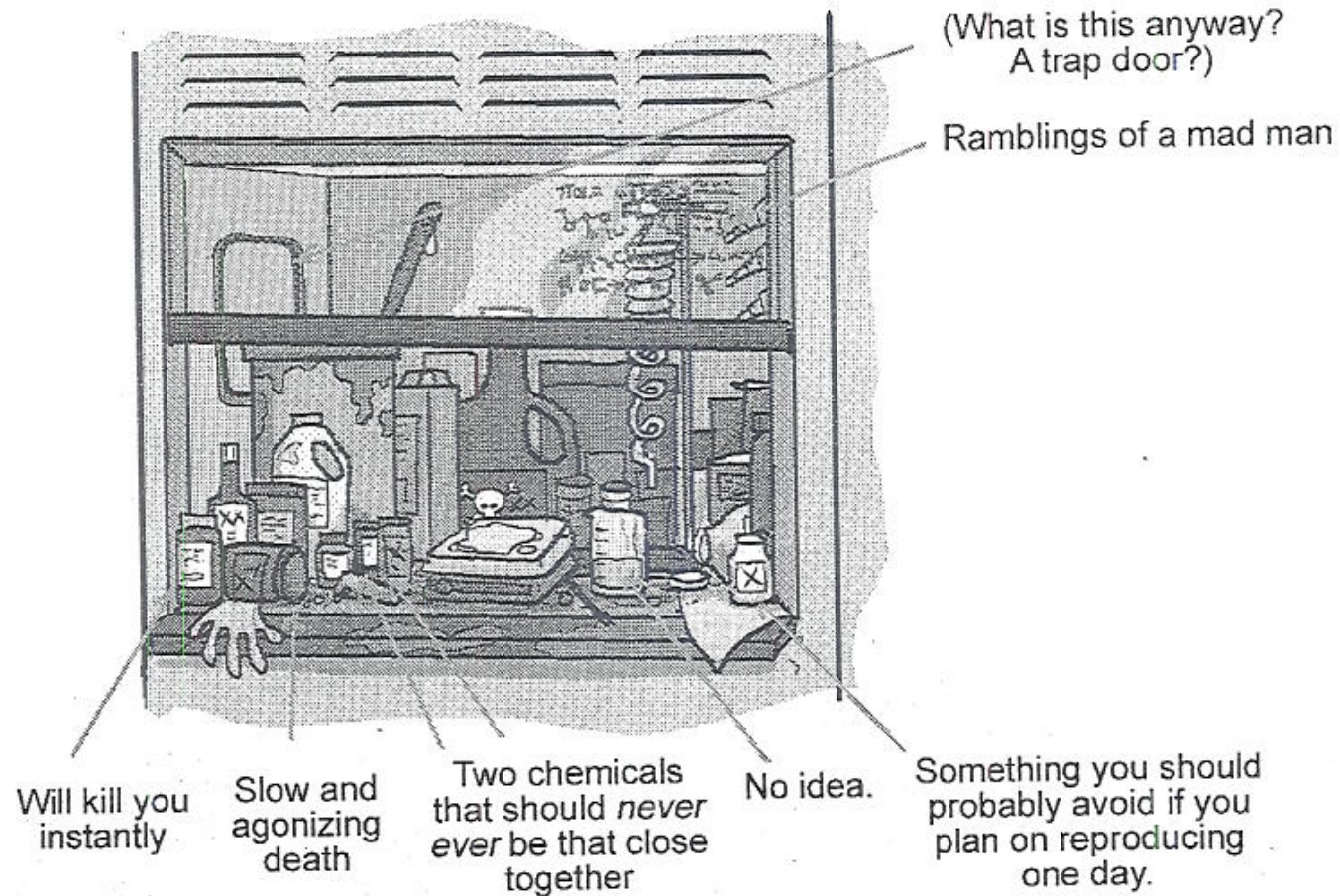


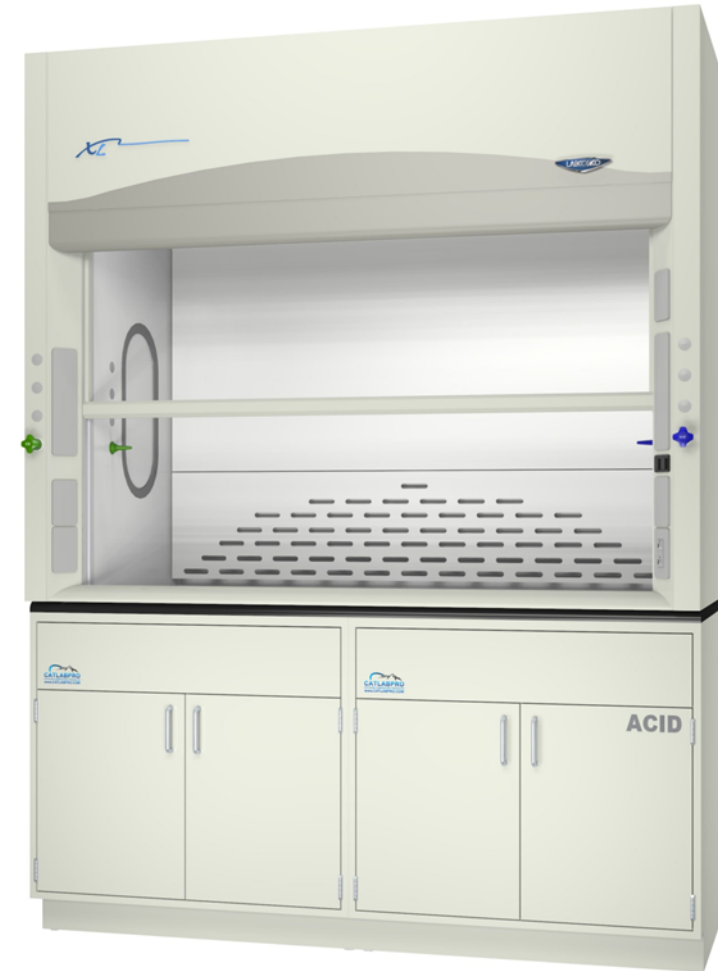
