Webinar

Air Infiltration and Ventilation Centre

On the quest for indices defining Indoor Air Quality. What is a reasonable approach?

Friday 13 January 2017

10:00-10:45 (Brussels, BE)

09:00-09:45 (London, UK)

11:00-11:45 (Athens, GR)

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Over the years, different approaches and indices have been used to define indoor air quality. The most frequently used, recognised by the public, and equated with indoor air quality are, of course, ventilation rate and concentration of carbon dioxide. Other approaches define the levels of dissatisfaction with acceptability of indoor air quality, as expressed by the building occupants. At some point in time, the total concentration of airborne volatile organic compounds was proposed, as well. With the increasing accessibility and miniaturisation of sensors, and with improved analytical methods, it is again becoming popular to measure concentrations of individual airborne pollutants and total concentration of groups of airborne pollutants and use them as the index of indoor air quality. Yet, a few principal questions remain pending and the debate is ongoing as to what the premise should be for defining indoor air quality, which outcome/modality should be used for that purpose, and whether we can agree on a simple metric. It could be that such single metric does not exist at all. Therefore, other approaches and schemes need to be considered and examined to ensure that indoor air does not compromise the basic human requirements, which include high quality of life, good health and optimal physical and mental activity.

In this webinar, Pawel Wargocki - associate professor at the International Centre for Indoor Environment and Energy, DTU Civil Engineering, Technical University of Denmark- will briefly review indices used to define indoor air quality, and discuss their strength, weaknesses and applicability as a metric for indoor air quality. Strategy for achieving high indoor air quality will be proposed with the necessary research to support it.

This webinar is organised by the Air Infiltration and Ventilation Centre (www.aivc.org) and facilitated by INIVE (www.inive.org).

Cost and registration

Participation to the webinar is free, but requires you to register for the event. The webinar will be limited to a maximum of 200 persons. To register, please click on the “Register now” button above or visit inive.webex.com.

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About AIVC

Created in 1979, the Air Infiltration and Ventilation Centre (www.aivc.org) is one of the projects/annexes running under the Energy Conservation in Buildings and Community Systems implementing agreement, within the context of the International Energy Agency. With the support of its member countries as well as key experts and two associations (REHVA, IBPSA, ISIAQ), the AIVC offers industry and research organisations technical support aimed at better understanding the ventilation challenges and optimising energy efficient ventilation.
The AIVC activities are supported by the following countries: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, UK and USA.

About IEA-EBC

The IEA (International Energy Agency) Energy in Buildings and Community (EBC) Programme carries out research and development (R&D) activities towards near-zero energy and carbon emissions in the built environment. These joint international research projects are directed at energy saving technologies and activities that support technology application in practice. Results are also used in the formulation of international and national energy conservation policies and standards.
The EBC R&D Programme is mainly undertaken through a series of research projects, so-called 'Annexes'. Typically each Annex has a life span of 3 to 4 years, although an extension is possible if a continuing need for the activity is identified.
There are many operational Annexes, of which AIVC is one - Annex 5 - with the primary objective to provide reliable reference information on R&D in the fields of air infiltration and ventilation, key aspects to achieve healthy and comfortable nearly-zero energy buildings. For further information on the IEA EBC Programme please visit: http://www.iea-ebc.org/

About INIVE

INIVE EEIG (**I**nternational **N**etwork for **I**nformation on **V**entilation and **E**nergy **P**erformance) was created in 2001 as a so-called European Economic Interest Grouping. The main reason for founding INIVE was to set up a worldwide acting network of excellence in knowledge gathering and dissemination. At present, INIVE has 10 member organisations (BBRI, CETIAT, CSTB, eERG, ENTPE, IBP-Fraunhofer, SINTEF, NKUA, TMT US and TNO) (www.inive.org)
INIVE is coordinating and/or facilitating various international projects, e.g. the AIVC, the European portal on Energy Efficiency (www.buildup.eu), TightVent Europe (www.tightvent.eu), venticool and Dynastee (www.dynastee.info). INIVE has also coordinated the ASIEPI project (https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/en/projects/asiepi 01/10/2007 - 31/03/2010) dealing with the evaluation of the implementation and impact of the EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive.

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