



# The What, Why, and How of the High-MERV Box Fan Air Cleaner

Allison A. Bailes III, PhD

Westford Symposium on Building Science, 1 August 2022

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- Founder, president, & chief troublemaker of Energy Vanguard
- Author of the Energy Vanguard Blog & an upcoming book

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Dear Allison A. Bailes:

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$\int \sec^{-1} x dx = x \sec^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{x^2-1} dx = x \sec^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2-1} dx$   
 $u = \sec^{-1} x \quad u' = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$   
 $v = 1 \quad v' = x$   
 $\frac{dx}{x} = \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta = x \sec^{-1} x - \int \frac{\sec \theta d\theta}{\tan \theta} = x \sec^{-1} x - \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|$   
 $= x \sec^{-1} x - \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2-1}|$   
 $\int \frac{\sqrt{5-x^2}}{x} dx = \int \frac{5 \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta} d\theta = \int \frac{5(1+\cos 2\theta)}{2 \sin \theta} d\theta = \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{\sin \theta} d\theta$   
 $= \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sin \theta} d\theta + \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin \theta} d\theta = \frac{5}{2} \ln |\csc \theta - \cot \theta| + \frac{5}{2} \cos \theta = \frac{5}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-\sqrt{5-x^2}}{x} \right| + \sqrt{5-x^2}$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2}} = \int \frac{2 \cos^2 \theta d\theta}{4 \sin^2 \theta \cdot 2 \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = -\frac{1}{4} \cot \theta = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x}$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2+4}} = \int \frac{2 \sec \theta d\theta}{2 \tan \theta \cdot 2 \sec \theta} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\theta}{\tan \theta} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec \theta - \cot \theta| = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{x} - \frac{2}{x} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}-2}{x} \right|$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \int \sec \theta d\theta = \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| = \ln \left| \frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{a} \right|$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} = \ln |x+2+\sqrt{4+x^2}| + C$   
 $\int \sec^{-1} x dx = x \sec^{-1} x - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = x \sec^{-1} x - \int \frac{dx}{x^2-1} = x \sec^{-1} x - \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|$   
 $= x \sec^{-1} x - \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2-1}|$   
 $\frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x-2} = \frac{(A+B)x + (-3A-2B)}{x^2-5x+6}$   
 $A+B=1 \quad -3A-2B=0 \quad -A=2 \quad A=-2 \quad B=3$   
 $\frac{A}{6x^2+1} = \frac{(1-2x)(2+3x)}{6x^2+1} = \frac{A}{1-2x} + \frac{B}{2+3x}$   
 $A(2+3x) + B(1-2x) = (3A-2B)x + (2A+B)$   
 $3A-2B=1 \quad 2A+B=1$   
 $A = -\frac{1}{5} \quad B = \frac{6}{5}$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{6x^2+1} = -\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{1-2x} + \frac{6}{5} \int \frac{dx}{2+3x} = \frac{1}{10} \ln |1-2x| + \frac{2}{5} \ln |2+3x|$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{6x^2-2x-1} = \int \frac{dx}{(2x-1)(3x+1)} = \frac{A}{2x-1} + \frac{B}{3x+1}$   
 $A(3x+1) + B(2x-1) = (3A+2B)x + (A-B)$   
 $3A+2B=1 \quad A-B=-1$   
 $A = \frac{1}{5} \quad B = \frac{2}{5}$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{6x^2-2x-1} = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{2x-1} + \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{dx}{3x+1} = \frac{1}{10} \ln |2x-1| + \frac{2}{15} \ln |3x+1|$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{4x^2-1} = \int \frac{dx}{(2x-1)(2x+1)} = \frac{A}{2x-1} + \frac{B}{2x+1}$   
 $A(2x+1) + B(2x-1) = (2A+2B)x + (A-B)$   
 $2A+2B=0 \quad A-B=1$   
 $A = \frac{1}{2} \quad B = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{4x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{2x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{2x+1} = \frac{1}{4} \ln |2x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln |2x+1|$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-4} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$   
 $A(x+2) + B(x-2) = (A+B)x + (2A-2B)$   
 $A+B=0 \quad 2A-2B=1$   
 $A = \frac{1}{4} \quad B = -\frac{1}{4}$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-4} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x-2} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x+2} = \frac{1}{4} \ln |x-2| - \frac{1}{4} \ln |x+2|$

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# The What

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 **John Semmelhack** @JohnSemmelhack · Sep 15

The MERV-13 box fan filter. A DIY project even a small child can manage (with a little help).

[facebook.com/comparettoconf...](https://facebook.com/comparettoconf...)

[Show this thread](#)



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# Corsi-Rosenthal Box



**Richard Corsi, PhD, PE (Texas)**  
@CorsiAQ  
Dean of Engineering, University of California, Davis  
Indoor Environmental Engineer  
Proud UC Davis Alumnus  
Faith in younger generations  
Dog lover



**Jim Rosenthal**  
@JimRosenthal4  
CEO - Tex-Air Filters. Interested in filtration, IAQ, allergies and asthma. History lover. Avid golfer and print collector. Lifelong learner.

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## Corsi–Rosenthal Box

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Corsi–Rosenthal Box**, also called a **Corsi–Rosenthal Cube** or a **Comparetto Cube**, is a design for a [do-it-yourself air purifier](#) that can be built comparatively inexpensively. It was designed during the [COVID-19 pandemic](#) with the goal of reducing the levels of [airborne viral particles](#) in indoor settings.

