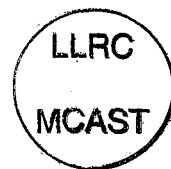

HANDBOOK OF AIR CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION

Shan K. Wang

Second Edition

McGraw-Hill

New York San Francisco Washington, D.C. Auckland Bogotá
Caracas Lisbon London Madrid Mexico City Milan
Montreal New Delhi San Juan Singapore
Sydney Tokyo Toronto



CONTENTS

Preface to Second Edition xi
Preface to First Edition xiii

Chapter 1. Introduction	1.1
Chapter 2. Psychrometrics	2.1
Chapter 3. Heat and Moisture Transfer through Building Envelope	3.1
Chapter 4. Indoor and Outdoor Design Conditions	4.1
Chapter 5. Energy Management and Control Systems	5.1
Chapter 6. Load Calculations	6.1
Chapter 7. Water Systems	7.1
Chapter 8. Heating Systems, Furnaces, and Boilers	8.1
Chapter 9. Refrigerants, Refrigeration Cycles, and Refrigeration Systems	9.1
Chapter 10. Refrigeration Systems: Components	10.1
Chapter 11. Refrigeration Systems: Reciprocating, Rotary, Scroll, and Screw	11.1

Chapter 12. Heat Pumps, Heat Recovery, Gas Cooling, and Cogeneration Systems	12.1
Chapter 13. Refrigeration Systems: Centrifugal	13.1
Chapter 14. Refrigeration Systems: Absorption	14.1
Chapter 15. Air Systems: Components—Fans, Coils, Filters, and Humidifiers	15.1
Chapter 16. Air Systems: Equipment—Air-Handling Units and Packaged Units	16.1
Chapter 17. Air Systems: Air Duct Design	17.1
Chapter 18. Air Systems: Space Air Diffusion	18.1
Chapter 19. Sound Control	19.1
Chapter 20. Air Systems: Basics and Constant-Volume Systems	20.1
Chapter 21. Air Systems: Variable-Air-Volume Systems	21.1
Chapter 22. Air Systems: VAV Systems—Fan Combination, System Pressure, and Smoke Control	22.1
Chapter 23. Air Systems: Minimum Ventilation and VAV System Controls	23.1
Chapter 24. Improving Indoor Air Quality	24.1
Chapter 25. Energy Management and Global Warming	25.1
Chapter 26. Air Conditioning Systems: System Classification, Selection, and Individual Systems	26.1

Chapter 27. Air Conditioning Systems: Evaporative Cooling Systems and Evaporative Coolers	27.1
Chapter 28. Air Conditioning Systems: Space Conditioning Systems	28.1
Chapter 29. Air Conditioning Systems: Packaged Systems and Desiccant-Based Systems	29.1
Chapter 30. Air Conditioning Systems: Central Systems and Clean-Room Systems	30.1
Chapter 31. Air Conditioning Systems: Thermal Storage Systems	31.1
Chapter 32. Commissioning and Maintenance	32.1
Appendix A. Nomenclature and Abbreviations	A.1
Appendix B. Psychrometric Chart, Tables of Properties, and I-P Units to SI Units Conversion	B.1

Index follows Appendix B

INDEX

- Abbreviations, A.9–A.10
- Absolute zero, 2.5
- Absorption chiller-heaters, 14.20–14.22
 - actual performance, 14.22
 - heating cycle, 14.20–14.22
- Absorption chillers, double-effect, direct-fired, 14.6–14.18
 - absorber and solution pumps, 14.6–14.7
 - air purge unit, 14.8–14.9
 - capacity control and part-load operation, 14.16–14.17
 - coefficient of performance, 14.14
 - condenser, 14.7–14.8
 - condensing temperature, 14.19–14.20
 - controls, 14.16–14.18
 - cooling water entering temperature, 14.19
 - cooling water temperature control, 14.17–14.18
 - corrosion control, 14.20
 - crystallization and controls, 14.17
 - difference between absorption and centrifugal chillers, 14.18–14.19
 - evaporating temperature, 14.19
 - evaporator and refrigerant pump, 14.6
 - flow of solution and refrigerant, 14.9–14.11
 - generators, 14.7–14.8
 - heat exchangers, 14.6–14.7
 - heat removed from absorber and condenser, 14.19
 - mass flow rate of refrigerant and solution, 14.11–14.12
 - monitoring and diagnostics, 14.18
 - operating characteristics and design considerations, 4.18–4.20
 - performance of, 14.11–14.16
 - rated conditions, 14.20
 - safety and interlocking controls, 14.18
 - series flow, parallel flow, and reverse parallel flow, 14.8–14.9
 - Standard 90.1–1999 minimum efficiency requirements, 14.20
 - system description, 14.6–14.8
 - thermal analysis, 14.12–14.14
 - throttling devices, 14.8
- Absorption heat pumps, 14.22–14.24
 - case study: series connected, 14.22–14.24
 - functions of, 14.22
- Absorption heat transformer, 14.24–14.26
 - coefficient of performance, 14.26
 - operating characteristics, 14.24–14.25
 - system description, 14.24–14.25
- Accuracy, 2.6
- Adiabatic process, 2.11
- Adiabatic saturation process, ideal, 2.11
- Air:
 - atmospheric, 2.1
 - dry air, 2.1–2.2
 - mass, 3.25
 - moist air, 2.1
 - primary, 20.4
 - process, 1.4–1.5
 - recirculating, 20.4
 - regenerative, 1.4–1.5
 - secondary, 20.4
 - transfer, 20.4
 - ventilation, 4.29
- Air cleaner, electronic, 15.69–15.70
- Air conditioning, 1.1–1.2,
 - industry, 1.15
 - project development, 1.16–1.17
- Air conditioning processes, 20.41–20.53
 - adiabatic mixing, 20.50–20.52
 - air washer, 20.46
 - bypass mixing, 20.52–20.53
 - cooling and dehumidifying, 20.47–20.50
 - heating element humidifier, 20.46
 - humidifying, 20.45–20.47
 - oversaturation, 20.46–20.47
 - reheating, recooling and mixing, 20.74–20.75
 - relative humidity of air leaving coil, 20.49–20.50
 - sensible heat ratio, 20.41–20.43
 - sensible heating and cooling, 20.44–20.45
 - space conditioning, 20.43–20.44
 - steam injection humidifier, 20.45–20.46

- Air conditioning systems, 1.2
 - air, cooling and heating systems designation, 26.2–26.3
 - central, 1.6
 - central hydronic, 1.6
 - classification, basic approach, 26.1–26.2
 - classification of, 1.3–1.10, 26.2–26.3
 - clean room, 1.5
 - comfort, 1.2–1.3
 - desiccant-based, 1.4
 - evaporative-cooling, 1.4
 - individual room, 1.4
 - packaged, 1.6
 - space, 1.5
 - space conditioning, 1.5
 - thermal storage, 1.5
 - unitary packaged, 1.6
- Air conditioning systems, individual, 26.8–26.9
 - advantages and disadvantages, 26.9
 - basics, 26.8–26.9
- Air conditioning systems, packaged terminal, 26.13–26.15
 - equipment used, 26.13–26.14
 - heating and cooling mode operation, 26.13–26.14
 - minimum efficiency requirements, ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1–1999, 26.14–26.15
 - system characteristics, 26.13, 26.15
- Air conditioning systems, room, 26.9–26.13
 - configuration, 26.10–26.11
 - controls, 26.12
 - cooling mode operation, 26.11
 - energy performance and energy use intensities, 26.11–26.12
 - equipment used in, 26.9–26.10
 - features, 26.12
 - system characteristics, 26.12–26.13
- Air conditioning systems, selection:
 - applications and building occupancies, 26.4–26.5
 - energy efficiency, 26.7
 - fire safety and smoke control, 26.7–26.8
 - indoor air quality, 26.5–26.6
 - initial cost, 26.8
 - maintenance, 26.8
 - requirements fulfilled, 26.4
 - selection levels, 26.3–26.4
 - sound problems, 26.6–26.7
 - space limitations, 26.8
 - system capacity, 26.5
 - zone thermal control, 26.6
- Air conditioning systems, space conditioning, 28.1–28.3
 - advantages and disadvantages, 28.2–28.3
 - applications, 28.1–28.2
 - induction systems, 28.3
- Air contaminants, indoor, 4.27–4.28, 15.61
- Air duct design, principles and considerations, 17.43–17.51
 - air leakage, 17.48–17.50
 - critical path, 17.48
 - design procedure, 17.51–17.52
 - design velocity, 17.45–17.46
 - duct layout, 17.52–17.53
 - duct system characteristics, 17.52
 - ductwork installation, 17.50
 - fire protection, 17.50–17.51
 - optimal air duct design, 17.43–17.45
 - sealing requirements of ASHRAE Standard 90.1–1999, 17.49–17.50
 - shapes and material of air ducts, 17.50
 - system balancing, 17.46–17.47
- Air expansion refrigeration cycle, 9.45–9.49
 - flow processes, 9.47–9.48
 - thermodynamic principle, 9.45–9.47
- Air filters, 15.64–15.68
 - classification of, 15.65
 - coarse, 15.65
 - filter installation, 24.7–24.8
 - filtration mechanism, 15.64–15.65
 - high-efficiency, 15.66–15.67
 - low-efficiency, 15.65–15.66
 - medium-efficiency, 15.66–15.67
 - service life, 24.7
 - ultrahigh-efficiency, HEPA and ULPA filters, 15.68
- Air filters, rating and assessments, 15.61–15.62
 - dust-holding capacity, 15.62
 - efficiency, 15.61
 - pressure drop, 15.61–15.62
 - service life, 15.62
- Air filters, test methods, 15.62–15.64
 - composite efficiency curves, 15.63–15.64
 - di-octylphthalate (DOP), 15.62–15.63
 - dust spot, 15.62
 - minimum efficiency reporting values (MERVs), 15.64–15.65
 - penetration, 15.63
 - removal efficiency by particle size, 15.63
 - selection, 15.71–15.72
 - test unit, 15.64
 - weight arrestance, 15.62
- Air filters to remove contaminants, 24.6–24.8
 - filter selection for IAQ, 24.6–24.7
 - remove indoor air contaminants, 24.6

- Air filtration and industrial air cleaning, 15.60–15.61
- Air flow, basics, 17.2–17.8
 - Bernoulli equation, 17.2
 - equation of continuity, 17.7–17.8
 - laminar flow and turbulent flow, 17.6–17.7
 - pressure, 17.3
 - stack effect, 17.5–17.6
 - static pressure, 17.3–17.4
 - steady flow energy equation, 17.2–17.3
 - total pressure, 17.5
 - velocity distribution, 17.3
 - velocity pressure, 17.4–17.5
- Air flow, characteristics, 17.8–17.10
 - air duct, types, 17.8
 - pressure characteristics, 17.8–17.10
 - static regain, 17.9
 - system pressure loss, 17.10
- Air-handling units, 1.8, 16.1–16.12
 - casing, 16.4
 - classification of, 16.2–16.4
 - coil face velocity, 16.8–16.9
 - coils, 16.5
 - component layout, 16.6–16.8
 - controls, 16.6
 - draw-through or blow-through unit, 16.2
 - exhaust section, 16.6
 - factory fabricated or field-built AHU, 16.3
 - fans, 16.4–16.5
 - filters, 16.5
 - functions of, 16.1–16.2
 - horizontal or vertical unit, 16.2
 - humidifiers, 16.5–16.6
 - mixing, 16.6–16.7
 - outdoor air intake, 16.6
 - outdoor air (makeup air) or mixing AHU, 16.2
 - selection, 16.9–16.12
 - single zone or multizone, 16.2–16.3
 - rooftop or indoor AHU, 16.4
- Air jets, 18.5–18.11
 - Archimedes number, 18.11
 - centerline velocities, 18.8–18.9
 - characteristic length, 18.8
 - confined, 18.8–18.10
 - confined, airflow pattern, 18.9–18.10
 - core zone, 18.5
 - entrainment ratio, 18.7
 - envelope, 18.5
 - free isothermal, 18.5–18.7
 - free nonisothermal, 18.10–18.11
 - main zone, 18.6
 - surface effect, 18.8
 - terminal zone, 18.6
- Air jets (*Cont.*)
 - throw, 18.7
 - transition zone, 18.6,
 - velocity profile, 18.6
- Air movements, 4.20–4.23
- Air systems, 1.6–1.8, 20.2–20.4
 - air conditioning rules, 20.63
 - air distribution system, 20.3
 - air economizer mode, 22.5
 - air-handling system, 20.2
 - classification, 20.39
 - constant volume systems, 20.40–20.41
 - cooling and heating mode, 22.4
 - mechanical ventilation system, 20.3
 - minimum outdoor air recirculating mode, 22.5
 - mixing-exhaust section, 22.8
 - occupied and unoccupied mode, 22.5
 - operating modes, 22.4–22.5
 - part-load operation, 22.4–22.5
 - purge-mode, 22.5
 - regenerative systems, 20.3–20.4
 - reheating, recooling, and mixing, 20.74–20.75
 - smoke control systems, 20.4
 - terminals, 20.4
 - ventilation systems, 20.3
 - warmup, colddown, and nighttime setback mode, 22.5
- Air temperature:
 - comfort air conditioning systems, 4.20–4.21
 - indoor, 4.20–4.23
 - processing air conditioning systems, 4.23
- Air washer, 1.11
- Amplifiers, 2.7
- Annual energy use, HVAC&R systems, 1.14
- Artificial intelligence, 5.45–5.53
- Artificial neural networks (ANN), 5.50–5.53
 - learning method, 5.52–5.53
 - neuron, 5.51
 - neuron activation transfer 5.51–5.52
 - net topology, 5.51
- ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1–1999,
 - building envelope trade-off option, 3.50
 - compliance for building envelope, 3.48–3.50
 - controls, 5.66–5.67
 - off-hour controls, 5.66–5.67
- Atmospheric dust, 15.61
- Atmospheric extinction coefficient, 3.26
- Automated computer-aided drafting (AutoCAD), 1.26

