yields are the primary concern. Excessive levels can result in medical conditions such as Sick Building Syndrome, lower productivity, contaminated product, or all of the above.

Maintaining acceptable air quality levels not only lower the costs associated with downtime, but also reduce or remove costs associated with expensive fixes in the future. The first step in establishing an IAQ maintenance program is to determine if a problem currently exists.

IAQ investigation

An IAQ investigation is the first step in an ongoing maintenance program or in responding to complaints potentially associated with air quality. No matter if it is commercial/residential or industrial/institutional environment, the methodology is similar:

1. Conduct a survey of credible staff at the facility. Who has filed complaints, and what are the symptoms? Are those who complained centrally located, or dispersed throughout the facility? The purpose is to gauge the level of toxicity or concentration as evidenced by allergic reactions or irritation in human comfort or increased contamination in product.
2. Research the building's history. When was the building built and/or remodeled? Have there been any instances of excessive damage, and how were the repairs carried out? What are the maintenance practices within the facility? For example, roof or plumbing leaks may have been repaired, but the underlying water damage may not have been addressed.
3. Perform a physical inspection. Technicians need to be aware of their test environments by considering harmful particulate sources. Within a given location, areas containing exhaust vents, furnaces, cleaning supplies, as well as areas with fresh paint and/or carpeting must be accounted for, especially if present within a complaint area. Are there any odors or visible sources (i.e. mold)?
4. Take air quality measurements. When conducting a complete IAQ investigation, temperature, humidity, CO and CO₂ readings should also be taken to identify problems related to inadequate and/or contaminated ventilation, potentially creating a particulate problem. For example, temperature and humidity readings play a key role in identifying mold and bacteria. A location with high relative humidity and higher concentrations of particles 3.0 µm or larger may indicate the presence of mold spores, which should be remediated once identified. High concentration of 0.3 µm to 10 µm particles may imply presence of bacteria which may endanger patient in surgery room or special infirmary.

The most efficient procedure for assessing indoor air quality is to obtain several outdoor air readings as baselines, noting where the readings are taken in relation to the facility. At least one of the readings should be from near the building's fresh air intake vent. Note, however, the location of the intake vent to ensure baseline readings are not skewed by pollutant sources, for example, locations near a loading dock. An indoor air particulate "target" is then calculated by modifying the baseline readings by the efficiency of indoor filtering. In the case of cleanroom application, "as build", "at rest", or "operational" (the three stages

of cleanroom) can be used as baseline. But once the baseline is established, data collected should always be compared against the "same" baseline.

Particles tend to diffuse very quickly into the surrounding air, making source identification a challenging task. One method is to take multiple indoor readings, starting with the complaint area first, then move outwards. Get a map of the HVAC systems, as installed and use that to create an inspection route. Within each zone, take a measurement in the middle of the space as well as near the air intakes, outtakes, and any other HVAC system elements. Make particular note to measure both upstream and downstream at any HEPA filters. As data is collected, take note of any unusual increases in particulate quantity and size. Make use of the Fluke 985 location naming and data storage capability to distinguish particle concentration in different locations for comparison. Compare the particle readings against the baseline to get a feel for the relative severity of the particulate concentration, and identify hotspots and pathways that may lead to the particulate source. Continue to follow the path of higher concentrations until the source is identified. Once the source is remediated, the area is reassessed to ensure the corrective action addressed the problem.

Combined with the Fluke 971 Temperature and Humidity Meter, the technician can also gauge the temperature and humidity readings against the accepted parameters (see ASHRAE Standards 55 and 62) for a basic IAQ investigation and take appropriate steps to treat the problem.



Interpreting the data

A correct interpretation of the data requires an understanding of the test area. Is the area residential or commercial? Is it cleanroom or precision manufacturing area? Is the cleanroom “at rest” or “operational”? Is the location exposed to tobacco smoke or combustible particles? Is there construction at or near the location? A proper assessment of the environment can help narrow down the list of problem particulates.

Concentration limits vary widely according to the size and type of facility, among other variables. However, a high-level assessment can provide direction on whether or not a problem exists. The following outside air readings provide a high-level point of reference for the technician:

Size	Cumulative
0.3 μm	814908
0.5 μm	94271
1.0 μm	16530
2.0 μm	7264
5.0 μm	2926
10.0 μm	145
1.0 F ³	

Figure A.