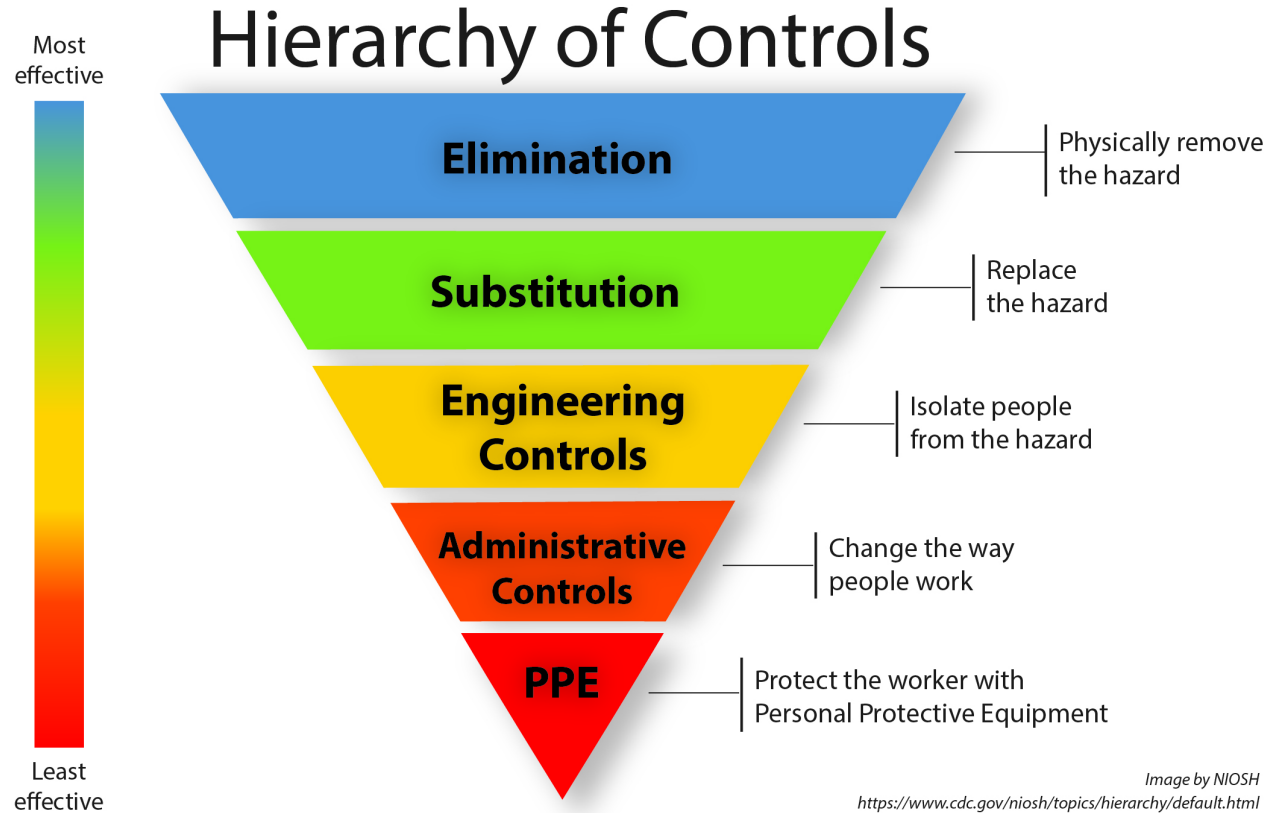
# Fume Hood Hibernation at MIT