- Bernoulli equation, 17.2
- Boilers, hot water, 8.9–8.15
 - cast-iron sectional, 8.12
 - chimney or stack, 8.14
 - combustion efficiency, 8.13
 - condensing and noncondensing, 8.13
 - electric, 8.17
 - fire-tube, 8.10
 - flow processes, 8.10–8.12
 - forced-draft arrangements, 8.12
 - gas and oil burners, 8.13
 - heating capacity control, 8.14
 - minimum efficiency requirements, 8.13–8.14
 - safety control, 8.14–8.15
 - Scotch Marine packaged boiler, 8.10–8.12
 - selection of fuel, 8.9–8.10
 - types of, 8.10
- Boiling point, 2.4–2.5
- Building:
 - energy star, 25.10
 - green, 25.8–25.10
 - shell building, 3.48
 - speculative building, 3.48
- Building automation and control network (BAC-net), 5.41
- Building automation systems, 5.2
- Building envelope, 3.2
 - ceiling, 3.2
 - energy-efficient and cost-effective measures, 3.50–3.51
 - exterior floor, 3.2
 - exterior wall, 3.2
 - fenestration, 3.2
 - partition wall, 3.2
 - roof, 3.2
 - skylight, 3.2
 - slab on grade, 3.2
 - Standard 90.1–1999, 3.48–3.50
 - wall below grade, 3.2
 - window, 3.2
- Building material:
 - closed-cell, 3.16
 - open-cell, 3.13
- Building tightness, or building air leakage, 20.5–20.6
 - air change per hour at 50 Pa (ACH50), 20.6
 - effective leakage area, 20.5
 - exfiltration, 20.14
 - flow coefficient C_{flow} , in cfm/ft^2 , 20.6
 - infiltration, 20.14
 - volume flow rate of infiltration, 20.14
- Campus-type water systems, 7.53–7.58
 - building entrance, 7.56
 - control of variable-speed distribution pump, 7.56
 - distribution pipes, 7.58
 - multiple-source distributed building loop, 7.57–7.58
 - plant-distributed building loop, 7.56–7.57
 - plant-distribution building loop, 7.54–7.56
 - pressure gradient of distribution loop, 7.54
- Carbon adsorbers, activated, 15.70–15.71
 - reactivation, 15.71
- Cascade systems, 9.40–9.43
 - advantages and disadvantages, 9.40–9.41
 - performance, 9.42–9.43
- Central plant, 1.8–1.9
- Central systems, 30.2
 - air and water temperature differentials, 30.5–30.6
 - control at part load, 30.4
 - controls in water, heating, and refrigerating systems, 30.4
 - floor-by-floor systems vs. air systems serving many floors, 30.2–30.3
 - influence of inlet vanes on small centrifugal fans, 30.5–30.7
 - separate air system, 30.2–30.3
 - size of air system, 30.2
 - types of VAV central systems, 30.7
- Central systems, clean-room, 30.14–30.24
 - airflow, 30.14–30.16
 - case-study: integrated-circuit fabrication, 30.16–30.24
 - design considerations, 30.24
 - effect of filter pressure drop difference on system performance, 30.22–30.24
 - energy use of components, 30.17
 - indoor requirements, 30.16–30.17
 - operating characteristics, 30.18–30.19
 - part-load operation and controls, 30.19–30.20
 - pressurization, 30.16
 - summer mode operation, 30.19
 - system characteristics, 30.13
 - system description, 30.14–30.15, 30.17–30.18
 - system pressure, 30.21
 - temperature and relative humidities, 30.16
 - winter mode operation and controls, 30.20–30.21
- Central systems, dual-duct VAV, 30.10–30.11
 - system characteristics, 30.8
 - system description, 30.10–30.11

- Central systems, fan-powered VAV, 30.11–30.13
 - case-study: Taipei World Trade Center, 30.12–30.13
 - supply volume flow rate and coil load, 30.11
 - system characteristics, 30.13
 - system description, 30.11
- Central systems, single zone VAV, 30.7–30.9
 - supply volume flow rate and coil load, 30.7–30.8
 - system characteristics, 30.8
 - system description, 30.7
 - zone temperature control, 30.8
- Central systems, VAV cooling, VAV reheat, and perimeter-heating VAV, 30.9–30.10
 - supply volume flow rate and coil load, 30.9
 - system characteristics, 30.8
 - system description, 30.9
 - zone temperature control, 30.10
- Centrifugal chiller, 1.12
 - air purge, 13.24
 - auxiliary condenser, 13.9–13.11
 - capacity control, 13.19–13.21
 - capacity control by variable speed, 13.20
 - capacity control using inlet vanes, 13.20
 - chilled water leaving temperature control, 13.22
 - comparison between inlet vanes and variable speed, 13.21
 - condenser water temperature control, 13.23
 - controls, 13.22–13.24
 - difference between centrifugal compressors and fans, 13.19
 - double-bundle condenser, 13.9–13.10
 - evaporating and condensing temperatures at part-load, 13.26–13.27
 - faults detection and diagnostics, 13.24
 - functional controls and optimizing controls, 13.22
 - incorporating heat recovery, 13.9–13.13
 - operating characteristics, 13.24–13.35
 - operating modes, 13.9–13.11
 - part-load operation, 13.25–13.27
 - part-load operation characteristics, 13.25–13.26
 - performance rating conditions, 13.8–13.9
 - refrigerant flow, 13.7–13.8
 - required system head at part-load operation, 13.19–13.20
 - safety controls, 13.23–13.24
 - sequence of operations, 13.24–13.25
 - short-cycling protection, 13.23
 - surge protection, 13.24
- Centrifugal chiller (*Cont.*)
 - system balance at full load, 13.25
 - system characteristics, 13.12–13.13
 - system description, 13.9
 - temperature lift at part-load, 13.29–13.31
 - water-cooled, 13.7–13.9
- Centrifugal chiller, multiple-chiller plant, 13.33–13.36
 - chiller staging, 13.34
 - design considerations, 13.35–13.36
 - parallel and series piping, 13.33–13.34
 - Standard 90.1–1999 minimum efficiency requirements, 13.35
- Centrifugal compressor:
 - performance map, 13.15–13.18
 - surge of, 13.15–13.16
- Centrifugal compressor map:
 - at constant speed, 13.16–13.18
 - at variable speed, 13.17–13.18
- Centrifugal pumps, 7.30–7.34
 - cavitation, 7.33
 - net positive suction head (NPSH), 7.33
 - net static head, 7.32
 - performance curves, 7.32–7.33
 - pump efficiency, 7.32
 - pump power, 7.32
 - selection, 7.33–7.34
 - total head, 7.30–7.32
 - volume flow, 7.30
- Centrifugal refrigeration systems, 13.1–13.7
 - compressor, 13.3–13.4
 - free refrigeration, 13.31–13.33
 - free refrigeration, principle of operation, 13.31–13.32
 - free refrigeration capacity, 13.32–13.33
 - purge unit, 13.5–13.7
 - refrigerants, 13.2–13.3
 - system components, 13.4–13.5
- Chilled-water storage systems, stratified, 31.18–31.23
 - basics, 31.18–31.19
 - case-study, 31.23–28
 - charging and discharging, 31.18, 31.26–31.27
 - charging and discharging temperature, 31.22–31.23
 - chilled water storage system, 31.23–31.25
 - concentric double-octagon diffusers, 31.24–31.26
 - diffusers, 31.20–31.22
 - figure of merit, 31.19
 - inlet Reynolds number, 31.21–31.22
 - part-load operation, 31.27–31.28

- Chilled-water storage systems, stratified (*Cont.*)
 - self-balancing, 31.22
 - storage tanks, 31.19
 - stratified tanks, 31.19–31.20
 - system characteristics, 31.10
 - system description, 31.18
 - system performance, 31.28
 - thermocline and temperature gradient, 31.20–31.21
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), 1.12
- Clean room, 4.31
- Clean space, 4.31
- Clearness number of sky, 3.26
- Clothing:
 - efficiency, 4.6
 - insulation, 4.7
- CLTD/SCL/CLF method of cooling load calculation, 6.26–6.32
 - exterior walls and roofs, 6.26–6.28
 - fenestration, 6.28
 - infiltration, 6.31
 - internal loads, 6.29–6.31
 - night shutdown mode, 6.32
 - wall exposed to unconditioned space, 6.28–6.29
- Codes and standards, 1.23–1.25
- Cogeneration, 12.25–12.26
 - using a gas turbine, 12.28–12.29
- Coil accessories, 15.56–15.57
 - air stratification, 15.58–15.59
 - air vents, 15.56
 - coil cleanliness, 15.57
 - coil freeze protection, 15.58–15.60
 - condensate collection and drain system, 15.57–15.58
 - condensate drain line, 15.58
 - condensate trap, 15.58
 - drain pan, 15.58
- Coil characteristics, 15.32–15.39
 - coil construction parameters, 10.3–10.4
 - contact conductance, 15.37–15.39
 - direct-expansion (DX), 15.33
 - fins, 15.33–15.37
 - interference, 15.38
 - steam heating, 15.33
 - types of, 15.33–15.34
 - water circuits, 15.38–15.39
 - water cooling, 15.33
 - water heating, 15.33
- Coils, DX (wet coils), 10.2–10.10
 - (*See also* DX coils)
- Coils, sensible cooling and heating (dry coils), 15.39–15.48
 - Chilton-Colburn j-factor, 15.41
- Coils, sensible cooling and heating (dry coils) (*Cont.*)
 - effectiveness ε , 15.42
 - fin efficiency η_f , 15.41–15.42
 - fin surface efficiency η_s , 15.41
 - fluid velocity and pressure drop, 15.44
 - heat transfer in sensible cooling process, 15.39–15.41
 - heating coils, 15.44
 - JP parameter, 15.41
 - number of transfer units (NTU), 15.43
 - part-load operation, 15.44
 - surface heat transfer coefficients, 15.41–15.42
- Coils, water cooling (dry-wet coils), 15.48–15.52
 - dry-part, 15.50
 - dry-wet boundary, 15.48–15.49
 - part-load operation, 15.50–15.51
 - selection, 15.51–15.52
 - wet-part, 15.50
- Cold air distribution, 18.28–18.30
 - case-study, Florida Elementary School, 18.29
 - characteristics, 18.29
 - vs. conventional air distribution, 18.28
 - with fan-powered VAV boxes, 18.30
 - high induction nozzle diffusers, 18.28–18.29
 - performance of ceiling and slot diffusers, 18.29–18.30
 - surface condensation, 18.30
- Commissioning, 32.1
 - cost of HVAC&R commissioning, 32.5
 - necessity of HVAC&R commissioning, 32.1–32.2
 - scope of, 32.2–32.3
 - team of HVAC&R commissioning, 32.4
 - when to perform, 32.4–32.5
- Compound systems with flash cooler:
 - coefficient of performance, 9.33, 9.38
 - coil core surface area F_s , 15.40
 - enthalpy of vapor mixture, 9.32–9.33
 - flow processes, 9.31
 - fraction of evaporated refrigerant in flash cooler, 9.31–9.32, 9.35–9.37
 - three-stage, 9.35–9.38
 - two-stage, 9.31–9.33
- Compound system with vertical intercooler, two-stage, 9.38–9.40
 - comparison between flash coolers and intercoolers, 9.40
- Compressibility factor, 2.2–2.3
- Compressors, reciprocating, 11.5