### Contents [hide]

- [Background and history](#)
- [Design](#)
- [Efficacy](#)
- [References](#)

### Background and history [edit]

Since [COVID-19](#) was declared a [pandemic](#) by the [World Health Organization](#) on 11 March 2020,<sup>[1]</sup> evidence, including increasing amounts of [peer-reviewed](#) research, has been accumulating that [severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2](#) (SARS-CoV-2), the virus causing COVID-19, is [airborne](#).<sup>[2][3][4]</sup> [Superspreading events](#) are generally associated with indoor gatherings.<sup>[5][6]</sup> In response to the emerging evidence and recommendations of infectious disease researchers,<sup>[7][8]</sup> engineers have begun to consider how improved ventilation may reduce indoor [viral loads](#).<sup>[9]</sup>



An example of a homemade Corsi–Rosenthal Box air filtration unit

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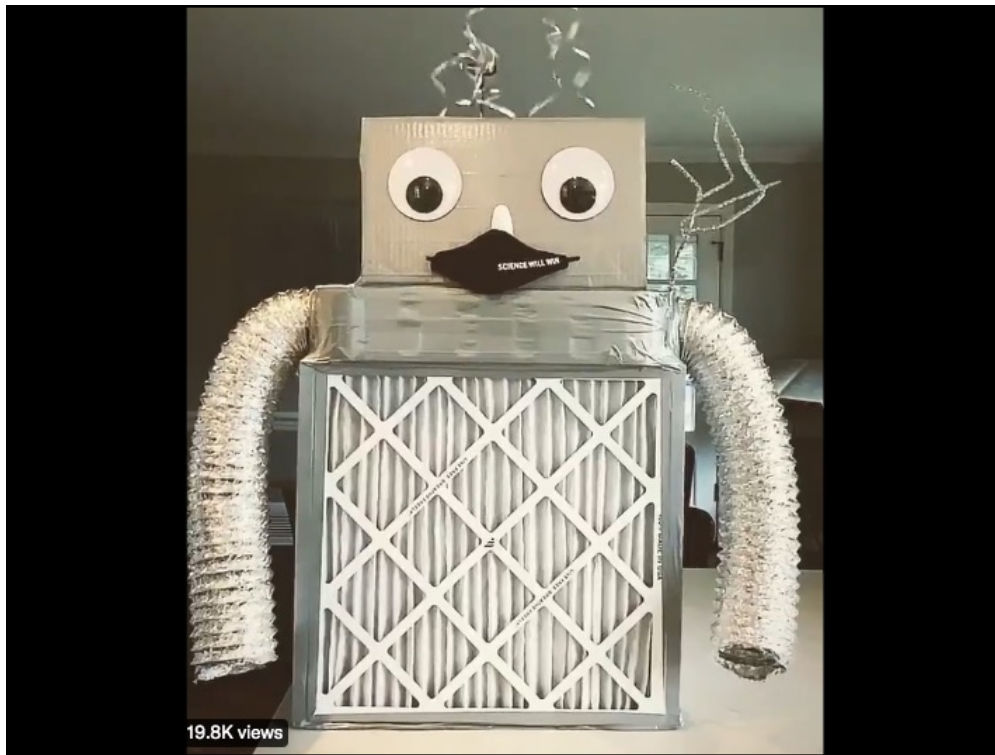




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## Corsi-Rosenthal Boxes Help Clear the Air at Schools Across the Country

by [Kara Yorio](#)  
Feb 04, 2022 | Filed in [News & Features](#)

[f](#) [t](#) [e](#) [p](#) [o](#)

High school environmental sciences teacher Carol Matheny didn't want to start a new lesson the day before winter break, so she decided to give her students some reading time. [Continue](#)

"Our librarians are phenomenal, and I told them I would really like to do a reading day," says Matheny, who teaches ninth to 12th graders at Parkview High School in Sterling, VA. She couldn't believe the number of books that arrived after her request.

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**April 14, 2015**

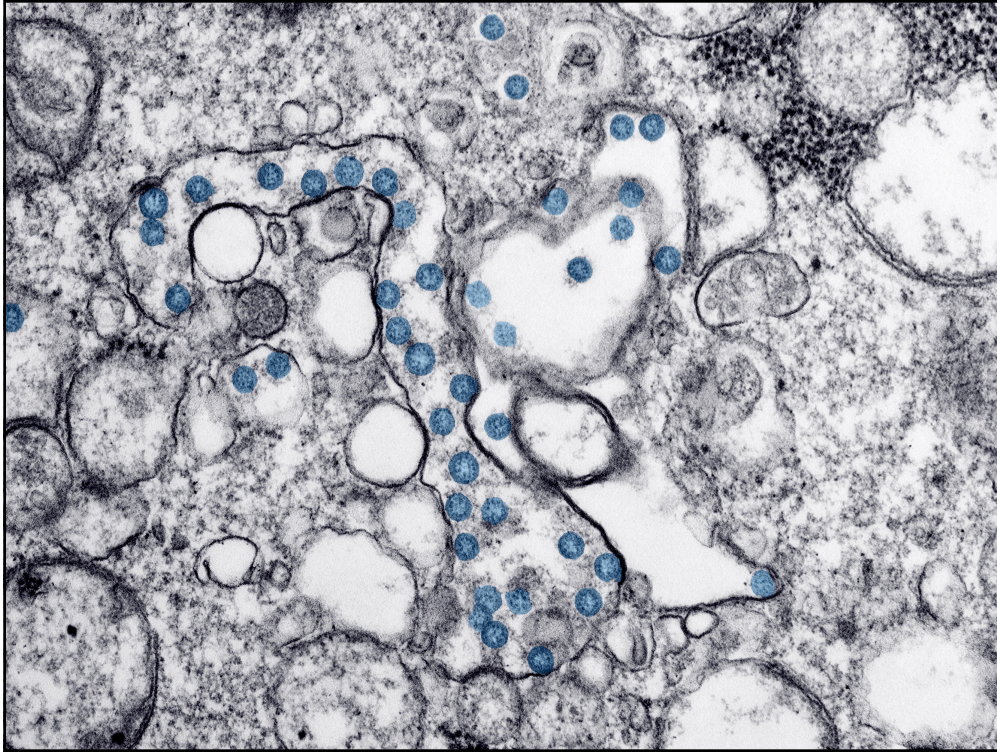
**Dear Allison,**

**On behalf of The International Women's Leadership Association, it is my distinct pleasure to notify you that, in consideration of your contribution to family career, and community, you have been selected as a woman of outstanding leadership.**

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# The Why




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**COVID is airborne!**

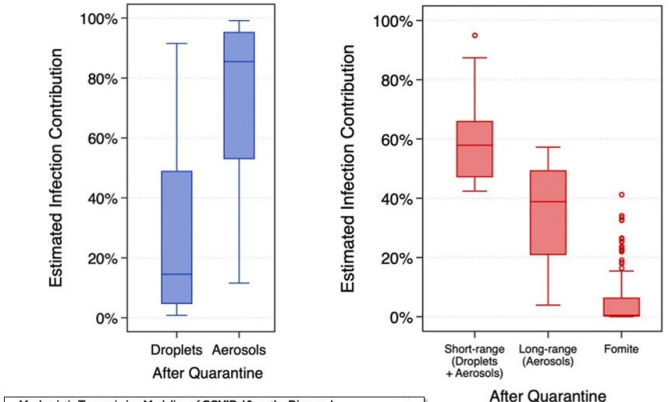
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**BUILDING FOR HEALTH**  **HARVARD T.H. CHAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH**  **HEALTHY BUILDINGS** 