Scenario 1: The particulate levels displayed in Figure B are from a new residence (< 5 years), and do not indicate any concentrations outside of the norm. In a residential setting, particle levels are sometimes higher than outside readings due to more potential particle sources (i.e. pet dander), smaller diffusion area, and often less sophisticated filtration.

Size	Cumulative
0.3 μm	315298
0.5 μm	101875
1.0 μm	61879
2.0 μm	45519
5.0 μm	28105
10.0 μm	2607
1.0 F ³	

Figure B.

Scenario 2: The particulate levels displayed in Figure C are representative of an average office workspace, and do not indicate any concentrations outside of the norm. In a commercial setting, particle levels should be significantly less than outside readings due to better filtration and better dilution with outside air.

Size	Cumulative
0.3 μm	113899
0.5 μm	21898
1.0 μm	9383
2.0 μm	5934
5.0 μm	3285
10.0 μm	617
1.0 F ³	

Figure C.

Scenario 3: The particulate levels in Figure D are from an older residential location with visible mold. The readings are significantly higher, and steps should be taken to remediate the mold and address the root cause of the problem.

Size	Cumulative
0.3 μm	2651469
0.5 μm	291193
1.0 μm	70852
2.0 μm	36837
5.0 μm	17993
10.0 μm	1979
1.0 F ³	

Figure D.

Scenario 4: If the particle source in Scenario 3 is not visible, use particle size tables such as Table 1 to identify possible sources. Obtain a sample of the particles and submit to a lab for further analysis.