- Computational fluid dynamics (CFD),
 - 18.51–18.54
 - conducting CFD experiments, 18.54
 - numerical methods, 18.52–18.53
 - Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes equations, 18.52
 - velocity vectors of the airflow in a duct section, 18.53
- Computer-aided design, 1.25–1.26
- Computer-aided design and drafting (CADD), 1.25–1.26
- Computer-aided design and interface, 17.73
- Computer-aided drafting, 1.26
- Computer-aided duct design and drafting, 17.72–17.73
- Computer-aided duct drafting, 17.72
- Computer-aided running processes of duct system, 19.73
- Computer-aided schedules and layering, 17.72–17.73
- Computer-aided piping design and drafting, 7.58–7.60
 - computer-aided design capabilities, 7.59–7.60
 - computer-aided drafting capabilities, 7.58–7.59
 - input data and reports, 7.60
 - pressure losses and network technique, 7.59
 - pump and system operations, 7.59
 - system and pipe size, 7.59
- Condensation:
 - in buildings, 3.17–3.18
 - concealed condensation in building envelopes, 3.18
 - visible surface, 3.17–3.18
- Condensation process, 10.20–10.21
 - heat rejection factor, 10.21–10.22
 - total heat rejection, 10.21–10.22
- Condensers, 10.20–10.36
 - automatic brush cleaning for, 13.13–13.15
 - effect of brush cleaning system, 13.14–13.15
 - principle and operation, 13.13–13.14
 - type of, 10.22
- Condensers, air-cooled, 10.26–10.30
 - clearance, 10.29
 - condenser temperature difference, 10.28–10.29
 - condensing temperature, 10.29,
 - construction, 10.26–10.28
 - cooling air temperature rise, 10.28
 - dirt clogging, 10.29
 - heat transfer process, 10.26–10.28
 - low ambient control, 10.29–10.30
- Condensers, air-cooled (*Cont.*)
 - oil effect, 10.29
 - selections, 10.30
 - subcooling, 10.29
 - volume flow, 10.28
 - warm air circulation, 10.29
- Condensers, evaporative, 10.30–10.33
 - condensation process, 10.30
 - cooling air, 10.32
 - heat transfer, 10.30–10.32
 - low ambient air control, 10.33
 - selection and installations, 10.33
 - site location, 10.32–10.33
 - water spraying, 10.32
- Condensers, water-cooled, 10.22–10.26
 - capacity, 10.26
 - double-tube condenser, 10.22–10.23
 - effect of oil, 10.25
 - heat transfer, 10.24–10.25
 - part-load operation, 10.26
 - performance, 10.25–10.26
 - shell-and-tube condensers, 10.22–10.25
 - subcooling, 10.25
 - types of, 10.22
- Conduit induction system, 1.11
- Constant-volume multizone system with reheat, 20.74–20.78
 - control systems, 20.75–20.76
 - operating parameters and calculation, 20.76–20.78
 - reheating, recooling and mixing, 20.74–20.75
 - system characteristics, 20.78
- Constant-volume single-zone systems, cooling
 - mode operation, 20.53–20.59
 - air conditioning cycle, cooling mode operation, 20.53–20.54
 - cooling mode operation in summer, 20.53–20.56
 - cooling mode operation in winter with space humidity control, 20.55–57
 - cooling mode operation in winter without space humidity control, 20.55–57
 - outdoor ventilation air and exhaust fans, 20.58–20.59
 - part-load operation and controls, 20.58
 - two-position or cycling control, 20.58
 - water flow rate modulation, 20.58
- Constant-volume single-zone systems, heating
 - mode operation, 20.69–20.74
 - dual-thermostat, year-round zone temperature control, 20.73–20.74
 - heating mode with space humidity control, 20.71–20.73

- Constant-volume single-zone systems, heating
 - mode operation (*Cont.*)
 - heating mode without space humidity control, 20.69–20.70
 - part-load operation, 20.73
- Constant-volume systems, 20.40–20.41
 - energy per unit volume flow, 20.41
 - system characteristics, 20.40–20.41
- Control loop, 5.5
 - closed, 5.5
 - open, 5.5
- Control medium, 5.11
- Control methods, 5.7–5.9
 - comparison of, 5.8–5.9
 - direct-digital-control (DDC), 5.7
 - electric or electronic control, 5.7–5.8
 - pneumatic control, 5.7
- Control modes, 5.9–5.16
 - compensation control or reset, 5.15
 - differential, 5.9
 - floating control, 5.11
 - modulation control, 5.10
 - offset or deviation, 5.13
 - proportional band, 5.12
 - proportional control, 5.11–5.13
 - proportional-integral-derivative (PID) control, 5.14–5.15
 - proportional plus integral (PI) control, 5.13–5.14
 - step-control, 5.10–5.11
 - throttling range, 5.12
 - two-position, 5.9–5.10
- Control systems, 5.2
 - direct digital control (DDC), 1.9
 - dual-thermostat year-round zone temperature control, 20.73–20.74
- Control valves, 5.26–5.31,
 - actuators, 5.26–5.27
 - equal-percentage, 5.28
 - flow coefficient, 5.31
 - linear, 5.28
 - quick-opening, 5.29
 - rangeability, 5.29
 - three-way, 5.27
 - two-way, 5.27
- Controlled device, 5.5
- Controlled variable, 5.2
- Controllers, 5.21–5.26
 - direct-acting and reverse-acting, 5.21–5.22
 - direct digital, 5.23–5.26
 - electric and electronic, 5.23
 - electric erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM), 5.24
- Controllers (*Cont.*)
 - flash erasable programmable read-only memory (flash EPROM), 5.25
 - normally closed or normally open, 5.22
 - pneumatic, 5.22–5.23
 - random-access memory (RAM), 5.24
 - read-only memory (ROM), 5.23
 - system, 5.23–5.26, 5.38–5.39
 - unit, 5.23–5.26, 5.39
- Controls:
 - alarming, 5.60
 - discriminator, 5.60
 - functional, 5.58–5.61
 - generic, 5.59–5.60
 - graphical displays, 5.59
 - scheduling, 5.59–5.60
 - specific, 5.60–5.61
 - trending, 5.59
- Cooling coil load, 6.32–6.34
 - duct heat gain, 6.33
 - fan power, 6.33
 - temperature of plenum air, 6.34
 - ventilation load, 6.34
- Cooling coil load, components, 6.7–6.8
- Cooling load:
 - components, 6.6–6.7
 - external, 6.7
 - internal, 6.7
- Cooling load calculations:
 - historical development, 6.11–6.12
 - heat balance, 6.12–6.14
 - transfer function, 6.14–6.16
- Cooling media, 9.3
- Cooling towers, 10.34–10.36
 - approach, 10.36, 10.41
 - blowdown, 10.36
 - construction materials, 10.43
 - counterflow forced draft, 10.35–10.36
 - counterflow induced draft, 10.34–10.35
 - crossflow induced draft, 10.34–10.35
 - factors affecting performance, 10.40
 - fill configuration, 10.42–10.43
 - heat and mass transfer process, 10.37–10.39
 - makeup, 10.36
 - optimum control, 10.43–10.44
 - outdoor wet-bulb temperature, 10.41
 - part-load operation, 10.43
 - performance, 10.40–10.43
 - range, 10.36, 10.40
 - thermal analysis, 10.36–10.39
 - tower capacity, size, 10.37–10.39
 - tower coefficient (NTU), 10.36–10.39, 10.41
 - water-air ratio, 10.41

- Cooling towers (*Cont.*)
 - water circulating rate, 10.40
 - water distribution, 10.43
- Cooling towers, operating considerations, 10.46–10.48
 - blowdown, 10.47
 - fogging, 10.46–10.47
 - freeze protection, 10.46
 - interference, 10.46
 - Legionnaires' disease, 10.47
 - maintenance, 10.47–10.48
 - recirculation, 10.46
- Coordination, 1.19
- Copenhagen Amendments and Vienna Meeting, 9.10–9.11
- Corrosion, 7.25

- Daily range, mean, 4.39
- Dalton's law, 2.3–2.4
- Dampers, 5.32–5.38
 - actuators, 5.33
 - butterfly, 5.32
 - characteristic ratio, 5.35–5.37
 - gate, 5.32
 - opposed-blade, 5.33, 5.35–5.37
 - parallel-blade, 5.33, 5.35–5.37
 - sizing, 5.37–5.38
 - split, 5.32–33
- DDC programming, 5.53–5.55
 - evolution, 5.53
 - graphical, 5.53–5.54
 - for mechanical cooling control, 5.55
 - templates, 5.54
- DDC tuning controllers, 5.55–5.56
 - adaptive control, 5.56
 - PI controllers, 5.55
 - self-tuning, 5.55
- Degree days:
 - cooling with a base temperature of 50 °F, 4.39
 - heating with a base temperature of 65 °F, 4.39
 - number of, 4.39
- Degree of saturation, 2.8
- Demand-controlled ventilation (DCV), CO₂-based, 23.5–23.12
 - application of, 23.11–23.12
 - ASHRAE Standard 62–1999, 23.7
 - base ventilation, 23.9–23.10
 - CO₂-based DCV system, 23.10–23.11
 - CO₂ sensor or mixed-gases sensor, 23.7
 - location of CO₂ sensor, 23.7–23.8
 - minimum outdoor air recirculation mode, 23.6
- Demand-controlled ventilation (DCV), CO₂-based (*Cont.*)
 - purge mode, 23.10
 - substantial lag time in space CO₂ concentration dilution process, 23.8–23.8
 - vs. time-based constant-volume control, 23.5–23.6
- Depletion of the ozone layer, 1.15
- Desiccant-based air conditioning systems, 29.22–29.27
 - applications, 29.34–29.35
 - conditions to apply, 29.34–29.35
 - desiccant dehumidification and sensible cooling, 29.22–29.24
 - desiccants, 29.24–29.26
 - lithium chloride, 29.26
 - molecular sieves, 29.26–29.27
 - rotary desiccant dehumidifiers, 29.27
 - silica gel, 29.26
 - system characteristics, 29.21
- Desiccant-based air conditioning systems, for operating rooms, 29.32–29.34
 - indoor environment, 29.32–29.33
 - system description, 29.33–29.34
- Desiccant-based air conditioning systems, for retail store, 29.31–32
 - operating characteristics, 29.31–29.32
 - performance, 29.32
 - system description, 29.31–29.32
- Desiccant-based air conditioning systems, for supermarket, 29.27–29.31
 - air conditioning cycle, 29.30–29.31
 - gas heater, 29.30
 - heat-pipe heat exchanger, 29.29–29.30
 - indirect evaporative cooler, 29.30
 - loads in supermarkets, 29.27
 - operating parameters in rotary desiccant dehumidifier, 29.29
 - part-load operation and controls, 29.31
 - refrigeration, 29.30,
 - space conditioning line, 29.28–29.29
 - system description, 29.25, 29.28
 - of the control systems, 1.20–1.21
- Design
 - documents, 1.21–1.22
- Design-bid, 1.17
- Design-build, 1.17
- Design intent, 32.1
- Desorption isotherm, 3.11
- Diagram:
 - pressure-enthalpy, 9.17–9.18
 - temperature-entropy, 9.18–9.19
- Direct expansion (DX) coil, 1.4

- Discharge air temperature controls, 23.18–23.23
 - basics, 23.18
 - discharge air temperature reset, 23.22–23.23
 - operation of air economizer, 23.21–23.22
 - outdoor air intake, 23.21–23.22
 - system description, 23.19–23.21
- Distribution of systems usage, 1.10
- Diversity factor, 1.20
- Drawings, 1.22
 - air duct diagram, 1.22
 - control diagrams, 1.22
 - detail, 1.22
 - equipment schedule, 1.22
 - floor plans, 1.22
 - legends, 1.22
 - piping diagram, 1.22
 - sections and elevations, 1.22
- Duct cleaning, 17.74–17.75
- Duct construction, 17.12–17.18
 - duct hanger spacing, 17.17
 - fiberglass ducts, 17.18
 - flame speed and smoke developed, 17.13
 - flat oval ducts, 17.17–17.18
 - flexible ducts, 17.18
 - material, 17.12–17.13
 - maximum pressure difference, 17.12
 - rectangular ducts, 17.13
 - rectangular metal duct construction, 17.15
 - round ducts, 17.17
 - thickness of galvanized sheets, 17.14, 17.17
 - transverse joint reinforcement, 17.16
- Duct friction losses, 17.22–17.31
 - absolute and relative roughness, 17.22–17.24
 - circular equivalents, 17.27–17.31
 - Colebrook formula, 17.24
 - Darcey-Weisbach equation, 17.22
 - duct friction chart, 17.24–17.26 17.25–17.26
 - duct roughness, 17.25
 - friction factor, 17.22–17.24
 - Moody diagram, 17.22–17.23
 - roughness and temperature corrections, 17.25
 - Rouse limit, 17.24
 - Swamee and Jain formula, 17.24
- Duct insulation, 17.19–17.22
 - duct insulation by ASHRAE Standard 90.1–1999, 17.19–17.21
 - temperature rise and drop, 17.19
 - temperature rise curves, 17.21–17.22
- Duct liner, 17.74
- Duct sizing methods, 17.53–17.56
 - constant velocity method, 19.53–19.54
 - equal friction method, 17.53
- Duct sizing methods (*Cont.*)
 - static regain method, 17.54–17.55
 - T-method, 17.55–17.56
- Duct static pressure and fan controls, 23.23–23.26
 - comparison between adjustable-frequency drives and inlet vanes, 23.24–23.26
 - duct static pressure control, 23.23–23.24
 - sensor's location, 23.24
 - set point, 23.24
- Duct systems with certain pressure losses in
 - branch takeoffs, 17.56–17.66
 - condensing two duct sections, 17.59–17.60
 - cost optimization, 17.56–17.59
 - design characteristics, 17.56
 - local loss coefficients for diverging tees and wyes, 17.60–17.62
 - return or exhaust duct systems, 17.63
- Duct systems with negligible pressure loss at
 - branch ducts, 17.66–17.72
 - local loss coefficients, 17.68–17.69
 - pressure characteristics of airflow in supply ducts, 17.66–17.68
 - rectangular supply duct with transversal slots, 17.67
 - return or exhaust duct systems, 17.71–17.72
 - supply duct systems, 17.66
- DX coils, wet coils, 10.2–10.10
 - air-side pressure drop, 10.8
 - construction and installation, 10.3–10.4
 - DX coil effectiveness, 10.6–10.7
 - face velocity, 10.7–10.8
 - part-load operation, 10.8–10.10
 - selection of DX coils, 10.10
 - simultaneous heat and mass transfer, 10.5–10.6
 - superheated region, 10.5
 - two-phase region, 10.4–10.5
 - two-region model, 10.4–10.5
- Dynamic losses, 17.31–17.38
 - converging and diverging tees and wyes, 17.34–17.37
 - elbows, 17.31–17.34
 - entrances, exits, enlargements, and contractions, 17.38
- Earth-sun distance, 3.25
- Economizer cycle, economizers, and economizer control, 21.8–21.16
 - air economizers, 21.8
 - ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 90.1–1999 economizer control specifications, 21.14–21.16

