

Study shows smart controller for home heating and cooling system can clean pollution with little energy costs

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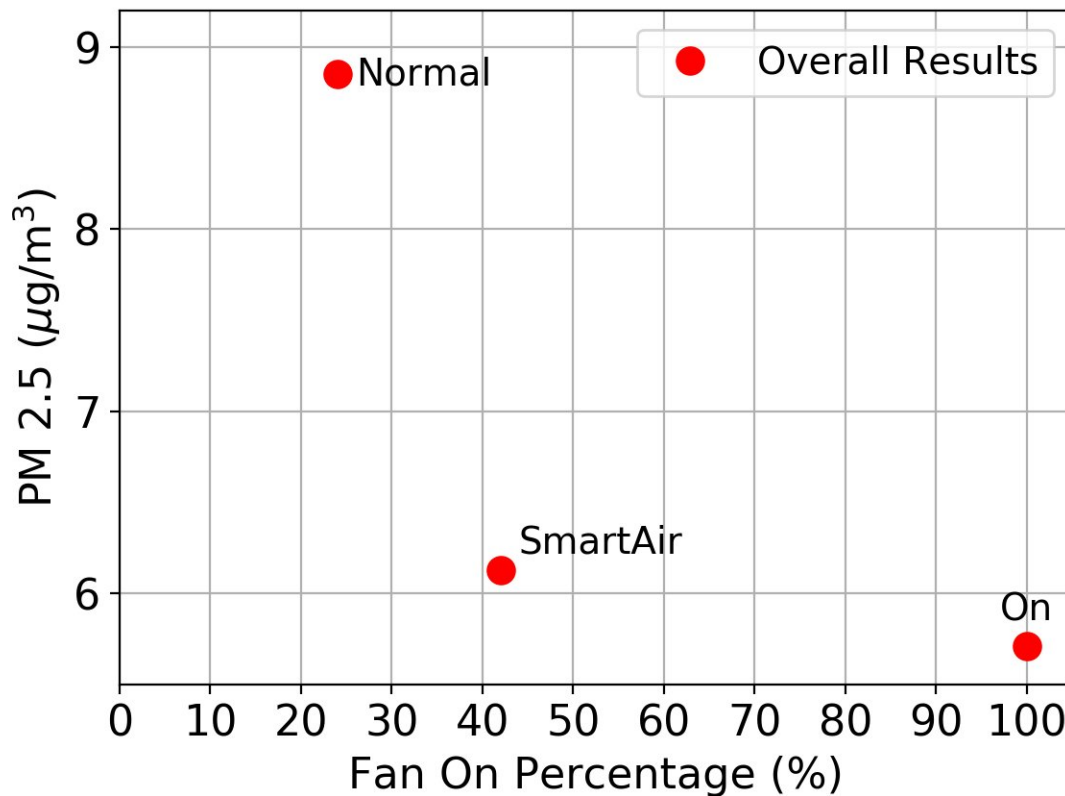
University of Utah electrical and computer engineering doctoral graduate, Kyeong T. Min, assembles air pollution sensors for a study that determines how efficient heating and air conditioning systems in the home are at cleaning the air quality while also saving energy. Credit: University of Utah

Air conditioning and heating systems are not only great for keeping a home cool or warm, but they also help clean the air of harmful pollutants.

While home thermostats control HVAC (heating, ventilation, and [air conditioning](#)) systems based on temperature, engineers from the University of Utah have studied the effects of controlling them based on a home's indoor air quality. They have discovered that programming your air conditioner and furnace to turn on and off based on the [indoor air quality](#) as well as the temperature doesn't waste a lot of additional energy but keeps the air much cleaner.

Their findings, published in a paper titled Smart Home Air Filtering System: A Randomized Controlled Trial for Performance Evaluation, will be presented Sept. 26 at this year's "IEEE/ACM Conference on Connected Health: Applications, Systems and Engineering Technologies" in Washington D.C. The lead authors of the paper are University of Utah electrical and computer engineering professor Neal Patwari and U electrical and computer engineering doctoral graduate, Kyeong T. Min.

The researchers, led by Patwari, purchased a series of off-the-shelf portable air pollution sensors and connected them wirelessly to Raspberry Pis, small and inexpensive computers for hobbyists. With specialized software developed by the engineers, the computers were programmed to automatically turn on the air conditioning system whenever the [particulate matter](#) in the air reached a certain point and turn off the system when the particulate matter dipped below a certain measurement.



This graph shows that when a home heating and air conditioning system turns on and off based on temperature alone (Normal), the air quality in the home can result in the dirtiest air based on 2.5 particulate matter. Meanwhile leaving the heating and air conditioning on all the time (On) results in the cleanest air at the expense of using the most energy. The SmartAir plot shows that a system that turns on and off based on both temperature and air quality can result in a home with much cleaner air but without a much higher cost in energy. Credit: University of Utah/Neal Patwari

For the study, 12 sensors were deployed in four homes in 2017. In each house, two of the sensors were inside rooms, and one was placed outside under a covered porch. Starting at midnight each night, each home

would randomly operate the sensors under one of three conditions: "Normal," in which the HVAC systems turned on and off normally based on temperature only; "Always On," in which the air system operated continuously all day, and; "SmartAir," in which the system turned on and off the HVAC fan based on the pollution measurement in the house as well as the thermostat's temperature setting.

Based on five months of data, the study revealed that operating with the "SmartAir" setting in which it turned on and off based on temperature and air quality cleaned the air almost as well as if the HVAC fan was operating all day, but it used 58 percent less energy. Meanwhile, when the heating and cooling system operates normally without regards to the air quality, the air was 31 percent dirtier than with the "SmartAir" setting.

"For someone with asthma, an exacerbation can be triggered by poor air in the home, particularly for children," Patwari says. "This kind of monitoring system could allow them to live more comfortably and with fewer asthma symptoms and fewer trips to the emergency room."

Because of ordinary activities in the home such as cooking, vacuuming and running the clothes dryer, air quality inside a home can at certain times of the day be much worse than outside. Constant exposure to [indoor air pollutants](#) can lead to short-term health effects such as irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat, as well as headaches, dizziness, and fatigue, according to the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Long-term exposure could also lead to respiratory diseases, heart disease and cancer and could be fatal for some. Yet there are no known home or commercial HVAC systems that are controlled by [air quality](#) sensors.

Provided by University of Utah

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