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# What is an Industrial Hygienist?

*“...that science and art devoted to the anticipation, recognition, evaluation, and control of those environmental factors or stresses arising in or from the workplace, which may cause sickness, impaired health and well-being, or significant discomfort among workers or among the citizens of the community.”*



# Chemical Fume Hoods

- Generally run at all times
- Face velocity most common metric
- Exhaust a lot of air (standard 6 foot fume hood might average 800 cfm)





# MIT at a Glance



- 190 Buildings
- 13 Million Sq. Feet Total
- 8 Million Sq. Feet for academic purposes
- Mix of old and new
- ~1200 chemical fume hoods
- ~2800 other exhaust capture devices

# Ways to Save Energy in a Fume Hood

- Optimize the face velocity
  - employ “high performance” fume hoods
- If appropriate, make them variable air volume (VAV) hoods
- Optimize the minimum flow rate on VAV fume hoods
- “Hibernate” the hood

# Optimize The Face Velocity

$$Q_{(\text{ft}^3/\text{min})} = 100 \text{ (ft/min)} \times A_{(\text{ft}^2)}$$



- Critical for proper containment
- Too high = turbulence
- Too low = insufficient draw to entrain contaminants.

# Convert the Hood to Variable Air Volume

$$Q_{(\text{ft}^3/\text{min})} = 80 \text{ (ft/min)} \times A_{(\text{ft}^2)}$$

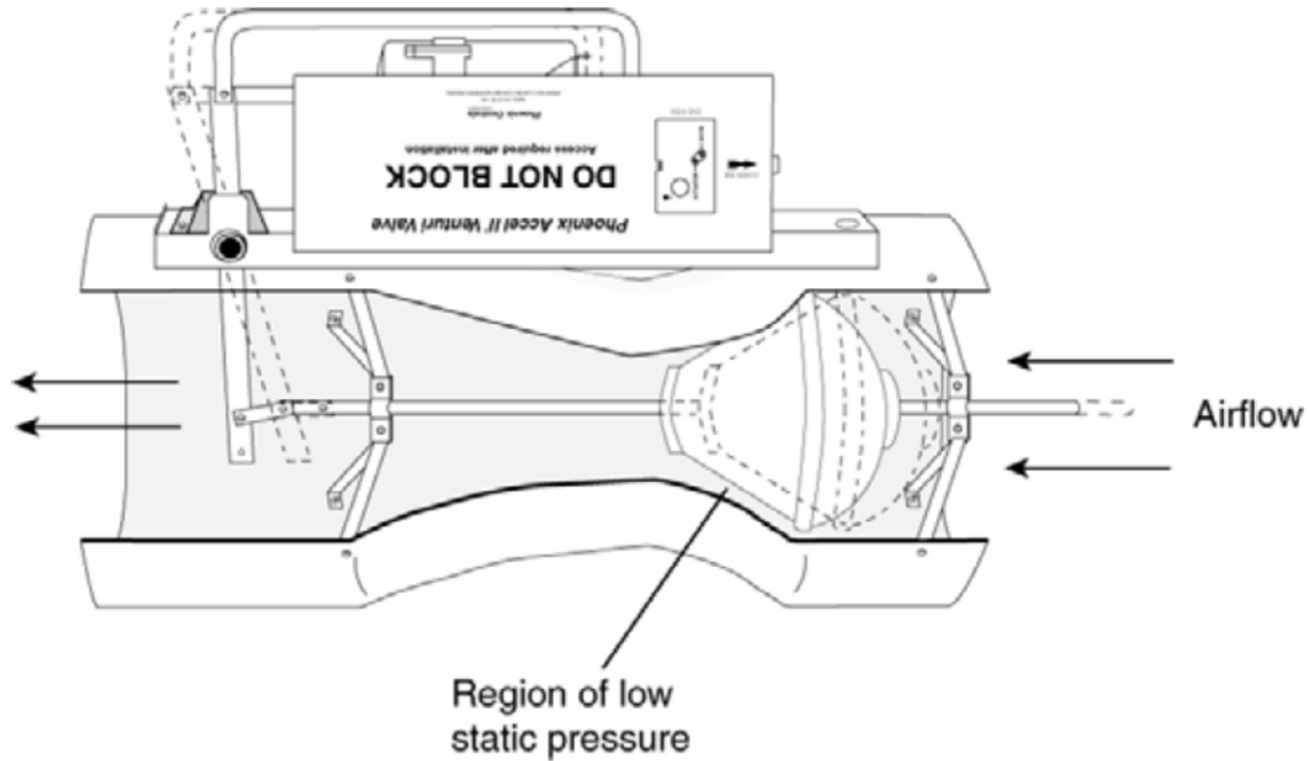


- As the sash is closed,  $A$  decreases and therefore  $Q$  must decrease as well.



# Pressure Independent Venturi Valve

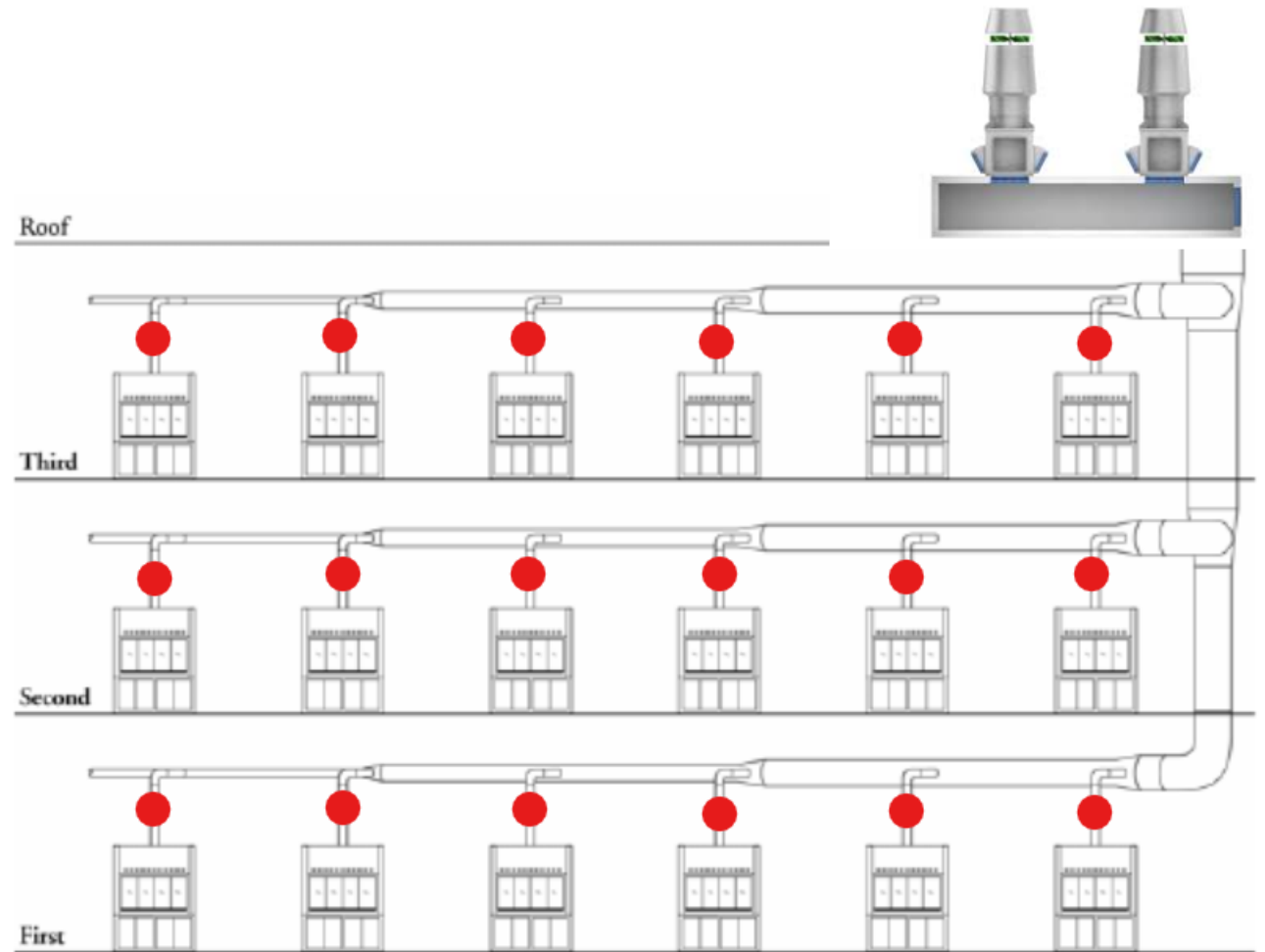
Figure 4-1. Cutaway View of Venturi Valve