- Economizer cycle, economizers, and economizer control (*Cont.*)
 - comparison of air and water economizers, 21.14
 - comparison of enthalpy-based and temperature-based, 21.10–21.12
 - differential enthalpy, electronic enthalpy, and fixed enthalpy, 21.8–21.9
 - enthalpy (-based) economizer control, 21.8–21.9
 - fixed dry-bulb and differential dry bulb, 21.9–21.10
 - sequence of operations of a differential dry-bulb, 21.10
 - sequence of operations of a differential enthalpy, 21.9
 - water economizer, 21.8,
 - water economizer control, 21.12–21.14
- Effective temperature, 4.14
- Electric heating fundamentals, 8.15–8.16
 - electric duct heaters, 8.17
 - electric furnaces and electric heaters, 8.16–8.17
- Electricity deregulation, 25.14–25.15
 - California approach, 25.15
 - case-study: automatic control of RTP, 25.16–25.17
 - prior to deregulation, 25.14
 - real-time pricing (RTP), 25.15–25.16
- Energy conservation measures, 25.10–25.11
 - case-study-for an office, 25.12
- Energy cost budget method, ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1–1999, 25.28
- Energy efficiency, 1.13–1.15, 25.1–25.2, 25.5–25.10
 - during design, construction, commissioning, and operation, 25.2
 - energy audits, 25.6
 - energy retrofits, 25.6–25.7
 - energy service companies (ESCOs), 25.7
 - federal mandates, 25.5
 - performance contracting, 25.7–25.8
 - reduction of unit energy rate, 25.2–25.3
- Energy management and control systems (EMCS), 5.3
- Energy management systems, 5.3
- Energy use (energy consumption), 1.13–1.15, 25.1–25.2
 - between HVAC&R system characteristics, 25.12–25.13
 - building energy consumption and thermal storage systems, 31.2
 - fan, motor, and drive combined efficiency, 25.13–25.14
 - Energy use (energy consumption) (*Cont.*)
 - heating-cooling equipment, 25.13
- Energy use, index, 9.55–9.55
 - energy efficiency ratio (EER), 9.55
 - energy use intensities, 25.5–25.6
 - heating season performance factor (HSPF), 9.55
 - integrated part-load value (IPLV), 9.56
 - kW/ton, 9.55–9.56
 - seasonal energy efficiency ratio (SEER), 9.56
- Engineering responsibilities, 1.18–1.19
- Engineer's quality control, 1.20
- Environment:
 - cleanest, 1.13
 - most precise, 1.13
 - quietest, 1.13
- Environmental problems, 1.15
- Equation of state:
 - of an ideal gas, 2.2
 - of a real gas, 2.2
- Evaporative coolers, add-on, 27.18–27.24
 - indirect-direct cooler to a DX packaged system, 27.18–27.20
 - tower and coil combination, 27.22–27.23
 - tower coil and rotary wheel combination, 27.20–27.22
- Evaporative cooling, 27.1
 - air washers, 27.4
 - direct, 27.2
 - direct evaporative coolers, 27.3–27.4
 - evaporative pads, 27.4
 - operating characteristics, 27.6
 - rigid media, 27.4
 - rotary wheel, 27.4–27.6
 - saturation efficiency, 27.2–27.4
- Evaporative cooling, indirect, 27.6–27.13
 - effectiveness, 27.10–27.11
 - heat transfer process, 27.7–27.10
 - operating characteristics, 27.11–27.12
 - part-load operation and control, 27.12–27.13
 - process, 27.6
- Evaporative cooling, indirect-direct two-stage systems, 27.13–27.18
 - case study: Nevada's College, 27.16–27.18
 - energy efficiency ratio and energy use intensities, 27.16
 - indirect-direct two-stage evaporative cooler, 27.13–27.15
 - system characteristics, 27.17–27.18
 - using outdoor air as cooled and wet air, 27.15
 - using return air as wet air and outdoor-return air mixture as cooled air, 27.15–27.16

- Evaporative cooling systems, 27.1–27.2
 - beware of dampness, sump maintenance, and water leakage, 27.24
 - design considerations, 27.24–27.26
 - scope of applications, 27.24
 - selection of summer outdoor design conditions, 27.24–27.26
- Evaporative heat loss, 4.7–4.9
 - diffusion, 4.8–4.9
 - maximum, 4.7–4.8
 - due to regulatory sweating, 4.7–4.8
 - respiration losses, 4.7
 - from skin surface, 4.7
- Evaporators, 10.2–10.20
 - air-cooler, 10.2
 - circulating rate, 10.20
 - counterflow or parallel flow, 10.20
 - direct-expansion liquid cooler, 10.18
 - down-feed or up-feed, 10.20
 - DX coil (wet coils) 10.2–10.10
 - flooded liquid cooler, 10.12–10.20
 - liquid cooler, 10.2
 - liquid overfeed cooler, 10.18–10.20
 - mechanical pump or gas pump, 10.20
- Energy, 9.19
- Expansion tank:
 - closed, 7.21
 - diaphragm, 7.21–7.23
 - fill pressure, 7.21
 - open, 7.20–7.21
 - water logging, 7.24–7.25
- Factors affecting control processes, 5.56–5.58
 - climate change, 5.56–5.57
 - disturbance, 5.57
 - intermittent operation, 5.57
 - load, 5.56
 - performance of control processes, 5.57–5.58
 - system capacity, 5.57
 - thermal capacitance, 5.58
 - turndown ratio, 5.57
- Fan capacity modulation, 15.20–15.24
 - ac inverter, 15.20–15.21
 - adjustable pitch, 15.24
 - blade pitch, 15.24
 - controllable pitch, 15.24
 - fan speed with adjustable frequency drives, 15.20–15.21
 - inlet cone, 15.23–15.24
 - inlet-vanes, 15.21–15.23
 - pulse-width-modulated inverter, 15.21
 - variable-speed drives (VSDs), 15.20–15.21
- Fan coil, 1.5
- Fan coil systems, 28.3–28.5
 - operating characteristics, 28.3–28.5
 - system description, 28.3
- Fan coil systems, four-pipe, 28.9–28.15
 - chilled water supplied to coils, 28.11–28.12
 - dedicated ventilation system, 28.10–28.11
 - exhaust air to balance outdoor ventilation air, 28.12
 - general description, 28.9–28.10
 - operating parameters, 28.14–28.19
 - part-load operation, 28.13
 - space recirculation systems, 28.11
 - system characteristics, 28.14–28.15
 - zone temperature control and sequence of operations, 28.13–28.14
- Fan coil systems, two-pipe, 28.20–28.24
 - applications, 28.24
 - changeover two-pipe systems, 28.23–28.24
 - nonchangeover two-pipe systems, 28.20–28.23
 - system characteristics, 28.15
- Fan coil units, 28.5–28.9
 - coils, 28.7
 - cooling and dehumidifying, 28.8–28.9
 - fan, 28.6–28.7
 - filters, 28.7
 - sound power level, 28.9
 - volume flow rate, 28.7–28.8
- Fan combinations, 22.4
 - operating modes, 22.4–22.5
- Fan combinations, supply and exhaust fans, 22.8–22.14
 - air-economizer mode, 22.13
 - operating characteristics, 22.9–22.10
 - pressure variation at the mixing box, 22.13–22.14
 - recirculating mode and design volume flow rate, 22.9–22.12
 - recirculating mode, 50% design flow rate, 22.12–22.13
 - system characteristics, 22.8–22.9
 - warmup and cold-down mode, 22.13
- Fan combinations, supply and relief fans, 22.14–22.18
 - air economizer mode and design volume flow rate, 22.14–22.16
 - air economizer mode, 50% design flow, 22.17
 - design considerations and controls, 22.17–22.18
 - recirculating mode, 22.14–22.15
 - warmup and cool-down mode, 22.17
- Fan combinations, supply and return fans, 22.18–22.21
 - air economizer mode, 22.20–22.21

- Fan combinations, supply and return fans
(*Cont.*)
 - comparison of three fan combination systems, 22.21–22.22
 - controls, 22.21
 - recirculating mode, 22.18–22.20
- Fan construction and arrangements, 15.25–15.29
 - drive arrangements and direction of discharge, 15.26–15.28
 - high-temperature fans, 15.27
 - safety devices, 15.28–15.29
 - sizes and class standards, 15.25–15.26
 - spark-resistant construction, 15.28
 - width and inlets, 15.26–15.27
- Fan-duct systems, 20.14–20.17
 - fan laws, Buckingham π method, 20.15–20.17
 - inlet system effect, 20.18–20.19
 - inlet system effect loss, 20.19
 - inlet system effect loss coefficient, 20.19–20.20
 - outlet system effect, 20.20–20.22
 - outlet system effect loss coefficient, 20.22–20.23
 - selecting fans considering system effect losses, 20.23–20.24
 - system effect, mechanism, 20.17,
 - system operating point, 20.15
- Fan-duct systems, combination, 20.24–20.31
 - connected in series, 20.25–20.26
 - fan combined in parallel and connected in series with a duct system, 20.26–20.27
 - two parallel fan-duct systems with another duct system, 20.28–20.30
- Fan-duct systems, modulation, 20.31–20.38
 - blade pitch variation of axial fan, 20.35–20.36
 - modulation curve, 20.31–20.32
 - using dampers, 20.33
 - using inlet cone, 20.34–20.35
 - using inlet vanes, 20.34
 - varying fan speed, 20.35–20.36
- Fan energy use, criteria of Standard 90.1–1999, 17.10–17.12
 - for constant volume systems, 17.10–17.11
 - for VAV systems, 17.11–17.12
- Fan-powered VAV box, 1.8
- Fan room, 16.24–16.28
 - isolated, 16.24–16.25
 - layout considerations, 16.25–16.28
 - open, 16.24
 - types of, 16.24–16.25
- Fan selection, 15.29–15.32
 - case-study, 15.32
- Fan selection (*Cont.*)
 - comparison between various type of fans, 15.31–15.32
 - estimated fan sound power level, 15.30–15.31
- Fans, fundamentals, 15.2–15.7
 - air temperature increase through fan, 15.5
 - blower, 15.2
 - compression ratio, 15.2
 - functions, 15.2
 - influence of elevation and temperature, 15.6–15.7
 - performance curves, 15.5–15.6
 - power and efficiency, 15.4–15.5
 - pressure, 15.4
 - types of, 15.2–15.3
 - volume flow rate or capacity, 15.4
- Fan stall, 15.24–15.25
- Fan surge, 15.24
- Fans, axial, 15.14–15.20
 - hub ratio, 15.14–15.15
 - number of blades, 15.20
 - performance curves, 15.17–15.19
 - power-volume flow curves, 15.18–15.19
 - pressure-volume curves, 15.17
 - propeller, 15.15
 - reverse operation, 15.20
 - static pressure developed, 15.17
 - tip clearance, 15.20
 - total efficiency-volume flow curves, 15.18–15.19
 - tube-axial, 15.15–15.16
 - typical vane-axial fan, 15.19–15.20
 - types of, 15.14–15.16
 - vane-axial, 15.15–15.16
 - velocity triangles, 15.16–15.17
- Fans, centrifugal, 15.7–15.4
 - backward-curved, 15.8–15.10
 - blades, 15.7
 - blast area, 15.8
 - energy losses, 15.9
 - forward-curved, 15.11–15.12
 - impeller (fan wheel), 15.7–15.8
 - power-volume flow curves, 15.10–15.11
 - pressure-volume curves, 15.9
 - radial-bladed, 15.10–15.12
 - roof ventilators, 15.14
 - total efficiency-volume flow curves, 15.10
 - total pressure increase at fan impeller, 15.7–15.8
 - tubular or in-line, 15.12–15.13
 - unhoused plug/plenum, 15.12–15.14
 - velocity triangles, 15.8
- Fans, crossflow, 15.3–15.4