**Aerosol Physics**  
*Rapid evaporation*  
*Most particles <10 um*  
*Higher viral load*  
*Small particles stay aloft*  
*Travel beyond 6 feet*

**Air Sampling**  
*RNA in hospitals*  
*Viable virus at 16 feet*

**Case Studies**  
*Restaurant*  
*Hospital*  
*Choir practice*  
**Cruise Ship**  
*+ many!*



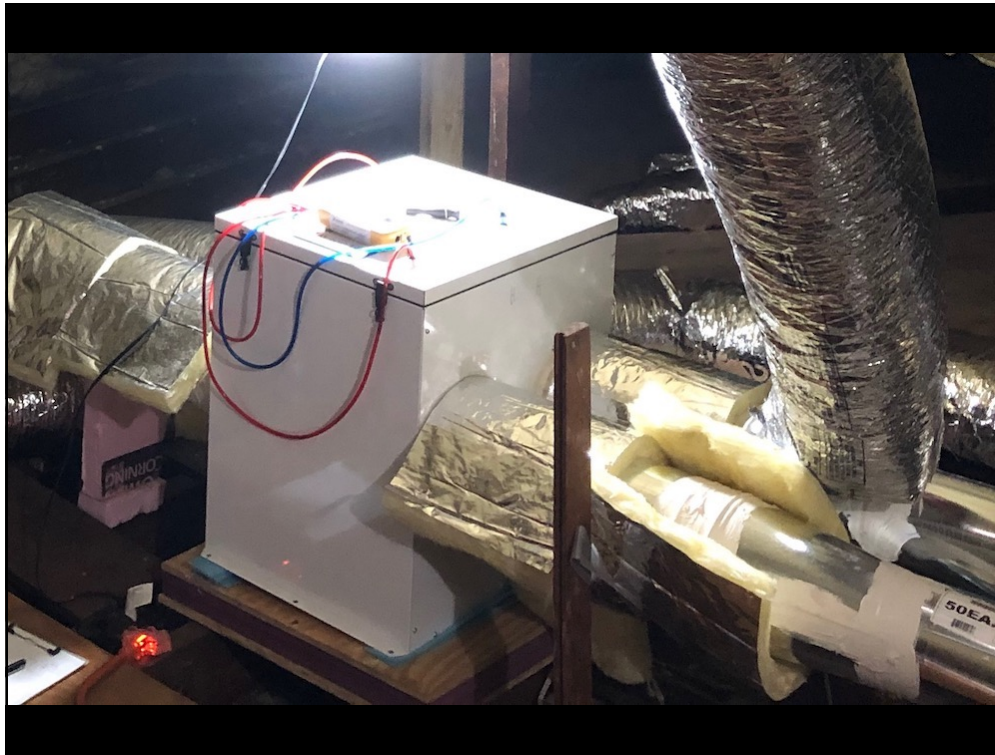
**Mechanistic Transmission Modeling of COVID-19 on the Diamond Princess Cruise Ship Demonstrates the Importance of Aerosol Transmission**  
 Parham Asimi, Zahra Keshavarz, Jose Guillermo Cedeno Laurent, Brent R. Stephens, Joseph G. Allen  
 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.07.13.20113049>

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## Indoor Air Pollutants

- Particulate matter
- Secondhand smoke from cigarettes (SHS)
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)
- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)
- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- Mold
- Allergens
- Bioeffluents (including CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Radon
- Viruses

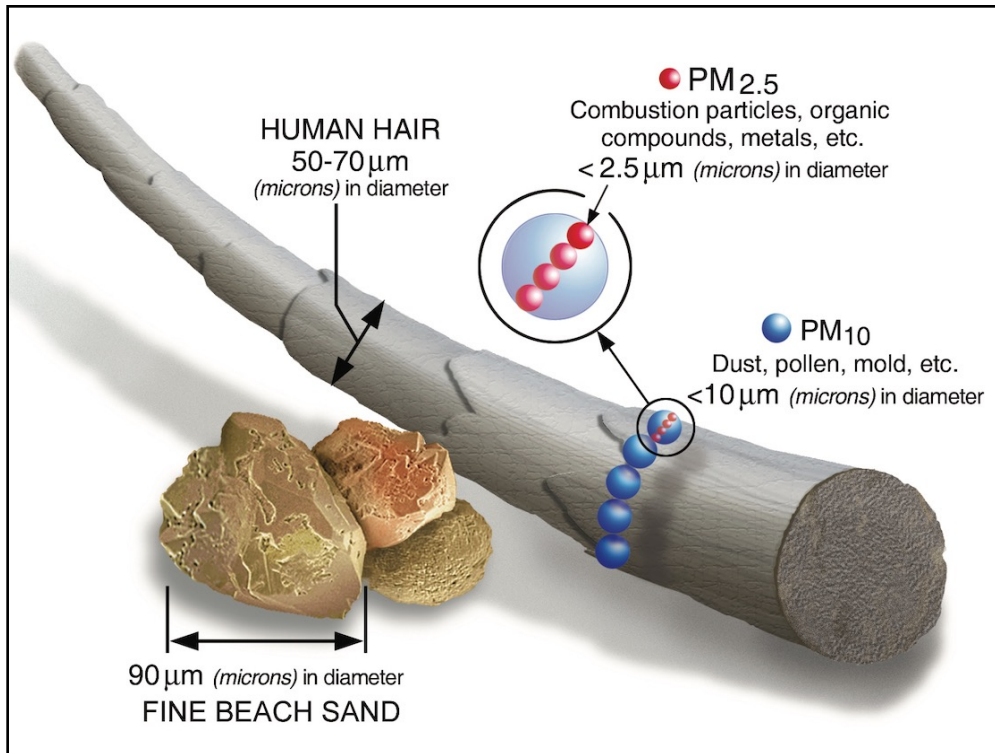
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## Indoor Air Pollutants That Can Be Filtered Out

- Particulate matter
- Secondhand smoke from cigarettes (SHS)
  