Constant Volume  
Variable Volume

# Constant Air Volume (CAV) Valve

- Isolate the fume hood from S.P. changes in the system
- Fast acting
- Reliable



# Variable Air Volume (VAV) Valve

- Same as CAV but accept and react to external input
- Regulate flow based on sash height to maintain a constant face velocity

# Optimize the Minimum Flow Rate

$$Q_{(\text{ft}^3/\text{min})} = 80 \text{ (ft/min)} \times A_{(\text{ft}^2)}$$



- As the sash is closed,  $A$  decreases and therefore  $Q$  must decrease as well.

# Hibernate a hood???

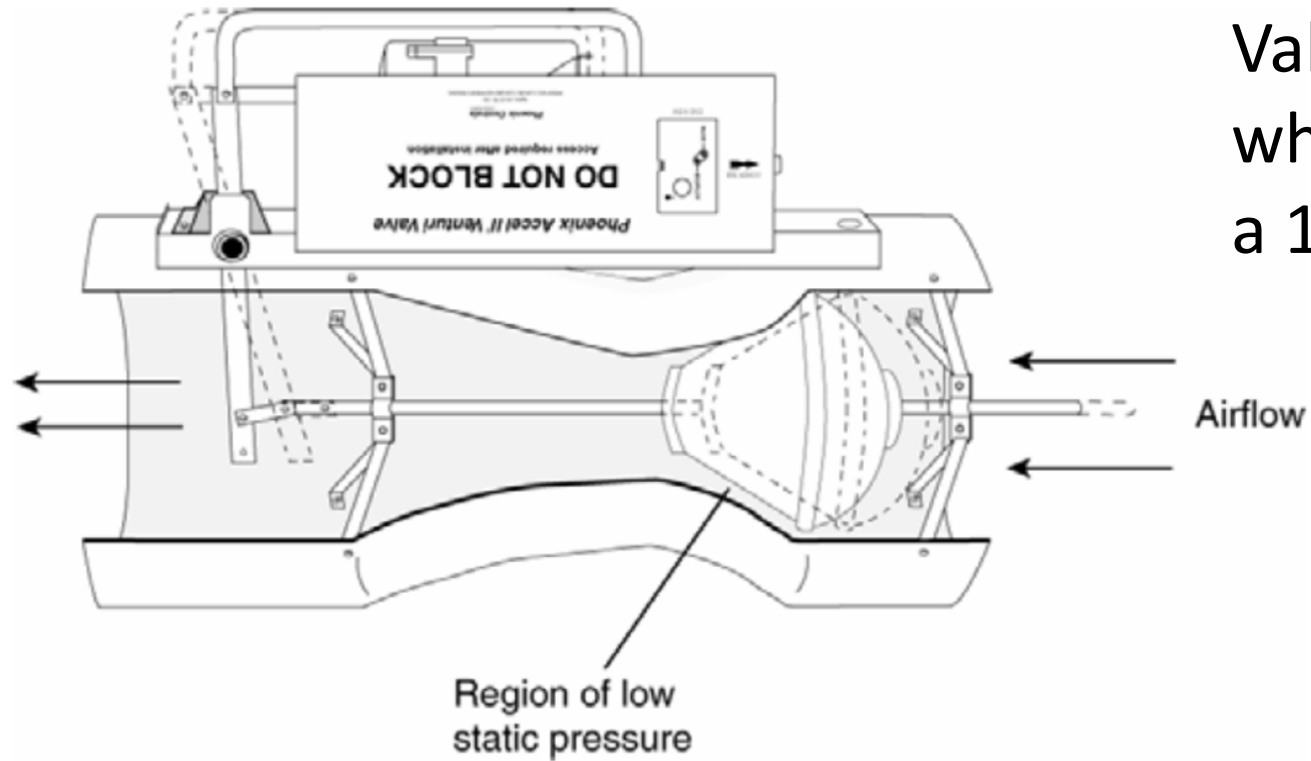
- Shutting off or minimizing the flow of air through the hood on a temporary basis
- Lots of considerations before doing
  - Remember- you also have to reduce supply air
  - Are you going to fall below safe minimum air change rates
  - What is the impact on pressurization
  - Cost (balancer, venturi valve vendor, recommissioning)
  - What is the payback duration of hibernation (how easy is that to calculate)



# Ways to hibernate a hood

- Turn off the fan
- Close a blast gate
- Manually close venturi valve
- Close venturi valve through BAS
  - Once enable, can be easily done any time

**Figure 4-1. Cutaway View of Venturi Valve**



Valves still leak even  
when shutoff- 90 cfm on  
a 12 inch valve

# Chemistry UGTL

- 69 Chemical fume hoods
- Face Velocity = 80 fpm
- Hood minimum optimized



# Stats


- 58 fume hoods go into hibernation based on a set schedule
- Opening any sash bring that hood out of hibernation
- Master override
- Hibernation reduces the flow to the valve minimum for 135 hours per week