- Fault detection and diagnostics, 5.61–5.65
 - ANN models, 3.64
 - ARX models, 5.63–5.64
 - comparison of ARX and ANN models, 5.65
 - expert systems rule-based, 5.62–5.63
 - system and component models, 5.64
- Fenestration, 3.29–3.31
- Fiberglass in HVAC&R systems, 19.17–19.18
 - problems, 19.17–19.18
 - recommendations, 19.18
- Field experience, 1.21
- Finite difference method, 6.34–6.39
 - cooling loads, 6.39
 - interior nodes, 6.36–6.37
 - simplify assumptions, 6.36
 - space air temperature, 6.38–6.39
 - surface nodes, 6.37–6.38
- Flooded liquid cooler, 10.12–10.20
 - construction, 10.12–10.14
 - cooling capacity, 10.17
 - evaporating temperature, 10.16
 - fouling factor, 10.14–10.15
 - heat transfer, 10.14
 - oil effect, 10.17
 - part-load operation, 10.17–10.18
 - performance, 10.16–10.17
 - pool boiling and force convection model, 10.15–10.16
 - temperature difference $T_{ee} - T_{el}$, 10.16–10.17
- Flow resistance, 17.38–17.43
 - connected in parallel, 17.41–17.42
 - connected in series, 17.40–17.41
 - of duct system, 17.42–17.44
 - of Y-connection, 17.42–17.43
- Flow sensors, 5.19–5.20
- Fouling factor, 10.14–10.15
- Fuzzy logic, 5.45–5.47
 - fuzzy logic controller, 5.47
 - fuzzy sets, 5.45
 - membership function, 5.45
 - production rules, 5.45–5.47
- Gas cooling, 12.25–12.29
 - engine jacket heat recovery, 12.28
 - exhaust gas heat recovery, 12.27–12.28
 - gas-engine chiller, 12.25–12.27
 - gas engines, 12.27
- Gaseous contaminants adsorbers and chemisorbers, 24.8–24.12
 - activated carbon adsorbers, 24.9
 - chemisorption, 24.11
 - chemisorption performance, 24.11
- Gaseous contaminants adsorbers and chemisorbers (*Cont.*)
 - granular activated carbon (GAC) applications, 24.10–24.11
 - granular activated carbon (GAC) performance, 24.9–24.10
 - indoor gaseous contaminants, 24.8–24.9
- Gibbs-Dalton law, 2.4
- Global radiation, 3.27–3.28
- Global warming, 1.15, 25.3–25.5
 - CO₂ release, 25.4
 - effect, 1.15
 - Kyoto Protocol, 25.3
 - mitigating measures, 25.4–25.5
 - refrigerant emissions, 25.4–25.5
 - total equivalent warming impact, 25.3–25.4
- Goal to provide an HVAC&R system, 1.17
- Green buildings, 25.8–25.10
 - basics, 25.8–25.9
 - case-studies, 25.9–25.10
 - green building assessment (GBA), 25.9
- Greenhouse effect, 1.15
- Heat:
 - convective, 6.2
 - latent, 2.10
 - radiative, 6.2
 - sensible, 2.10
 - stored, 6.2
- Heat capacity, 3.8
- Heat of sorption, 3.12
- Heat pipe heat exchangers, 12.23–12.24
- Heat pump, 12.1–12.3
 - classification of, 12.3
 - cycle, 12.2–12.3
- Heat pump systems, air-source, 12.5–12.13
 - capacity and selection, 12.13
 - compressor, 12.6–12.7
 - controls, 12.13
 - cooling mode, 12.9
 - cycling loss and degradation factor, 12.11
 - defrosting, 12.12–12.13
 - heating mode, 12.9
 - indoor coil, 12.7–12.8
 - outdoor coil, 12.8
 - reversing valve, 12.7–12.8
 - Standard 90.1–1999 minimum efficiency requirements, 12.12
 - suction line accumulator, 12.8–12.9
 - system performance, 12.9–12.11
- Heat pump systems, ground-coupled and surface water, 12.17–12.19
- Heat pump systems, groundwater, 12.13–12.17

- Heat pump systems, groundwater (*Cont.*)
 - groundwater systems, 12.14
 - for hospital, 12.14–12.15
 - for residences, 12.15–12.16
 - Standard 90.1–1999 minimum efficiency requirements, 12.17
- Heat recovery, air-to-air, 12.19–12.24
 - comparison between various heat exchangers, 12.24
 - effectiveness, 12.19–12.20
 - fixed-plate heat exchangers, 12.20–12.21
 - heat pipe heat exchangers, 12.23–12.24
 - rotary heat exchangers, 12.12.21–12.23
 - runaround coil loops, 12.21
 - types of, 12.19
- Heat recovery systems, 12.3–12.5
 - heat balance and building load analysis, 12.4–12.5
- Heat rejecting systems, 10.48–10.51
 - comparison between various systems, 10.48–10.50
 - Standard 90.1–1999, 10.50–10.51
 - types of, 10.48
- Heat transfer:
 - conductive, 3.3–3.4
 - convective, 3.4–3.5
 - fundamentals, 3.2
 - overall, 3.6–3.7
 - radiant, 3.5–3.6
- Heat transfer coefficients, 3.8–3.11
 - forced convection, 3.9
 - natural convection, 3.10
 - radiant, 3.8–3.9
 - surface, 3.10–3.11, 4.5
- Heating load, 6.39–6.42
 - basic principles, 6.39
 - heat loss from products, 6.41
 - infiltration, 6.41
 - latent heat loss, 6.41
 - night shutdown operation, 6.41–6.42
 - pickup load and oversizing factor, 6.42
 - setback, night, 6.41–6.42
 - transmission loss, 6.38–6.40
 - unheated spaces, 6.40–6.41
- Heating systems, 8.1–8.2
 - control and operations of multizones, 8.30–8.31
 - design considerations, 8.30
 - design nomograph, 8.30
 - low-pressure ducted warm air, 8.17–8.22
 - radiant floor panel, 8.27–8.31
 - selection of, 8.2
 - system characteristics, 8.31
 - thermal characteristics of floor panel, 8.28–8.29
- Henry's equation, 7.23
- Hot water heating systems:
 - design considerations, 8.25–8.26
 - finned-tube heaters, 8.24–8.25
 - part-load operation and control, 8.26
 - two-pipe individual loop, 8.23–8.24
 - types of, 8.23
 - using finned-tube heaters, 8.23–8.26
- Humidifiers, 15.72–15.85
 - humidifying load, 15.72–15.73
 - selection and design, 15.83–15.84
 - space relative humidity, 15.72
 - types of, 15.73
- Humidifiers, atomizing and wetted element, 15.76–15.78
 - air washers, 15.79–15.82
 - bypass control, 15.81
 - characteristics, 15.82–15.83
 - construction of air washer, 15.79–15.80
 - case study: White Plains ultrasonic project, 15.77
 - centrifugal atomizing, 15.77–15.78
 - functions of air washer, 15.80
 - humidification process, 15.76
 - oversaturation, 15.81
 - performance of air washer, 15.80–15.81
 - pneumatic atomizing, 15.78
 - single-stage or multistage, 15.81–15.82
 - ultrasonic, 15.77
 - wetted element, 15.78
- Humidifiers, steam and heating element, 15.73–15.76
 - characteristics and requirements, 15.76
 - heating element, 15.75
 - steam grid, 15.73–15.74
 - steam humidifiers with separators, 15.74–15.75
- Humidity:
 - comfort air conditioning systems, 4.23–4.24
 - process air conditioning systems, 4.24
- Humidity ratio, 2.7
- Humidity sensors, 5.18–5.19
- HVAC&R industry, 1.15
- h-w* chart, 2.19
- Hygrometers:
 - capacitance, 2.17–2.18
 - Dunmore resistance, 2.16–2.17
 - electronic, 2.16–2.17
 - ion-exchange resistance, 2.16–2.17
 - mechanical, 2.16
- Hysteresis, 3.11–3.12
- Ice point, 2.4–2.5

- Ice storage systems:
 - comparison of various systems, 31.17–31.18
 - types of, 31.5
- Ice storage systems, encapsulated, 31.13–31.15
 - charging and discharging, 31.15
 - chiller priority and storage priority, 31.15
 - controls, 31.14–31.15
 - encapsulated ice containers, 31.13
 - location of chiller and storage tank, 31.14
 - system characteristics, 31.10
- Ice storage systems, ice-harvesting, 31.15–31.17
 - chiller operation, 31.17
 - ice making or charging, 31.16–31.17
 - system characteristics, 31.10
 - system description, 31.15–31.16
- Ice storage systems, ice-on-coil, external melt, 31.10–31.13
 - case-study, 31.13
 - ice builders, 31.11
 - ice-charging control, 31.11
 - refrigeration feed, 31.1
 - system characteristics, 31.10, 31.11–31.13
 - system description, 31.10–31.11
- Ice storage systems, ice-on-coil, internal melt, 31.6–31.10
 - brine and glycol solution, 31.6–31.7
 - case-study: operation modes, 31.7–31.8
 - direct cooling, 31.9
 - ice-burning or ice melting, 31.9
 - ice-charging or ice making, 31.8
 - ice storage tank, 31.7–31.8
 - on-peak, 31.9
 - system characteristics, 31.9–31.10
 - system description, 31.6
- Indicator, 2.6
- Indoor air contaminants, 4.27–4.28
 - bioaerosols, 4.28
 - combustion products, 4.28
 - nicotine, 4.28
 - occupant-generated contaminants, 4.28
 - radon, 4.28
 - total particulates concentration, 4.28
 - volatile organic compounds, 4.28
- Indoor air quality (IAQ), 4.27
 - acceptable, 4.29
 - basic strategies to improve, 4.29
 - IAQ problems, 24.1–24.2
 - IAQ procedure, 4.29
 - ventilation rate procedure, 4.29–4.31
- Indoor design conditions, 4.1–4.2
- Infrared heaters:
 - electric, 8.32–8.33
 - gas, 8.32
- Infrared heating, 8.31–8.35
 - basics, 8.31–8.32
 - beam radiant heaters, 8.32
 - design and layout, 8.33–8.35
- Insufficient communication, 1.17
- Insulation material, 3.19
 - moisture content, 3.19–3.21
- Interoperability, 5.41
 - system integration, 5.41
- Knowledge-based systems (KBS), 5.47–5.51
 - development of KBS, 5.49
 - expert-systems, 5.47–5.51
 - knowledge acquisition, 5.49
 - knowledge-base, 5.48
 - inference engine, 5.48
 - testing, verification, and validation, 5.49
 - user interface, 5.48–5.49
- Legal responsibility for IAQ cases, 24.13–24.15
 - HVAC&R engineer, 24.14–24.15
 - sick building syndrome or IAQ cases, 24.13
 - who is legally responsible, 24.13–24.14
- Legionnaires' disease, 10.47
- Liquid absorbents, 9.3
- Lithium-bromide solution, properties of, 14.3–14.6
 - enthalpy-concentration diagram, 14.5–14.6
 - equilibrium chart, 14.4
 - mass balance in solution, 14.3
 - vapor pressure, 14.3–14.4
- Load:
 - block, 6.9–6.10
 - coil, 6.3
 - DX coil, 6.3
 - heating coil, 6.3
 - peak load, 6.9–6.10
 - profile, 6.9
 - refrigeration, 6.3
 - space cooling, 6.3
- Load calculation method:
 - CLTD/SCL/CLF method, 6.15, 6.26–6.31
 - finite difference, 6.34–6.39
 - TETD/TA method, 6.15–6.16
 - transfer function (TFM), 6.14–6.26
- Load ratio, 5.13
- Machinery room, refrigerating, 9.58–9.59
- Maintenance, HVAC&R, 32.5–32.6
 - contractors and personnel, 32.5–32.6

- Maintenance, HVAC&R (*Cont.*)
 - fault detection and diagnostics assisting predictive maintenance, 32.6
- Maintenance to guarantee IAQ, 24.12–24.13
 - coils and ductwork, 24.12–24.13
 - inspection, service, and access, 24.12
 - monitoring of operation conditions, 24.12
- Mass-transfer coefficients, convective, 3.15
- Masterformat, 1.23
- Measurements, pressure and airflow, 17.75–17.78
 - equal-area method, 17.77–17.78
 - log-linear rule for round duct, 17.77–17.78
 - log Tchebycheff rule, 17.77–17.78
 - manometer, 17.75–17.77
 - measurements in air ducts, 17.76–17.77
 - Pitot tube, 17.75–17.77
- Mechanical work, 4.4
- Metabolic rate, 4.4
- Microbial growth, eliminating, 24.4–24.6
 - basics, 24.4
 - eliminate water leaks, 24.5
 - microbial growth, 24.4–24.5
 - pressurization control, 24.5
 - prevent damped surface and material, 24.5
 - purge, 24.5
 - ultraviolet germicidal irradiation, 24.5–24.6
- Moist air, 2.1–2.2
 - calculation of the properties of, 2.3
 - density, 2.10
 - enthalpy, 2.8–2.9
 - moist volume, 2.9–2.10
 - sensible heat, 2.10–2.11
- Moisture content, 3.11
- Moisture migration in building materials, 3.13–3.14
- Moisture permeability index, 4.8
- Moisture-solid relationship, 3.12–3.13
- Moisture transfer, 3.11–3.17
 - from the surface, 3.14–3.15
 - in building envelopes, 3.16–3.17
- Montreal Protocol and Clean Air Act, 9.10–9.11
- Multistage vapor compression systems, 9.29–9.31
 - compound systems, 9.29–9.30
 - interstage pressure, 9.30–9.31
 - flash cooler and intercooler, 9.31
- Network technology, 5.43–5.44
- Night shutdown operating mode, 6.3–6.6
 - conditioning period, 6.6
 - cool-down period, 6.4–6.6
 - influence of stored heat, 6.6
- Night shutdown operating mode (*Cont.*)
 - night shutdown period, 6.3–6.4
 - warm-up period, 6.4–6.6
- Noise, 4.32
 - airflow, 19.5–19.6
 - from chiller and pumps, 19.4–19.5
 - diffusers and grilles, 19.6
 - maximum duct velocities, 19.5–19.6
 - poor fan entry and discharge, 19.6
- Noise control, recommended procedure, 19.3–19.4
- Noise control for typical air system, 19.25–19.26
 - combination of supply fan noise and terminal noise, 10.25
 - environment adjustment factor, 19.26
 - estimated sound pressure level for space served by terminal units, 19.25–19.26
 - plenum ceiling effect, 19.26
- Nomenclature, A.1–A.6
 - Greek letter symbols, A.8–A.9
 - subscripts, A.6–A.8
- Open data communication protocol, 5.41
 - application layer, 5.42–43
 - ARCNET, 5.44
 - BACnet, 5.41–5.44
 - data link/physical layer, 5.43–5.44
 - Ethernet, 5.43–5.44
 - local area networks (LANs), 5.43
 - LonTalk, 5.44
 - LonTalk LAN, 5.44
 - master-slave/token passing (MS/TP), 5.44
 - network layer, 5.43
 - network technology, 5.43–5.44
 - point-to-point, 5.44
 - proprietary network, 5.44
- Outdoor air requirements for occupants, 4.30–4.31
- Outdoor design conditions, 4.38–4.42
- Outdoor design temperature, 4.38–4.42
 - 1.0% summer wet-bulb, 4.39
 - summer dry-bulb, 4.39
 - summer mean coincident wet-bulb, 4.39
 - winter dry-bulb, 4.39
- Overlooked commissioning, 1.17
- Packaged systems, 29.2–29.4
 - applications, 29.3–29.4
 - comparison between packaged and central systems, 29.2–29.3
 - types of, 29.4