- Mold
- Allergens
- Bioeffluents (including CO<sub>2</sub>)
  
- Viruses

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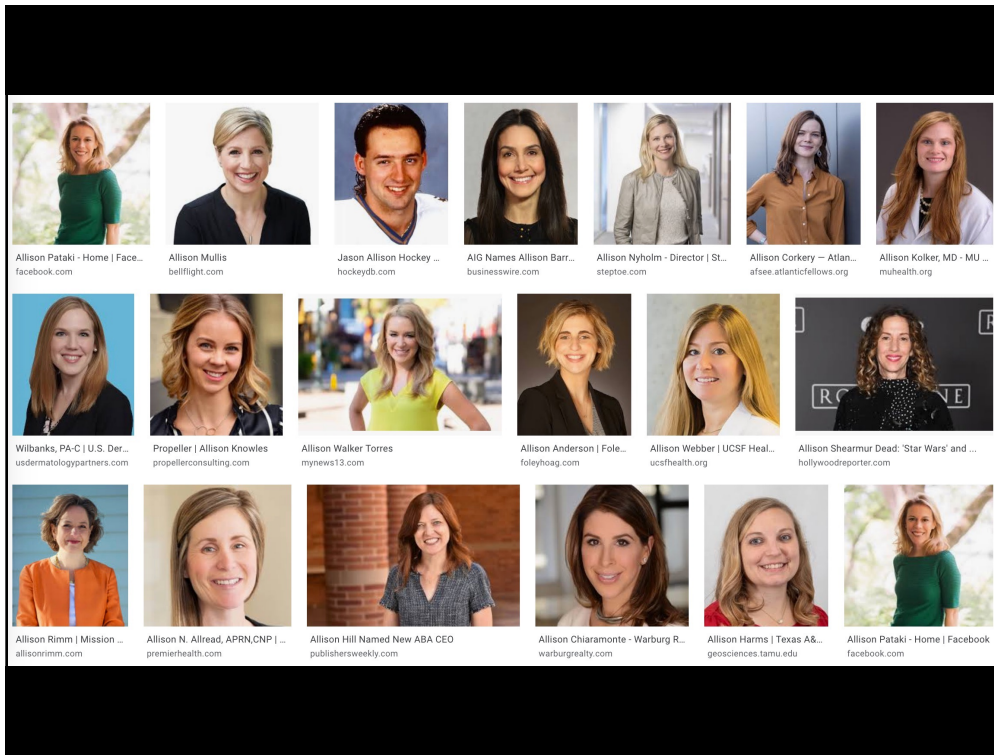




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| MERV | 0.3-1.0 $\mu\text{m}$ | 1.0-3.0 $\mu\text{m}$ | 3.0-10.0 $\mu\text{m}$ |
|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 16   | $\geq 95\%$           | $\geq 95\%$           | $\geq 95\%$            |
| 15   | $\geq 85\%$           | $\geq 90\%$           | $\geq 95\%$            |
| 14   | $\geq 75\%$           | $\geq 90\%$           | $\geq 95\%$            |
| 13   | $\geq 50\%$           | $\geq 85\%$           | $\geq 90\%$            |
| 12   | $\geq 35\%$           | $\geq 80\%$           | $\geq 90\%$            |
| 11   | $\geq 20\%$           | $\geq 65\%$           | $\geq 85\%$            |
| 10   |                       | $\geq 50\%$           | $\geq 80\%$            |
| 9    |                       | $\geq 35\%$           | $\geq 75\%$            |
| 8    |                       | $\geq 20\%$           | $\geq 70\%$            |
| 7    |                       |                       | $\geq 50\%$            |
| 6    |                       |                       | $\geq 35\%$            |
| 5    |                       |                       | $\geq 20\%$            |
| 4    |                       |                       | < 20%                  |
| 3    |                       |                       | < 20%                  |
| 2    |                       |                       | < 20%                  |
| 1    |                       |                       | < 20%                  |

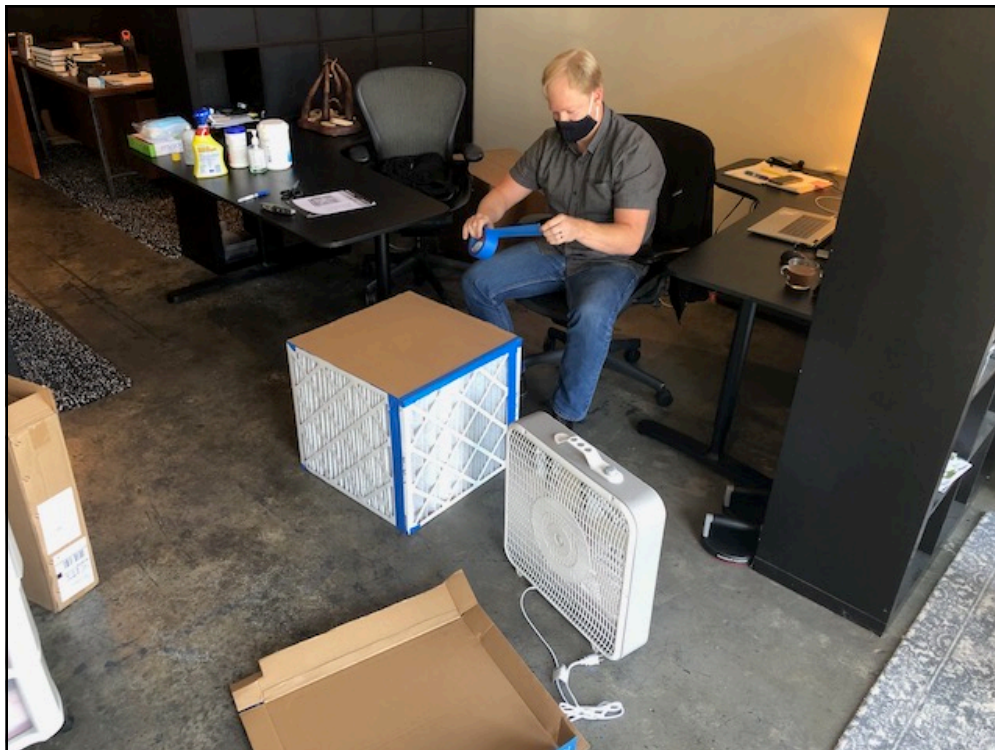
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# The How