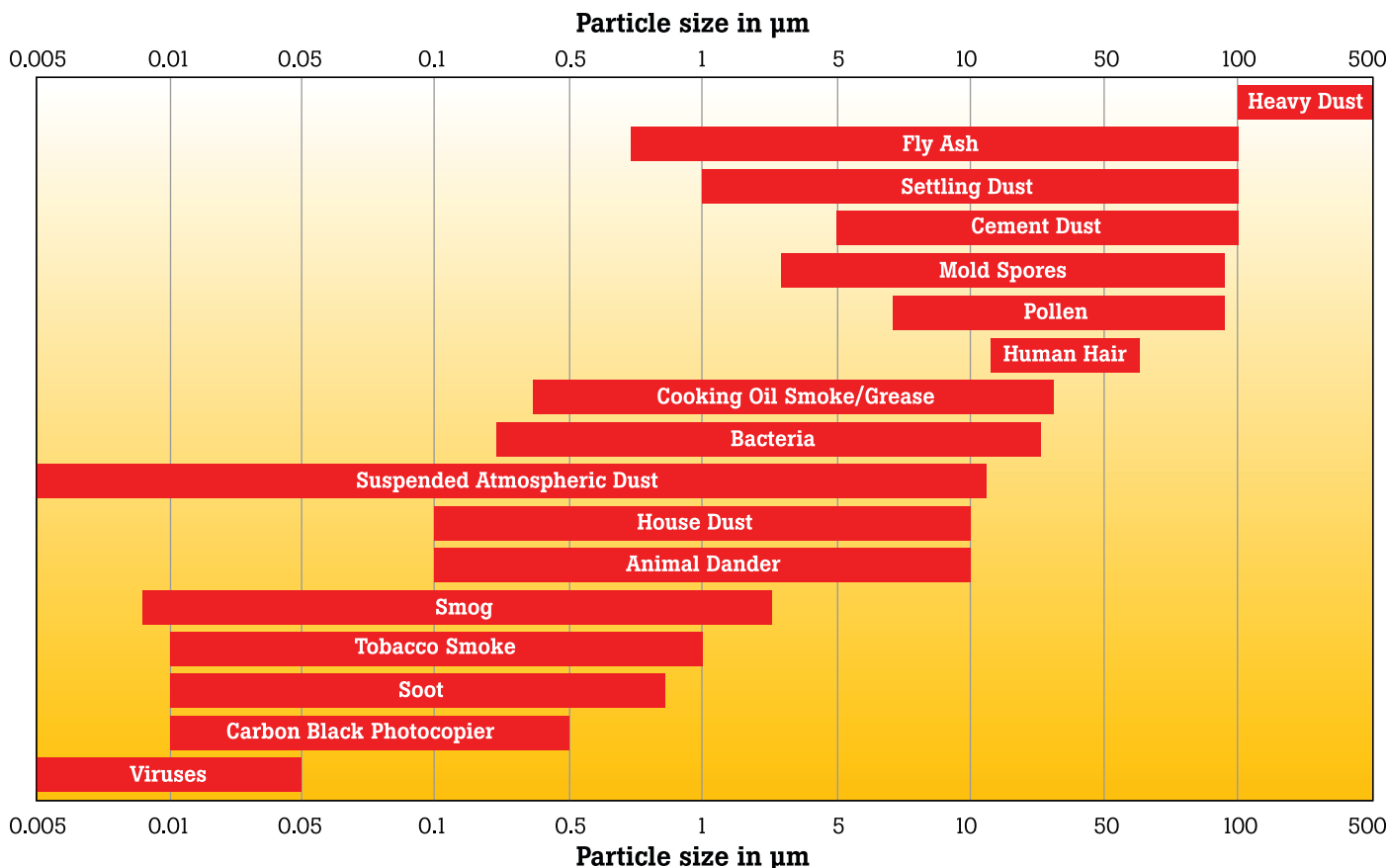


Table 1.

A cleanroom exercise (certification and monitoring)

Cleanrooms are an excellent application for a particle counter. Certification for cleanrooms is usually conducted at “as build” stage. For illustration purposes, let’s put the Fluke 985 to the test in evaluating an ISO Class 5 (per ISO 14644) cleanroom. To qualify as a Class 5 cleanroom, levels cannot exceed the limits for the class in each particle size stated in the following table:

Our test is concerned with the concentration of 0.3 μm particulates in the room. Several 2-liter samples are taken from six different locations over 6 different time inside the cleanroom, with the following results:

ISO Classification	Class Particulate Limits					
	0.1 μm	0.2 μm	0.3 μm	0.5 μm	1.0 μm	5.0 μm
	m ³	m ³	m ³	m ³	m ³	m ³
1	10	2				
2	100	24	10	4		
3	1000	237	102	35	8	
4	10000	2370	1020	352	83	
5	100000	23700	10200	3520	832	29
6	1000000	237000	102000	35200	8320	293
7				352000	83200	2930
8				3520000	832000	29300
9				35200000	8320000	293000

Location (L)	Concentrations (C1)						Ave. Concentration (AC1)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
A	750	560	655	730			674
B	1575	1250	750	950	1100	1300	1154
C	1300	850	980	1125	1350	975	1097
D	1150	775	450	825	845	1000	841
E	825	855	730	940	695	925	828
F	1700	1585	1135	900	1725	1210	1376

The individual readings are well within the limitations for the cleanroom; however, we can take the following steps to determine the statistical validity of the readings:

Step 1: Calculate the mean average particulate concentration

$$M = (AC_1 + AC_2 + AC_3 + AC_4 + AC_5 + AC_6) / L$$

$$995 = (674 + 1154 + 1097 + 841 + 828 + 1376) / 6$$

Step 2: Calculate the standard deviation of the averages

$$SD = (\sqrt{(AC_1-M)^2 + \dots + (AC_6-M)^2}) / (L-1)$$

$$116 = (\sqrt{(674-995)^2 + (1154-995)^2 + (1097-995)^2 + (841-995)^2 + (828-995)^2 + (1376-995)^2}) / (6-1)$$

Step 3: Calculate the standard error of the mean of the averages

$$SE = SD / (\sqrt{L})$$

$$47.36 = 116 / (\sqrt{6})$$

Step 4: Establish the upper confidence limit (UCL)

# Locations	Upper Control Limit (UCL) Factor for 95 % confidence								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+
95 % UCL Factor	6.31	2.92	2.35	2.13	2.02	1.94	1.9	1.86	NA

$$UCL = M + (UCL \text{ Factor} * SE)$$

$$1,087 = 995 + (1.94 * 47.36)$$

The resulting mean count for all locations is within the requirements of a Class 5 class cleanroom.

The Fluke 985 provides particulate data over six channels on a single display, allowing the technician to view all readings at a glance. Though the cleanroom exercise focused on 0.3 µm particulates, the single display would immediately alert the technician to anomalies in other particle size concentrations. With the Fluke 985, the technician can configure the number of channels displayed for different particle sizes and also sets an alarm alert via audio or highlighted text for count overconcentration for the particular particle size in concern.