- Packaged systems, fan-powered VAV,
 - 29.18–29.22
 - case-study: rooftop packaged unit, 29.20–29.22
 - controls, 29.20,
 - supply volume flow rate and coil load, 29.19–29.20
 - system characteristics, 29.21
 - system description, 29.18–29.19
- Packaged systems, perimeter-heating VAV, 29.18
 - system characteristics, 29.6
- Packaged systems, single-zone constant-volume, 29.4–29.6
 - controls, 29.5
 - energy use intensities, 29.5
 - supply volume flow rate and coil loads, 29.4–29.5
 - system characteristics, 29.5–29.6
 - system description, 29.4
- Packaged systems, single-zone VAV, 29.7–29.8
 - controls, 29.7–29.8
 - system calculations, 29.7
 - system characteristics, 29.6
 - system descriptions, 29.7
- Packaged systems, VAV cooling, 29.9–29.12
 - duct static pressure control, 29.10–29.12
 - pressure characteristics, 29.10
 - supply volume flow rate and coil load, 29.10
 - system characteristics, 29.6
 - system description, 29.9–29.10
- Packaged systems, VAV reheat, 29.12–29.18
 - air-cooled, water-cooled, and evaporative-cooled condensers, 29.17
 - air-side economizer mode, 29.15
 - case-study for precision manufacturing, 29.17–29.18
 - discharge air temperature control, 29.15–29.16
 - evenly distributed airflow at DX coils, 29.14–29.15
 - fan modulation, 29.16–29.17
 - initiation of cooling stages, 29.15–29.16
 - night setback and morning warm-up, 29.14
 - reset, 29.16
 - sound control, 29.17
 - supply volume flow rate and coil load, 29.12–29.14
 - system characteristics, 29.6
 - system description, 29.12–29.13
- Packaged terminal air conditioner (PTAC), 1.4
- Packaged terminal heat pump (PTHP), 1.4
- Packaged units, 16.12–16.23
 - controls, 16.18–16.19
- Packaged units (*Cont.*)
 - indoor air quality, 16.18
 - indoor environmental control, 16.17–16.18
 - scroll compressors and evaporative condensers, 16.18
 - selection of, 16.19–16.22
 - Standard 90.1–1999 minimum efficiency requirements, 16.19
 - types of, 16.12
- Packaged units, indoor, 16.15–16.16
- Packaged units, rooftop, 16.12–16.15
 - compressors, 16.14–16.15
 - condensers, 16.15
 - curb, 16.13
 - DX-coils, 16.13–16.14
 - electric heating coil, 16.14
 - gas-fired furnace, 16.14
 - heat pump, 16.15
 - humidifiers, 16.14
 - supply, return, relief, and exhaust fans, 16.14
- Packaged units, rooftop, sound control, 19.29–19–32
 - basics, 19.29
 - discharge side duct breakout, 19.31
 - sound source on return side, 19.31–19.32
 - sound sources and paths, 19.30–19.31
 - structure-borne noise, 19.32
- Packaged units, split, 16.16–16.17
- Panel heating and cooling, 28.33
- Personal computer workstation, 5.39–5.40
- Plant-building-loop, 7.43–7.51
 - balance valves, 7.49–7.50
 - building loop, 7.43
 - coil discharge air temperature control, 7.43
 - common pipe thermal contamination, 7.51
 - low ΔT , 7.49
 - plant-loop, 7.43
 - pressure differential control, 7.45
 - sequence of operations, 7.46–7.49
 - staging control, 7.43–7.44
 - system characteristics, 7.45–7.46
 - variable-speed pumps connected in parallel, 7.49
 - water leaving chiller temperature control, 7.43
- Plant-distributed pumping, 7.52–7.53
- Plant-through-building loop, 7.40–7.42
 - bypass throttling flow, 7.40–7.41
 - distributed pumping, 7.41
 - variable flow, 7.41–7.42
- Point or object, 5.25
- Poor indoor air quality, 1.17
- Precision, 2.6

- Pressure flow characteristics, 22.22–22.24
 - fan characteristics, 22.7
 - mixing-exhaust section and conditioned space, 22.8
 - supply and relief fan combination, field survey system pressure characteristics, 22.23–22.24
 - supply and return fan combination system, 22.22–22.23
 - system pressure diagram, 22.5–22.8
 - VAV systems, fixed part, 22.5
 - VAV systems, variable part, 22.5
 - variation of pressure in mixing box, 22.23
- Pressure sensors, 5.19
 - reference pressure, 5.19
- Primary ambient-air quality standard, 4.29
- Profile angle, 3.42
- Properties of air, physical, A.15
- Properties of moist air, thermodynamic, A.13–A.14
- Properties of water, physical, A.15
- Psychrometric chart, A.12
- Pump-piping systems, 7.34–7.38
 - connected in series, 7.35–7.36
 - modulation of, 7.36–7.37
 - operating point, 7.34–7.35
 - parallel-connected, 7.35–7.36
 - pump laws, 7.37
 - system curve, 7.34
- Psychrometer, 2.12–2.13
 - aspiration, 2.14–2.15
 - sling, 2.14–2.15
- Psychrometrics, 2.1
- R-value, 3.7
 - overall, 3.7
- Radiant heat loss from building, 3.46–3.47
- Radiated noise, 19.18–19.19
 - break-out and break-in, 19.18–19.19
 - break-out and break-in sound power level, 19.19–19.20
 - duct rumble, 19.19
- Radiation, atmospheric, 3.47
- Reciprocating compression, performance, 11.29–11.34
 - condenser, 11.33–11.34
 - evaporator, 11.32–11.33
 - power input, 11.30–11.32
 - refrigeration capacity, 11.30
- Reciprocating refrigeration systems, 11.2–11.42
 - air-cooled reciprocating chiller, 11.2–11.3
 - air-cooled reciprocating DX cooler, 11.2
 - Reciprocating refrigeration systems (*Cont.*)
 - balance of capacities of selected components, 11.35–11.36
 - capacity control, 11.24–11.26
 - compressor components, 11.5–11.8
 - crankcase heater, 11.7–11.8
 - cylinder block and piston, 11.7
 - cylinder unloader, 11.24
 - filter dryer and strainer, 11.10–11.11
 - frost control, 11.27
 - hot-gas bypass control, 11.26
 - liquid overfeed, 11.3–11.4
 - liquid receiver, 11.8
 - liquid-suction heat exchanger, 11.8–11.10
 - low-pressure and high-pressure controls, 11.26–11.27
 - low-temperature control, 11.27
 - minimum performance, ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1–1999, 11.41–11.42
 - motor overload control, 11.29
 - multistage, 11.4
 - oil lubrication, 11.7
 - oil-pressure failure control, 11.27–11.29
 - on/off control, 11.24
 - pressure relief valves, 11.11–11.12
 - real cycle of a single-stage, 11.4–11.5
 - reciprocating compressors, 11.5
 - refrigerant charge valve, 11.12
 - safety controls, 11.26–11.29
 - service valves, 11.11–11.12
 - solenoid valves, 11.11
 - speed modulation control, 11.24–11.26
 - suction and discharge valves, 11.7
 - system balance, 11.34–11.36
- Reciprocating refrigeration systems, air-cooled
 - direct-expansion, 11.36–11.42
 - compressor short cycling, 11.40
 - defrosting, 11.40–11.41
 - liquid slugging, 11.40
 - main problems, 11.40–11.42
 - oil returns, 11.40
 - operating balance, 11.36–11.37
 - part-load operation using an unloader, 11.38–11.39
 - pressure characteristics, 11.37–11.38
 - proper refrigerant charge, 11.41–11.42
 - pump-down control, 11.39–11.40
- Refrigerant flow control devices, 10.51–10.58
 - advantages of electric expansion valves, 10.56
 - analog valves, 10.55–10.56
 - capacity superheat curve, 10.52
 - capillary tubes, 10.57–10.58
 - cross charge, 10.53–10.54
 - electric expansion valves, 10.55–10.56

Refrigerant flow control devices (*Cont.*)

- external equalizer, 10.52–10.53
- float valves, high-side, 10.56
- float valves, low-side, 10.56–10.57
- hunting of thermostatic expansion valve, 10.10.54–10.55
- limited liquid charge, 10.53–10.54
- liquid charge, 10.53–10.54
- operating characteristics, 10.51–10.52
- pulse-width-modulated valve, 10.55–10.56
- step motor valve, 10.55
- straight charge, 10.53–10.54
- thermostatic expansion valves, 10.51–10.53

Refrigerant piping for reciprocating refrigeration system, 11.12–11.23

- copper tubing, 11.12–11.13
- discharge line, 11.20–11.21
- discharge line sizing, 11.20–11.21
- double riser, 11.16–11.17
- liquid line, 11.21–11.23
- liquid line sizing, 11.22–11.23
- maximum pressure drop, 11.17
- minimum refrigeration load for oil entrainment up hot-gas riser, 11.20
- minimum refrigeration load for oil entrainment up suction riser, 11.19
- oil trap and piping pitch, 11.15–11.16
- parallel connections, 11.23
- piping design, 11.13
- pressure drop of valves, and fittings 11.15–11.16
- size of copper tubing, 11.14
- sizing procedure, 11.14–11.15
- suction line, 11.15–11.20
- suction line sizing, 11.18–11.19
- suction line sizing chart, 11.17–11.18

Refrigerants, 9.3

- azeotropic, 9.3
- blends, 9.3
- CFCs replacements, 9.13
- classification, 9.13–9.16
- concentration shift, 11.46–11.47
- conversions and replacements, 9.11
- glide, 9.3–9.4, 11.46–11.47
- global warming potentials, 9.7–9.10
- chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons, 9.16
- hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), 9.15–9.16
- hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), 9.13–9.14
- inorganic compounds, 9.16
- near azeotropic, 9.3
- numbering of, 9.4
- ozone depletion potentials, 9.7–9.10
- phase-out of CFC's and halons, 9.10

Refrigerants (*Cont.*)

- recovery, recycle, and reclaiming, 9.11–9.13
- reducing leakage and preventing deliberate venting, 9.11–9.13
- restrict production of HCFCs, 9.10–9.11
- storage of, 9.59
- use of, 9.7
- zeotropic, 9.3

Refrigerants, properties, 9.5–9.7

- effectiveness of refrigeration cycle, 9.5
- evaporating and condensing pressure, 9.6
- inertness, 9.6
- leakage detection, 9.6–9.7
- oil miscibility, 9.6
- physical properties, 9.6
- refrigeration capacity, 9.6
- safety requirements, 9.5
- thermal conductivity, 9.6

Refrigerants safety, 9.56

Refrigerating machinery room, 9.58–59

- storage of refrigerants, 9.59

Refrigeration, 9.2

- unit of, 9.17

Refrigeration compressors, 9.51–9.56

- direct-drive, belt drive, and gear drive, 9.53
- energy use index, 9.55–9.56
- hermetic, semihermetic, and open, 9.53
- isentropic, and polytropic analysis, 9.54–9.55
- motor, mechanical, and compression efficiency, 9.54
- performance, 9.53–9.56
- positive displacement and nonpositive displacement, 9.51–9.53
- volumetric efficiency, 9.53–9.54

Refrigeration cycles, 9.17

- air expansion, 9.45–9.49
- Carnot, 9.19–9.21
- coefficient of performance, 9.21–9.22
- cycle performance, 9.22–9.24
- determination of enthalpy by polynomials, 9.24–9.25
- ideal vapor compression, single stage, 9.22–9.26
- performance, 9.19–9.21