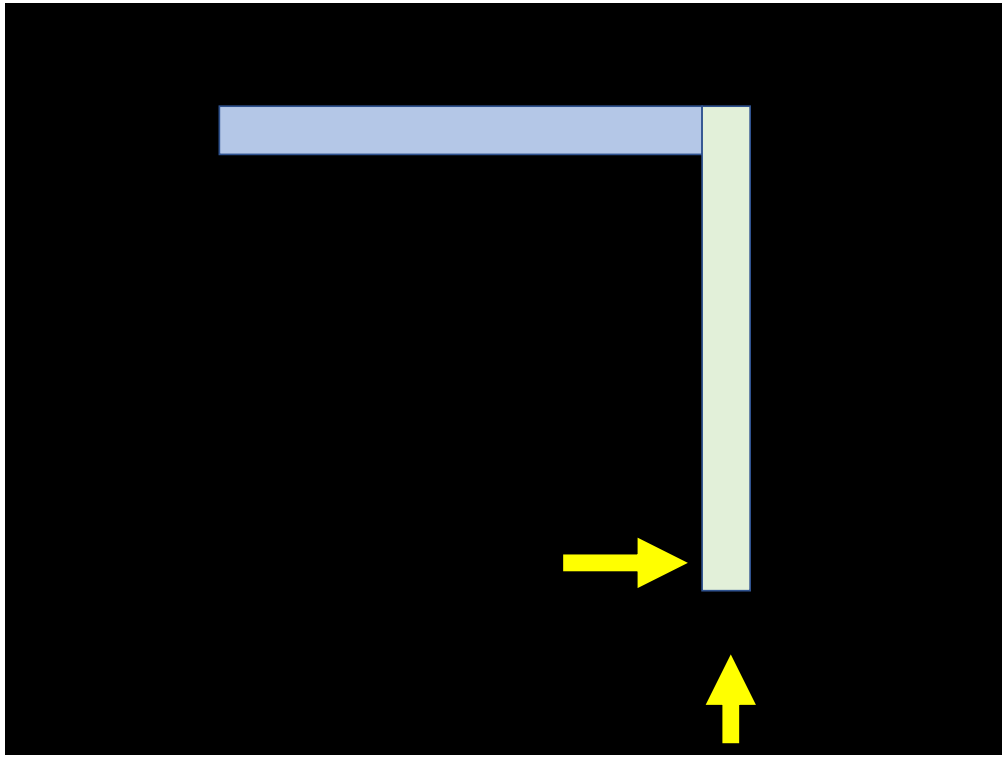


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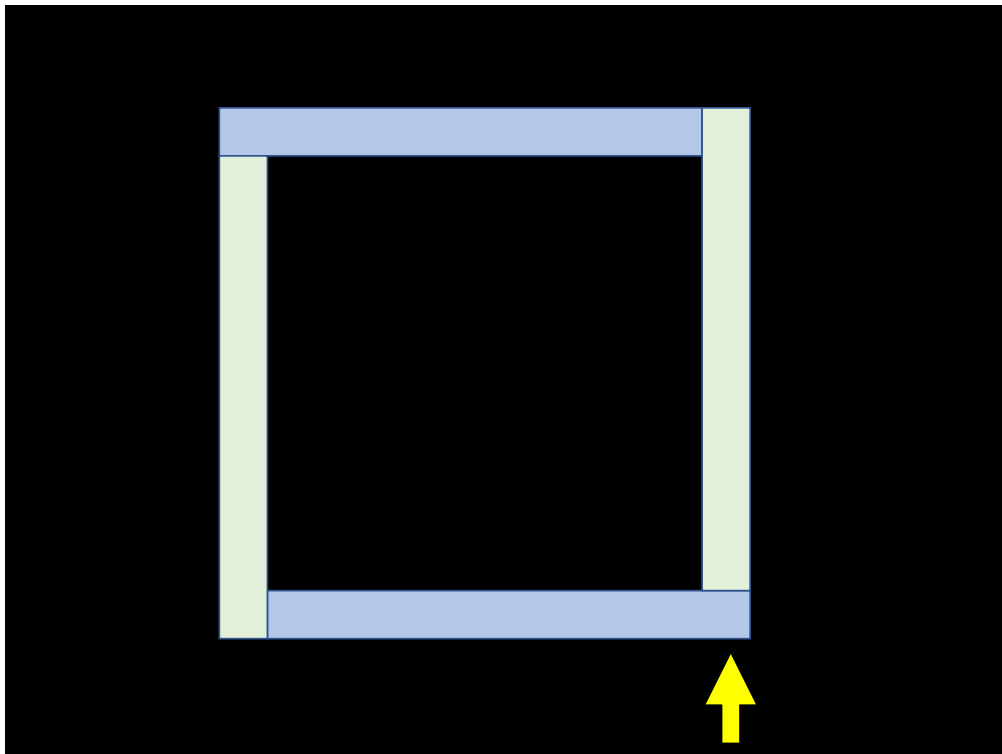


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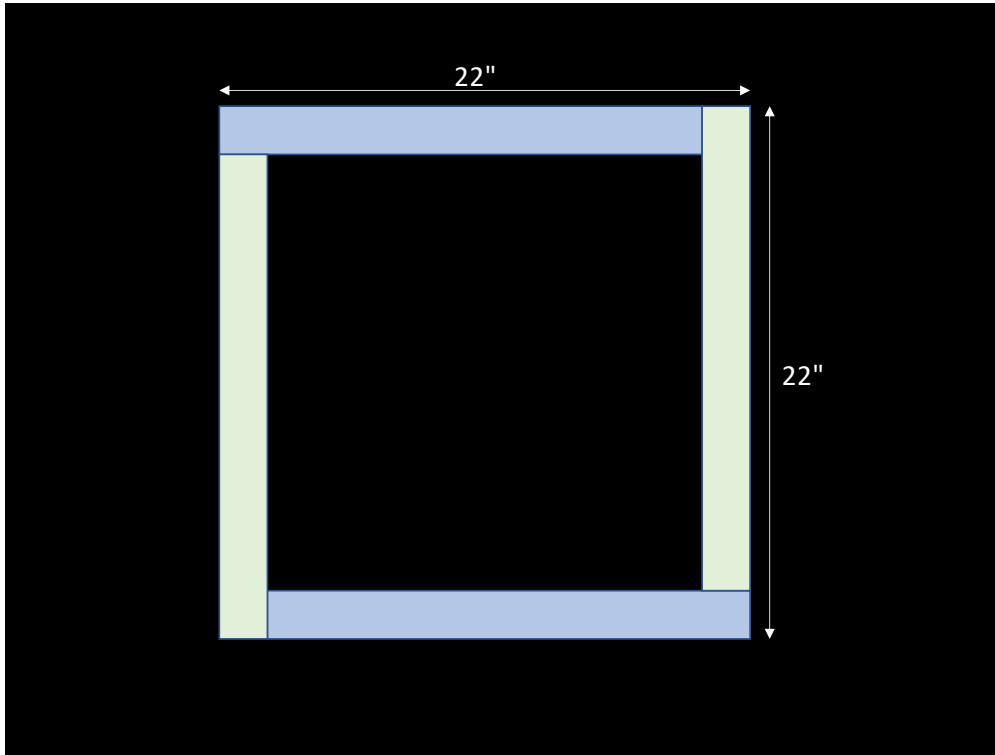