- When all sashes are closed the lab averages 11 ACH
- In hibernation mode the lab averages 7 ACH

# Words of Wisdom from an IH


- Plan ahead, much easier/cheaper to do this during the initial design and construction
- Consult your EHS department, your clients EHS department, or consider an IH consultant
- Hibernation that involves manual methods is expensive and requires a lengthy hibernation time to achieve payback



- During the 2022 I2SL's Annual Conference, the MIT Chemistry Undergrad Teaching Lab (UGTL) was awarded an I2SL Lab Sustainability Award.



International Institute  
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The mission of I<sup>2</sup>SL is to encourage resource efficiency and environmental sustainability in the planning, design, engineering, operation, and use of laboratories and related high-tech facilities. To keep pace with progress being made for sustainability in laboratory environments and scientific research, the I<sup>2</sup>SL Sustainable Laboratories Awards Program recognizes outstanding people, projects, and programs exhibiting innovative and exemplary achievements in sustainable laboratories. There are three distinct categories of recognition:

- Phil Wirdzek Leadership Award for Individuals or Teams
- Sustainable Laboratory Award for Buildings or Projects
- Lab Sustainability Award for Programs or Initiatives

The competition recognizes cutting-edge sustainable laboratory innovation and best practices by leveraging I<sup>2</sup>SL's reputation as the leading organization for

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