Refrigeration effect, refrigerating load, refrigerating capacity, 9.25–9.26

Refrigeration processes, 9.16–9.17

Refrigeration systems, 9.2

- absorption, 9.2, 14.1–14.3
- air or gas expansion, 9.2
- cascade, 9.40–9.43
- centrifugal, 13.1–13.7
- classifications, 9.49–9.51
- compound, 9.31–9.40

- Refrigeration systems (*Cont.*)
 - developments, recent, 9.51
 - high-probability systems, application rules, 9.56–9.57
 - low-probability systems, application rules, 9.57–9.58
 - multistage vapor compression, 9.29–9.31
 - reciprocating, 11.2–11.42
 - vapor compression, 9.2
- Refrigeration systems, absorption, 14.1–14.3
 - applications, 14.3
 - cost analysis, 14.2–14.3
 - historical development, 14.2
 - types of, 14.1–14.2
- Refrigeration systems, rotary, 11.42–11.43
 - main components, 11.43
 - rotary compressor, 11.42–11.43
 - system performance, 11.43
- Refrigeration systems, screw, 11.55
 - air-cooled screw chillers, 11.55
 - ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1–1999 minimum performance, 11.54–11.55
 - capacity control, 11.53–11.52
 - controls, 11.53
 - economizer, 11.54
 - electric expansion valves, 11.55
 - location of installation, 11.55
 - oil cooling, 11.51, 11.53
 - performance of twin-screw compressor, 11.52–11.53
 - screw compressors, 11.50–11.52
 - system performance, 11.55
 - types of, 11.50
 - variable volume ratio, 11.54
- Refrigeration systems, scroll, 11.43–11.50
 - capacity control and part-load performance, 11.47–11.48
 - chillers, 11.48–11.49
 - circulating concentration shift, 11.46–11.47
 - compressor performance, 11.46
 - concentration shift, 11.46–11.47
 - heat exchanger flow configuration, 11.47
 - radial and axial compliance, 11.44–11.45
 - scroll compressors, 11.44–11.45
 - system characteristics, 11.48
 - temperature glide, 11.46–11.47
 - types of, 11.43–11.44
- Relative humidity, 2.7–2.8
- Residuals, 5.61
 - normalized, 5.62
- Resistance temperature detectors (RTDs), 2.6, 5.18
- Retrofit, remodeling, and replacement, 1.19
- Return and exhaust inlets, 18.17–18.20
 - exhaust inlets, 18.19
 - light troffer diffuser, 18.19–18.20
 - return grilles, 18.18–18.19
 - return slots, 18.18–18.19
 - troffer diffuser slot, 18.18–18.19
- Return and exhaust systems, 22.2–22.3
 - ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 90.1–1999 dampers specifications, 22.3
 - enclosed parking garage ventilation, 22.3
 - exhaust hoods, 22.3
 - low-level return systems, 22.2–22.3
 - return ceiling plenum, 22.2
 - types of, 22.2
- Room, 6.2
- Room air conditioner, 1.4
- Room heat pump, 1.4
- Room sound power level and room sound pressure level, relationship, 19.23–19.24
 - array of ceiling diffusers, 19.24
 - single or multiple sound sources, 19.23–19.24
- Safety factor, 1.20
- Semiheated space, 3.49
- Sensible heat exchange, 4.5
- Sensing element, 5.16
- Sensitivity, 2.6
- Sensors, 2.6, 5.16–5.17
 - air, 5.16–5.18
 - air quality (VOC), 5.20
 - CO₂, 5.20
 - drift, 5.16
 - intelligent network, 5.21
 - occupancy, 5.20–5.21
 - resistance temperature detectors (RTD), 5.18
 - temperature sensors, 5.18
 - wireless zone, 5.21
- Sequence of operations, 5.5–5.6
- Set point, 5.5
- Shading coefficients, 3.36
- Shading devices, 3.40–3.43
 - draperies, 3.41
 - external, 3.42–3.43
 - indoor, 3.40–3.42
 - overhang, 3.42
 - roller shades, 3.41–3.42
 - side fin, 3.42
 - venetian blinds, 3.40–3.41
- Shading from adjacent buildings, 3.43–3.44
- Sick building, 4.27
- Sick building syndrome, 1.17, 4.27
- Silencers, 19.12–19.17
 - characteristics, 19.14–19.15

- Silencers (*Cont.*)
 - dissipative, 19.14
 - free area ratio, 19.15
 - insertion loss, 19.15
 - locations of, 19.15–19.16
 - packless, 19.14
 - pressure drop of, 19.15
 - reflection-dissipative, 19.14
 - selection of, 19.17
 - self noise of, 19.15
 - sound-attenuating plenum, 19.13–19.14
 - types of, 19.13–19.14
- Silencers, active, 19.14
 - frequency limits, 19.16
 - operating characteristics, 19.16
 - performance, 19.17
 - system characteristics, 19.16–19.17
- Simulation, energy software DOE-2.1E, 25.25–25.28
 - energy efficiency measures, 25.27
 - energy simulation software, 25.25–25.26
 - loads, 25.25
 - plant, 25.27–25.28
 - systems, 25.26–25.27
- Simulation, system, 25.17–25.19
 - dynamic simulation, 25.18
 - energy simulation, 25.17
 - performance equations, 25.17–25.18
 - physical modeling, 25.18
 - sequential, 25.19
 - simultaneous, 25.19
 - steady-state, 25.18–25.19
- Simulation of a centrifugal chiller, 25.19–25.25
 - centrifugal compressor model, 25.23–25.25
 - condenser model, 25.22
 - cooling tower model, 25.23
 - evaporator model, 25.20–25.21
 - operating parameter, 25.20
 - simulation methodology, 25.20
 - system model, 25.19–25.20
- Skin wetness, 4.9
- Smoke control and fire safety, 22.24–22.38
 - ANSI/NFPA 92A and 92B, 22.28
 - automatic sprinkler on fire protection, 22.27–22.28
 - effective area and flow rates, 22.27
 - fire safety in buildings 22.24–22.25
 - smoke control in atria, 22.28
 - smoke management in atria, malls, and large areas, 22.28
 - smoke movement in buildings, 22.25–22.27
 - zone smoke control, 22.31–22.32
 - zone smoke control, design considerations, 22.32
- Software, load calculations and energy analysis, 6.42–6.49
 - building load analysis and system thermodynamics (BLAST), 6.42
 - TRACE-600, 6.42–6.49
- Sol-air temperature, 3.47
- Solar angles, 3.22–3.25
 - altitude angle, 3.23–3.24
 - angle of incidence, 3.23–3.25
 - hour angle, 3.22–3.24
 - latitude angle, 3.22–3.24
 - relationships, 3.23–3.24
 - solar azimuth angle, 3.23–3.24
 - solar declination angle, 3.22–3.24
 - surface-solar azimuth angle, 3.23–3.24
- Solar constant, 3.25
- Solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC), 3.33
- Solar heat gain factors, 3.37
- Solar intensity, 3.24–3.25
 - direct normal radiation, 3.26
- Solar radiation, 3.25–3.29
 - apparent, 3.26
 - diffuse radiation, 3.26
 - direct radiation, 3.26
 - extraterrestrial intensity of, 3.25
 - for a clear sky, 3.26–3.283.28–3.29
 - reflection of, 3.28
- Sorption isotherm, 3.11–3.12
- Sound, 4.32
 - airborne, 4.32
 - octave bands, 4.33
 - power, 4.32
 - power level, 4.32–4.33
 - pressure level, 4.32–4.33
- Sound attenuation, along duct-borne path, 19.6–19.12
 - duct-borne crosstalk, 19.11
 - in ducts, 19.6–19.9
 - at elbows and branch takeoffs, 19.9–19.10
 - end reflection loss, 19.10–19.11
 - inner-lined round ducts, 19.7
 - lined flexible ducts, 19.8–19.9
 - lined rectangular ducts, 19.8
 - unlined rectangular sheet-metal ducts, 19.7
 - unlined round ducts, 19.7
- Sound control, 19.1–19.2
 - control at design stage, 19.3
- Sound control criteria, 4.34
 - A-weighted sound level, 4.34
 - noise criteria (NC), 4.34
 - room criteria (RC), 4.34
- Sound paths, 19.2–19.3
 - airborne, 19.2
 - duct-borne, 19.2

- Smoke paths (*Cont.*)
 - radiated sound, 19.2
 - structure-borne, 19.2–19.3
- Space, 6.2
- Space air diffusion, mixing flow, design procedure, 18.31–18.34
 - choose an optimum throw/characteristic length ratio, 18.33
 - design characteristics of slot diffusers in perimeter zone, 18.33–18.34
 - drop of cold air jet, 18.34
 - final layout, 18.34
 - select the type of supply outlet, 18.31–18.32
 - sound level, 18.34
 - total pressure loss of supply outlet, 18.34
 - volume flow rate per outlet or unit length, 18.32–18.33
- Space air diffusion, principles, 18.2–18.5
 - age of air, 18.4–18.5
 - air change effectiveness, 18.4
 - air diffusion performance index (ADPI), 18.3–18.4
 - draft, 18.2
 - draft temperature, effective, 18.2–18.3
 - nominal air change effectiveness, 18.5
 - nominal time constant, 18.5
 - space air velocity vs. space air temperature, 18.3
 - space diffusion effectiveness factor, 18.4
 - turbulence intensity, 18.2–18.3
 - ventilation effectiveness, 18.4
- Space airflow pattern, displacement flow, 18.38–18.43
 - ceiling plenum, 18.41
 - supply air velocity, 18.41
 - unidirectional flow, 18.38–19.39
 - unidirectional flow for clean rooms, 18.39–18.40
 - ventilating ceiling, 18.40–18.41
- Space airflow pattern, mixing flow, 18.20–18.28
 - airflow pattern, 18.20
 - principles and characteristics, 18.21
 - reverse air streams in the occupied zone, 18.21
 - stratified mixing flow, 18.25–18.28
 - stratified mixing flow using nozzles, 18.27–18.28
 - types and locations of return and exhaust inlets, 18.21
 - types and locations of supply outlets, 18.21
 - using ceiling diffusers, 18.23–18.24
 - using high-side outlets, 18.21–18.23
 - using sill or floor outlets, 18.24–18.25
 - using slot diffusers, 18.24
- Space airflow pattern, projecting flow, 18.44–18.48
 - applications of desktop task conditioning systems, 18.48
 - benefits of, 18.44
 - desktop task conditioning systems, 18.46–18.48
 - distance between target zone and supply outlet, 18.44
 - horizontal vs. vertical jet, 18.44–18.46
 - industrial spot cooling systems, 18.44–18.46
 - performance of desktop task conditioning systems, 18.47–18.48
 - recommendations in spot cooling design, 18.46
 - target velocities, 18.46
 - thermal sensation, 18.46
- Space airflow pattern, stratified displacement flow, 18.42–18.43
 - comparison of stratified displacement flow and mixing flow, 18.43
 - operating characteristics, 18.42–18.43
 - two-zone stratified model, 18.42
- Space airflow pattern, upward flow underfloor air distribution, 18.48–51
 - applications, 18.51
 - consistent access plenum temperature, 18.50
 - design considerations, 18.50–18.51
 - floor plenum master zone air temperature control, 18.50
 - heat unneutralized, 18.50
 - thermal storage of floor plenum, 18.49
 - upward flow from floor plenum, 18.48–18.49
- Space heat extraction rate, 6.3
- Space heat gain, 6.3
- Space pressurization and return/relief volume flow controls, 23.16–23.18
 - characteristics of space pressure control, 23.16–23.17
 - VAV systems return/relief fan volume flow control, 23.17–23.18
 - volume flow of air leakage and effective leakage area, 23.17
- Space pressurization control, 24.13
- Space pressurization or building pressurization, 4.37–4.38, 20.7–20.14
 - airflow balance, 20.11–20.13
 - air systems and mechanical ventilation systems, 20.11
 - characteristics, 20.7
 - by differential flow, 20.11–20.13
 - differentials, 4.37–4.38
 - neutral pressure level, 20.7–20.9