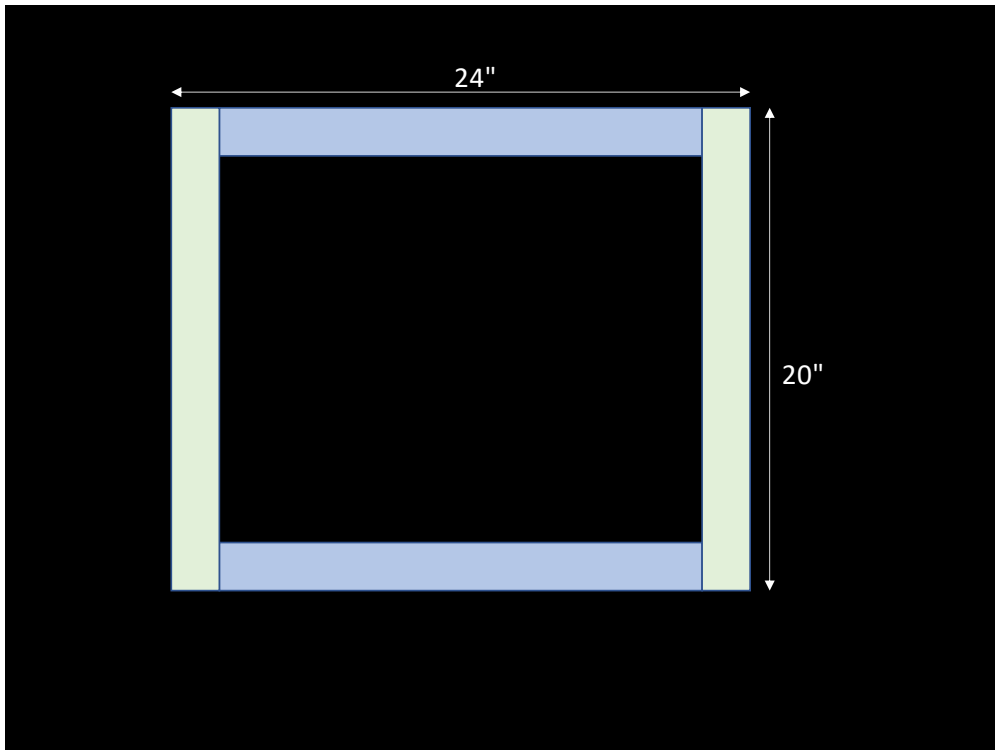
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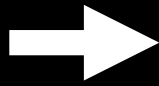
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Pay attention to the arrows!

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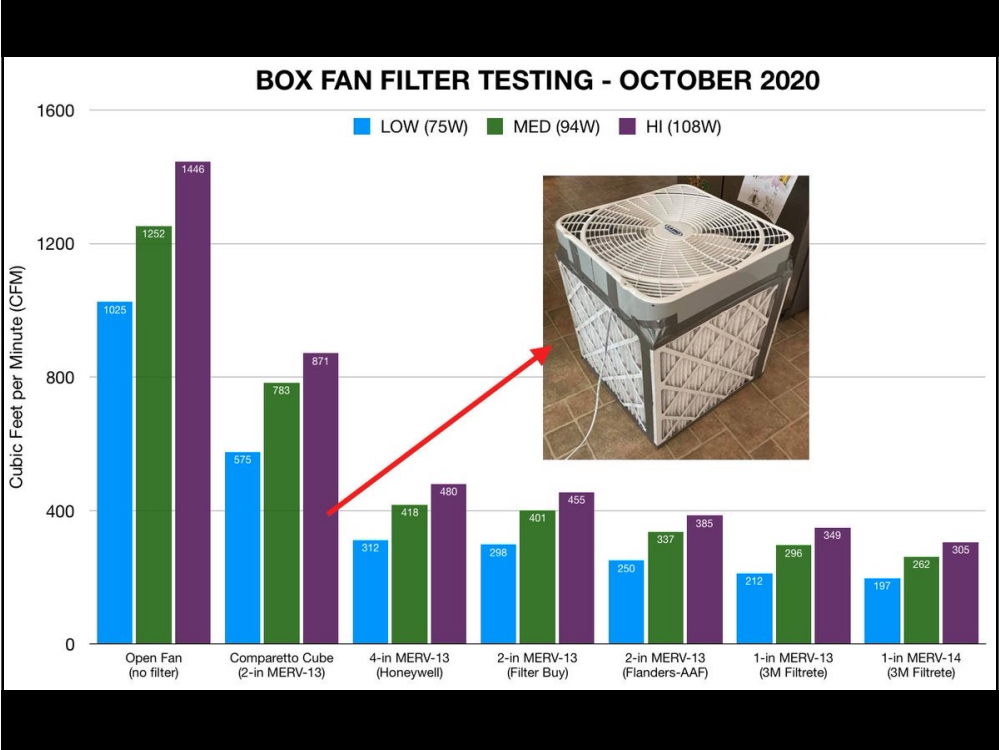