Once the cleanroom is certified, the technician can also use the trend graph function of Fluke 985 to monitor particle concentration over specific time period preset by the technician. This can be used at “operational” stage of cleanroom. This allows the technician to monitor manufacturing process if there is any unusual spike of particle concentration and track down the event that introduces contaminates to the process. This also allows the technicians to view the trend immediately on the unit before data is exported; saving tremendous time on data download. With the Fluke 985 USB/Ethernet Cradle, the technician can quickly transfer the data to computer via USB or over the network for immediate data analysis so that corrective actions can be quickly deployed. The Delay function of the Fluke 985 is useful for determining “at rest” cleanroom particle concentrations after facility occupants have exited the cleanroom and the room’s ventilation system has filtered the air and the environment has stabilized.

Particle counting in perspective

The key to a successful IAQ investigation is to be aware of the environment as a whole. Location, building history, complaints, process records, and measurable factors such as temperature and humidity, pressure and particle concentration all play a role in uncovering IAQ problems. When using a particle counter, be aware that a particle’s source may only be a symptom of a much larger issue looming under the surface. Remediation of the source may not address core problems of poor filtration, ventilation, or excessive moisture. Left unchecked, these conditions will cause the same symptoms, or worse, to reoccur with certainty. Particle Counting as part of the ongoing preventive maintenance is critical to ensure a healthy environment and good production yield. The Fluke 985 is a powerful, rugged, and easy to use tool to assist the technician in identifying particulate problems and authenticating the efforts to address their root causes.

Making sense of particle counter features

Using a particle counter is relatively simple; however, understanding the features that distinguish counters can sometimes be a challenge. The following terms are commonly used to describe the accuracy, efficiency, and other attributes of an airborne particle counter.

Count Mode: The count mode defines how the particle counter displays data to the user. Concentration and Raw Count are two typical sampling modes, and the Fluke 985 adds an Audio mode. Concentration mode samples a small volume of air then calculates the value based upon the volume setting (cm³, ft³, or litre) in the counter while raw count mode allows the user to collect actual particle counts as they accumulate per sample time. It can be set to cumulative (the total number of particles > each channel size) or differential (the number of particles fall between the channel sizes). Audio mode is useful when searching for areas that exceed predefined particle levels. Once exceeded, the counter notifies the user in audio alarm. The count mode defines how the particle counter displays data to the user.

Zero Count: Zero count is a measure of the particle counter's accuracy, and should be taken prior to use and periodically thereafter, or when sampling error is suspected. The zero count filter is attached to the particle counter per the manufacturer's instructions, then the counter is run for 15 minutes. The counter should not have detected more than one particle greater than 0.3 µm in a five-minute period.

Coincidence Loss: Coincidence loss occurs when two particles cross the counter's light beam simultaneously, creating a single pulse and resulting in a single particle count. This type of error occurs more frequently as the concentration of particles increases within the sample. Per 21501-4, coincidence loss must be ≤ 10 % by the maximum particle number concentration. Fluke 985 is 10 % at 4,000,000 particles per ft³.

Counting Efficiency: The probability that the counter will sense and count a particle passing through the sample volume. Counting efficiency is a function of size up to a minimum sensitivity threshold, above which all particles are sensed and counted. A counting efficiency of 50 % at the most sensitive threshold is typically considered optimal, and facilitates consistent comparisons between counts from OPCs and those of higher-resolution instruments.

Sensitivity: A device's ability to detect small particle sizes at a certain counting efficiency. The Fluke 985 detects 0.3 µm at 50 % counting efficiency.

Calibration: A set of operations or actions taken to establish the relationship between the measured values obtained through a device and the values of the corresponding parameters as defined in a standard. The Fluke 985 is calibrated using PSL (polystyrene latex) spheres, widely used due to their uniform size and light-refraction properties and meets ISO 21501-4: Light scattering airborne particle counter for clean spaces.

NIST traceable: Traceability is a characteristic of a measurement or standard and its relationship to stated references, which are often national or international standards. The PSL spheres used in the Fluke 985 calibration process can be traced to NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) standards.

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Fluke Corporation
PO Box 9090, Everett, WA 98206 U.S.A.

Fluke Europe B.V.
PO Box 1186, 5602 BD
Eindhoven, The Netherlands

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For more information call:
In the U.S.A. (800) 443-5853 or
Fax (425) 446-5116
In Europe/M-East/Africa +31 (0) 40 2675 200 or
Fax +31 (0) 40 2675 222
In Canada (800)-36-FLUKE or
Fax (905) 890-6866
From other countries +1 (425) 446-5500 or
Fax +1 (425) 446-5116
Web access: <http://www.fluke.com>

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