- Space pressurization or building pressurization (*Cont.*)
 - stack effect, 20.7–20.8
 - stack effect for high-rise buildings, 20.9–20.10
 - wind effect, 20.10–20.11
- Specifications, 1.22–1.23
- Stairwell pressurization, 22.29–22.34
 - bottom single injection or bottom and top injection, 22.34–22.35
 - characteristics, 22.29–22.30
 - overpressure relief and feedback control, 22.30–22.31
 - pressure drop coefficient, 22.34
 - stair and shaft vents, 22.31
 - system pressure loss, 22.33–22.35
 - volume flow rate, 22.32–22.33
- Standard 90.1–1999 for building envelope, 3.48–50
- Standard 90.1–1999, simplified approach option for small and medium HVAC&R systems, 29.8–29.9
- Steam point, 2.4–2.5
- Subcooling, 9.26
- Superheating, 9.26–9.27
- Supply air condition, determination, 20.62–20.66
 - air conditioning rules, 20.63
 - graphical method, 20.63–20.64
 - influence of sensible heat ratio, 20.64–20.66
- Supply outlets, 18.11–18.17
 - ceiling diffusers, 18.12–18.14
 - gang-operated turning vanes, 18.17
 - grilles, 18.11–18.12
 - induction, 18.14
 - nozzle diffusers, 18.16–18.17
 - nozzles, 18.16–18.17
 - plenum box, 18.14–18.15
 - registers, 18.11–18.12
 - slot diffusers, 18.14–18.16
 - split dampers, 18.17
- Supply volume flow rate, 20.59–20.62
 - based on space cooling vs. heating load, 20.59–60
 - rated volume flow of supply and return fans, 20.61–20.62
 - requirements other than cooling load, 20.60–20.62
 - temperature difference vs. enthalpy difference, 20.60
 - volumetric vs. mass flow rate, 20.60
- System pressure diagram, 22.5–22.8
 - duct static pressure control, 22.5–22.7
- Supply volume flow rate (*Cont.*)
 - fan characteristics, 22.7–22.8
- Temperature, 2.4
 - dew point, 2.11
 - globe, 4.9
 - mean radiant, 4.9–4.12
 - mean surface temperature of clothing, 4.5
 - measurements, 2.6
 - operative, 4.5
- Temperature scales, 2.4–2.5
 - absolute scale, 2.5
 - Celsius, 2.4–2.5
 - Fahrenheit, 2.4–2.5
 - Kelvin, 2.4–2.5
 - Rankine, 2.4–2.5
 - thermodynamic, 2.5
- Testing, adjusting, and balancing (TAB), 32.2–32.4
- Thermal comfort, 4.15–4.20
 - ASHRAE comfort zones, 4.17–4.18
 - comfort-discomfort diagrams, 4.17–4.20
 - factors affecting, 4.14–4.15
 - Fanger's comfort chart, 4.15–4.17
 - Fanger's comfort equation, 4.15–4.17
 - heart rate (HR), 4.19–4.20
 - predicted mean vote (PMV), 4.15–4.17
 - thermal sensation scale, 4.16
- Thermal insulation, 3.18–3.22
 - economic thickness, 3.21
- Thermal interaction:
 - between human body and indoor environment, 4.2
 - steady-state thermal equilibrium, 4.3
 - transient energy balance, 4.3
 - two-node model, 4.2
- Thermal resistance, 3.4
 - of airspaces, 3.21–3.22
 - convective, 3.5
- Thermal resistance ratio, 3.19–3.21
- Thermal storage systems, 31.1–31.5
 - benefits and drawbacks, 31.2–31.3
 - full storage or load shift, 31.3–31.5
 - ice-storage and chilled water storage, 31.5
 - impact of electric deregulation, 31.2
 - partial storage or load leveling, 31.3–31.5
 - system description, 31.1–31.2
- Thermistors, 2.6
- Thermodynamic wet bulb temperature, 2.12
- Thermometer, globe, 4.9
- Total shortwave irradiance, 3.34, 3.37
- TRACE 600 input, 6.42–6.49
 - external loads, 6.45

- TRACE 600 input (*Cont.*)
 - internal loads, 6.46–6.47
 - job, 6.44–6.45
 - load methodology, 6.43–6.44
 - schedules, 6.45–6.46
 - structure and basics, 6.42–6.43
- TRACE 600, minimum input, run, and outputs, 6.47
- Transducers, 5.21
- Transfer function, method, 6.14–6.26
 - ceiling, floors, and interior partition walls, 6.16–6.17
 - conversion of heat gain to cooling load, 6.24–6.25
 - electric motors, 6.21–6.23
 - equipment and appliances, 6.21–6.23
 - exterior wall and roofs, 6.16
 - heat extraction rate, 6.25
 - heat loss to surroundings, 6.25–6.26
 - heat to space, 6.20
 - infiltration, 6.24
 - lighting, 6.18–6.21
 - space air temperature, 6.25
 - window glass, 6.17
- Transmission losses, 19.19–19.23
 - for selecting building structures, 19.23
 - TL_{in} for flat oval ducts, 19.22
 - TL_{in} for rectangular ducts, 19.22
 - TL_{in} for round ducts, 19.22
 - TL_{out} for flat oval ducts, 19.21
 - TL_{out} for rectangular ducts, 19.21
 - TL_{out} for round ducts, 19.20–19.21
- Transmitters, 5.21
- Triple point, 2.4–2.5
- T - w chart, 2.19
- Unit conversion, Inch-Pound (I-P) units to SI units, A.15–A.17
- Updated technology, 1.17
- Valves, 7.16–7.17
 - balancing, 7.17
 - check, 7.16–7.17
 - connections and ratings, 7.17–7.18
 - gate, 7.16
 - globe, 7.16–7.17
 - materials, 7.18
 - pressure relief, 7.17
- Vapor retarders, 3.17, 3.18
- Variable-air-volume (VAV) systems, 1.11, 21.2–21.56
 - comparison between various VAV systems, 21.56
- Variable-air-volume (VAV) systems (*Cont.*)
 - dew point control, 23.27–23.28
 - diagnostics, 23.28
 - functional controls, 23.26–23.28
 - interaction between controls, 23.29–23.30
 - nighttime setback and warmup or cooldown control, 23.26–23.27
 - override, 23.29–23.30
 - recommendations for VAV controls, 23.28–23.29
 - sequence control, 23.29
 - specific controls, 23.2
 - steam humidifier control, 23.27
 - types of, 21.2–21.3
- VAV systems, dual duct, 21.33–21.44
 - case-study, 21.42–21.44
 - discharge air temperature control, 21.40–21.41
 - mixing mode operation, 21.38
 - mixing VAV box, 21.36–21.38
 - number of supply fans, 21.36
 - part-load operation, 21.43–21.44
 - system description, 21.33–36
 - winter heating and winter cooling mode operation, 21.43
 - zone control and sequence of operations, 21.38–21.40
 - zone supply flow rate, 21.41–21.42
- VAV systems, fan-powered, 21.44–21.56
 - design considerations, 21.55–21.56
 - fan energy use, 21.54–21.55
 - fan-powered VAV box, 21.48–21.50
 - parallel fan-powered VAV box, 21.48–21.50
 - parallel fan-powered VAV box, fan characteristics, 21.50–21.51
 - series fan-powered VAV box, 21.48–21.49
 - supply volume flow rate, 21.53–21.54
 - system description, 21.44–21.47
 - zone control and sequence of operations, 21.52–21.53
- VAV systems, single-zone, 21.2–21.18
 - air conditioning cycle and system calculations, 21.4, 21.16–21.17
 - system description, 21.3–21.5
 - year-round operation of, 21.5–21.8
 - zone temperature control - sequence of operations, 21.17–21.18
- VAV systems, VAV cooling, VAV reheat, and perimeter heating VAV systems, 21.18–21.33
 - air skin VAV system, 21.21
 - ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 90.1–1999 specifications, 21.20

- VAV systems, VAV cooling, VAV reheat, and perimeter heating VAV systems (*Cont.*)
 - minimum ventilation, discharge air temperature, and duct static pressure controls, 23.30–23.34
 - perimeter heating VAV systems, 21.20–21.21
 - reheating VAV box, 21.23
 - sequence of operations, primary considerations, 23.30–23.35
 - stability of zone control, 21.26–21.27
 - VAV box, 21.21–21.23
 - VAV box, pressure dependent and pressure independent, 21.23
 - VAV box, sound level, 21.23–21.25
 - VAV cooling systems, 21.18–21.19
 - VAV reheat system, case-study, 21.27–21.33
 - VAV reheat system, cooling mode part-load operation, 21.29–21.30
 - VAV reheat system, dead-band mode, 21.25–21.26
 - VAV reheat system, winter cooling mode in interior zone, 21.32–21.33
 - VAV reheat system, winter reheating in perimeter zone, 21.30–21.32
 - VAV reheat system, volume flow rate and coil load, 21.28–21.29
 - VAV reheat systems, 21.19
 - VAV reheat zone temperature control sequence of operations, 21.25–21.26
- Ventilation, 24.2
 - air economizer, 24.2–24.3
 - minimum outdoor air damper and economizer damper, 24.3
 - minimum ventilation control, 24.3
 - outdoor air requirement, 24.2
 - purge operation, 24.2–24.3
 - time of operation, 24.2
- Ventilation control, minimum, 23.2–23.5
 - ASHRAE Standard 62–1999, 23.3–23.4
 - basic approach, 23.2
 - conference rooms, 23.16
 - direct measurement of minimum outdoor air intake, 23.15
 - fan tracking systems, 23.15–23.16
 - high-occupancy areas, 23.5
 - indoor air quality procedure, 23.3–23.4
 - outdoor air injection fan, 23.14–23.15
 - recirculation of unused outdoor air, 23.4–23.5
 - types of, 23.2–23.3
 - ventilation rate procedure, 23.3
- Ventilation control, minimum, mixed-plenum pressure, 23.12–23.14
 - applications, 23.14
- Ventilation control, minimum, mixed-plenum pressure (*Cont.*)
 - monitoring plenum pressure, 23.12–23.13
 - monitoring pressure drop of louver and damper, 23.13–23.14
 - supply and return fans, 23.13
- Volume flow control, 5.33–5.35
 - branch flow control, 5.33–5.34
 - bypass control, 5.35–5.34
 - mixed-air control, 5.33–5.34
- Warm air furnace, 8.3–8.9
 - annual fuel utilization efficiency (AFUE), 8.7
 - circulating fan, 8.3–8.4
 - condensing or noncondensing, 8.7
 - control and operation, 8.8–8.9
 - gas burners, 8.3
 - gas-fired, 8.3
 - heat exchangers, 8.3
 - ignition, 8.3
 - minimum efficiency, 8.8
 - power vent or natural vent, 8.7
 - steady state efficiency (SSE), 8.7
 - thermal efficiency, 8.6–8.7
 - types of, 8.3
 - venting arrangements, 8.4
- Warm air heating system, low-pressure ducted, 8.17–8.23
 - duct efficiency, 8.20
 - duct leakage, 8.20–8.21
 - location of furnace, 8.20
 - part-load operation and control, 8.21–8.22
 - supply and return duct, 8.18
 - supply duct and return plenum, 8.18
 - system efficiency, 8.20
 - thermal stratification, 8.21
- Water:
 - chilled, 1.8
 - column (WC), 4.38
 - condenser, 1.8
 - valves, 5.26
 - vapor, 2.1–2.2
- Water heat gain factor, 10.21
- Water impurities, 7.25–7.26
- Water piping, 7.7–7.16
 - dimensions, copper, 7.10–7.11
 - dimensions, steel, 7.8–7.9
 - expansion and contraction, 7.14–7.15
 - fittings, 7.18–7.19
 - insulation, 7.7.15–7.16
 - material, 7.7
 - supports, 7.14–7.15

- Water piping (*Cont.*)
 - system accessories, 7.19
- Water-source heat pumps, 1.5, 28.26–28.27
 - control, 28.30–28.3
 - energy performance by ASHRAE Standard 90.1–1999, 28.27
- Water-source heat pump systems, 28.24–28.33
 - air system and maintenance, 28.29
 - case-study, 28.31–28.32
 - close-circuit evaporative water cooler, 28.27–28.29
 - controls, 28.30–28.31
 - design considerations, 28.32–28.33
 - loop temperatures, 28.25–28.26
 - operating characteristics, 28.24–28.25
 - safety controls, 28.30
 - storage tank, 28.29
 - system characteristics, 28.15
 - system description, 28.24–28.35
 - water heater, 28.29
 - water-loop temperature control, 28.30
- Water systems, 1.8, 7.2
 - accessories, 7.18–7.19
 - air in, 7.23–7.24
 - campus type, 7.53–7.58
 - chilled, 7.2
 - chiller plant, 7.39
 - closed, 7.2
 - condenser or cooling, 7.2
 - dual-temperature, 7.2
 - evaporative-cooled, 7.2
 - friction chart, copper pipes, 7.6
 - friction chart, plastic pipes, 7.7
 - friction chart, steel pipes 7.6
 - hot, 7.2
 - maximum allowable pressures, 7.12–7.13
 - once through, 7.4
 - open, 7.2
- Water systems (*Cont.*)
 - oxidation, 7.24–25
 - pressure drop, 7.5–7.7
 - pressurization control, 7.19–7.20
 - pump location, 7.23
 - temperature difference, 7.4–7.5
 - types of, 7.40
 - variable flow, 7.40
 - volume flow, 7.4–7.5
 - volume flow, chilled water, 7.38–7.39
 - water velocity, 7.5
 - waterlogging, 7.24–25
 - wire-to-water efficiency, 7.37–7.38
- Water treatments, 7.27–7.28
 - chemical feeding, 7.27
 - microbiological control, 7.26
 - scale and corrosion control, 7.26
- Wet bulb:
 - constant, 2.13
 - depression, 2.13
 - temperature, 2.12–2.14
- Window glass:
 - clear plate, 3.29
 - double-strength sheet glass, 3.36
 - glass temperature, 3.35
 - heat gain for double-glazing, 3.34–3.36
 - heat gain for single-glazing, 3.32–3.34
 - insulating, 3.29
 - low-emissivity (low-*E*), 3.29–3.30
 - optical properties, 3.30–3.31
 - reflective coated, 3.29
 - spectral transmittance, 3.31
 - tinted heat-absorbing, 3.29
 - type of, 3.29–3.30
 - U-values, 3.33
- Zone, 6.2