# Air Changes per Hour

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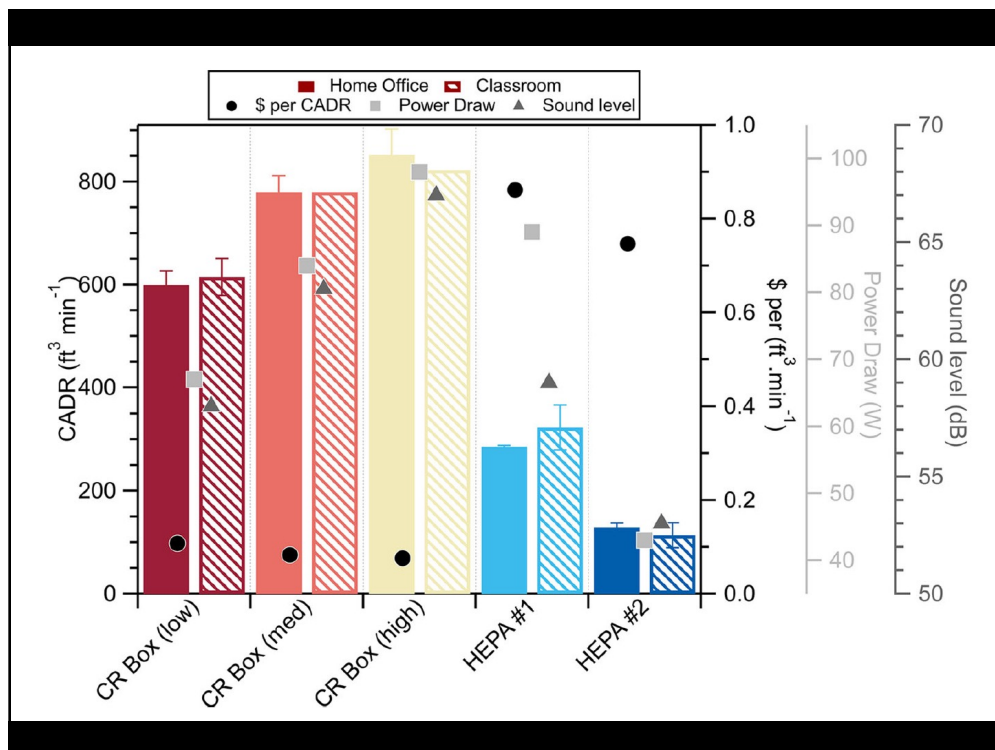
# Clean Air Delivery Rate

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CADR =

Flow rate (cfm)  
X  
filter efficiency

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# Will it catch on fire?

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## Research on DIY Air Cleaners to Reduce Wildfire Smoke Indoors

On this page:

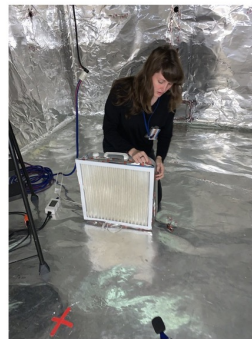
- [Study Overview](#)
- [UL Safety Report Findings](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [DIY Air Cleaner to Reduce Wildfire Smoke Indoors Infographic](#)
- [Related Resources, Presentations, and References](#)

### Study Overview

Everyone deserves access to clean indoor air during wildfire smoke events. But commercial air cleaners can be difficult to obtain when there are smoky conditions from wildfires because of limited availability or high cost. Many health and air quality agencies and nonprofits are providing instructions and parts for making Do-It-Yourself (DIY) air cleaners as a solution to reducing smoke indoors. DIY air cleaners are made by attaching an air filter to a box fan with tape, brackets or a bungee cord. With their use, concerns have been raised about the potential for the box fans to overheat when operated with a filter attached, which could pose a fire or burn risk.

At this time, there is minimal information on how effective DIY air cleaners are at removing smoke particles. Limited data published in the scientific literature, preliminary testing results from EPA and several anecdotal reports from state, local, and tribal agencies suggest these DIY air cleaners may help reduce exposure to the particles in smoke.

EPA is conducting research to evaluate DIY air cleaners to answer questions from EPA partners and the public about their effectiveness and safety. The research is part of a multi-faceted study called the Wildfire Advancing Science Partnerships for Indoor Reductions of Smoke Exposures (ASPIRE) Study. The objectives of the Wildfire - ASPIRE Study are to compare indoor and outdoor fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) concentrations, a main component of wildfire smoke, and to develop strategies for reducing indoor pollutant concentrations in public buildings during wildland fire smoke events.



EPA researcher, Heidi Vreeland, testing a DIY air cleaner.

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"Preliminary results show that throughout the testing, temperatures of all fan components remained safely below recognized temperature safety standards. None of the scenarios tested posed any observable fire hazards."

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"Preliminary results show that throughout the testing, temperatures of all fan components remained safely below recognized temperature safety standards. **None of the scenarios tested posed any observable fire hazards.**"

54

**NO**

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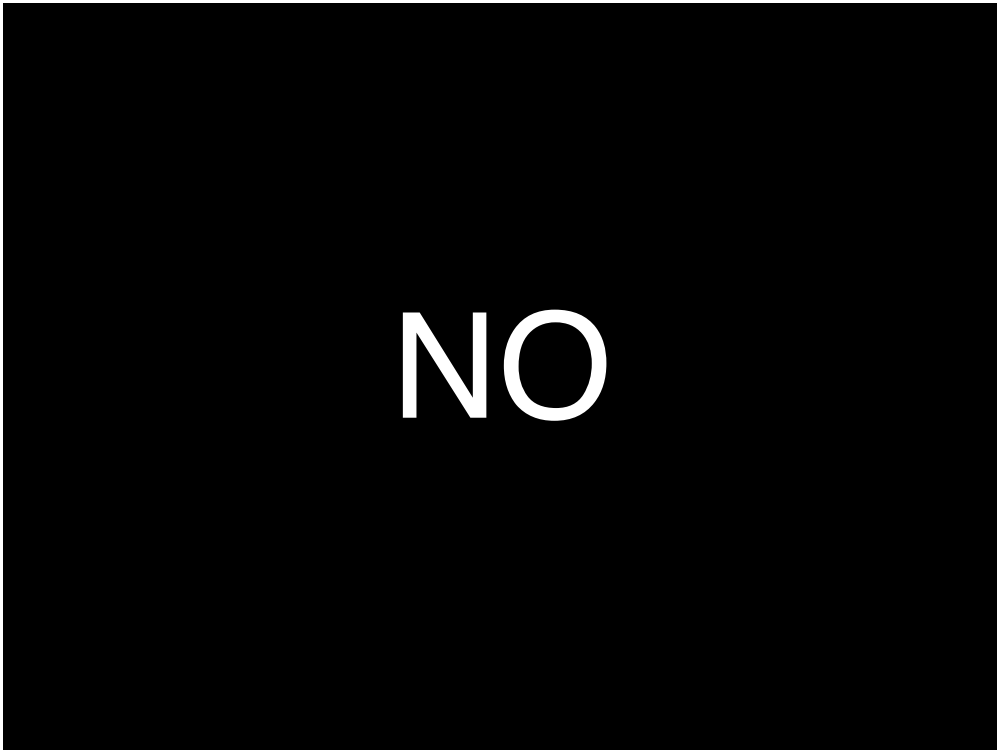
**Isn't the virus too small?**

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# Does it work?

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AEROSOL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
2022, VOL. 56, NO. 6, 564–572  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/02786826.2022.2054674>



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TECHNICAL NOTE

OPEN ACCESS

## Characterizing the performance of a do-it-yourself (DIY) box fan air filter

Rachael Dal Porto<sup>a</sup>, Monet N. Kunz<sup>a</sup>, Theresa Pistochini<sup>a,b</sup>, Richard L. Corsi<sup>a,c</sup>, and Christopher D. Cappa<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of California Davis, Davis, California, USA; <sup>b</sup>Western Cooling Efficiency Center, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, USA; <sup>c</sup>College of Engineering, University of California Davis, Davis, California, USA

### ABSTRACT

Air filtration serves to reduce concentrations of particles in indoor environments. Most standalone, also referred to as portable or in-room, air filtration systems use HEPA filters, and cost generally scales with the clean air delivery rate. A “do-it-yourself” lower-cost alternative, known as the Corsi-Rosenthal Box, that uses MERV-13 filters coupled with a box fan has been recently proposed, but lacks systematic performance characterization. We have characterized the performance of a five-panel Corsi-Rosenthal air cleaner using both research-grade instrumentation (an aerodynamic particle sizer, APS) and a low-cost particle sensor. Measurements of size-resolved and overall decay rates of aerosol particles larger than 0.5 microns emitted into rooms of varying size with and without the air cleaner allowed for determination of the apparent clean air delivery rate—both as a function of size and integrated across particle sizes for a number-weighted median particle diameter of  $1.2 \pm 0.12$  microns. The measurements made in the different rooms produced similar results, demonstrating the robustness of the method used. The size-integrated effective clean air delivery rate increases with fan speed, from about  $600$  to  $850 \text{ ft}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$  ( $1019$  to  $1444 \text{ m}^3 \text{ h}^{-1}$ ) as determined with the APS. The low-cost sensor yields similar clean air delivery rates as the APS, demonstrating a method by which others who lack access to research-grade instruments can determine the effectiveness of Corsi-Rosenthal Boxes that use components that differ from those used here. Overall, our results demonstrate that our Corsi-Rosenthal air cleaner efficiently reduces suspended particle concentrations in indoor environments.

### ARTICLE HISTORY

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### EDITOR

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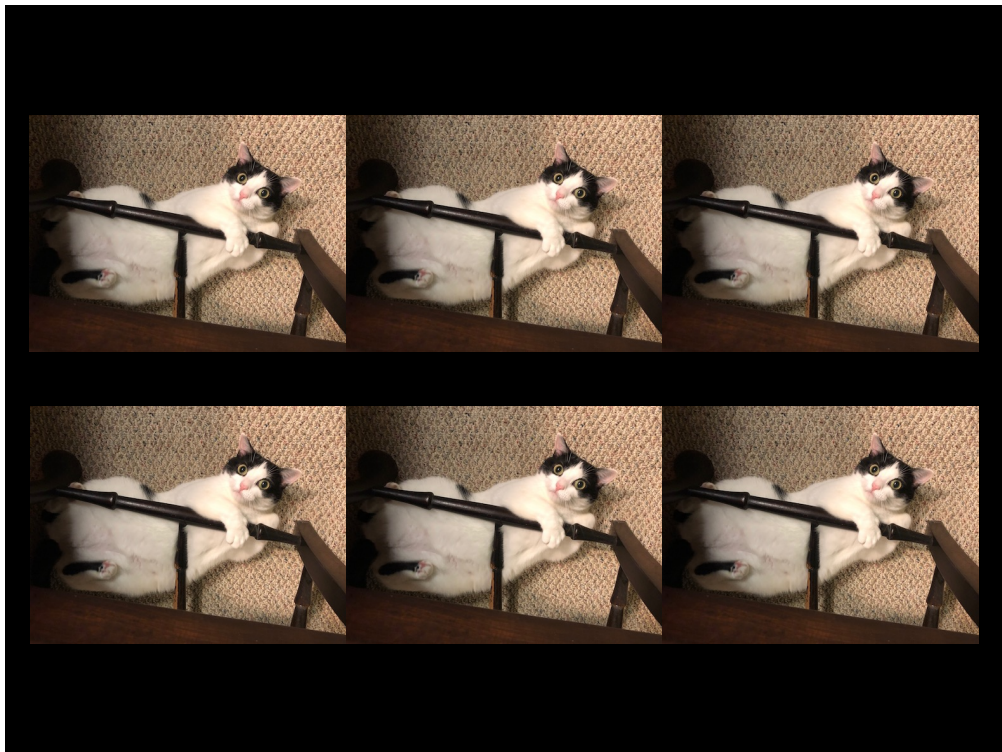
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Thanks to:

John Semmelhack  
Lew Harriman  
Joe Medosch  
Bill Bahnfleth

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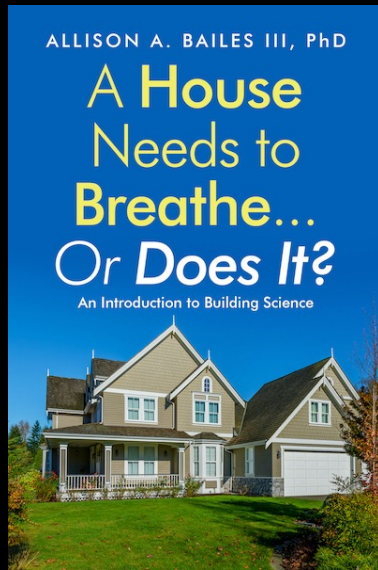
**Allison A. Bailes III**

[evinfo@energyvanguard.com](mailto:evinfo@energyvanguard.com)

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