

# Sensitivity Analysis For The PMV Thermal Comfort Model and The Use of Wearable Devices to Enhance Its Accuracy

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*July 11 -14, 2016*



# Predicted Mean Vote

## Environmental Factors

- Air temperature (convection heat transfer)
- Relative Humidity (evaporative cooling)
  - Air Velocity (forced convection)
  - Radiant Temperature (radiation)

## Personal Factors

- Metabolism (heat generation)
- Clothing (heat resistance)

Predicted mean Vote



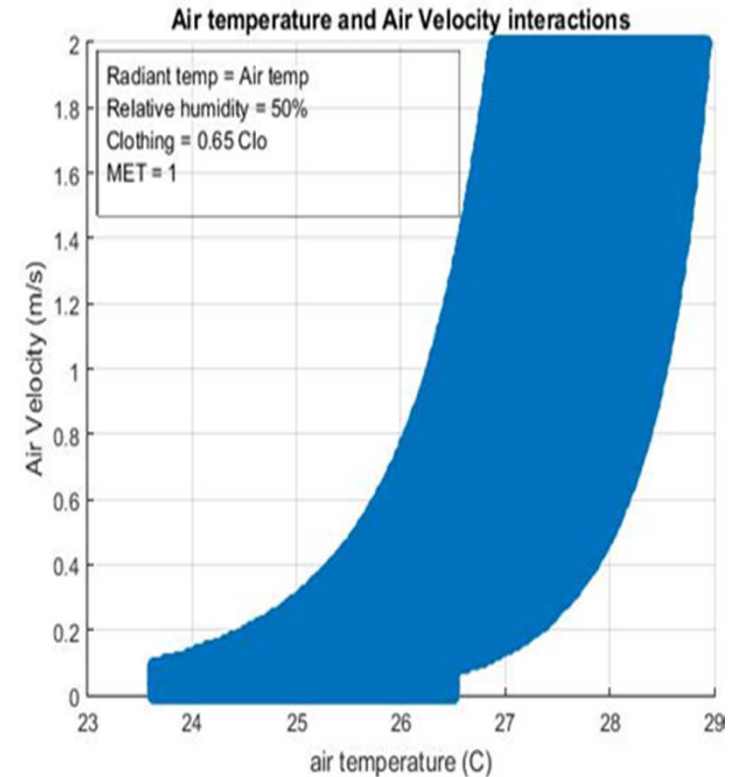
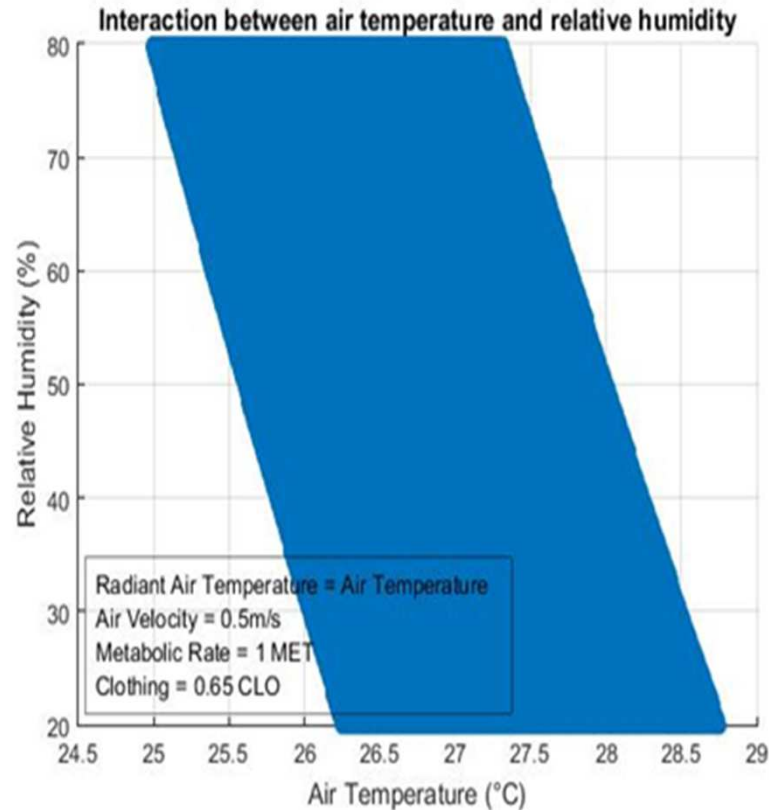
# Outlines



- **Environmental Factors Simulation**
- **Personal Factors Simulation**
- **Sensitivity Analysis**
- **Metabolism Estimation**
- **Conclusion**
- **Future Works**



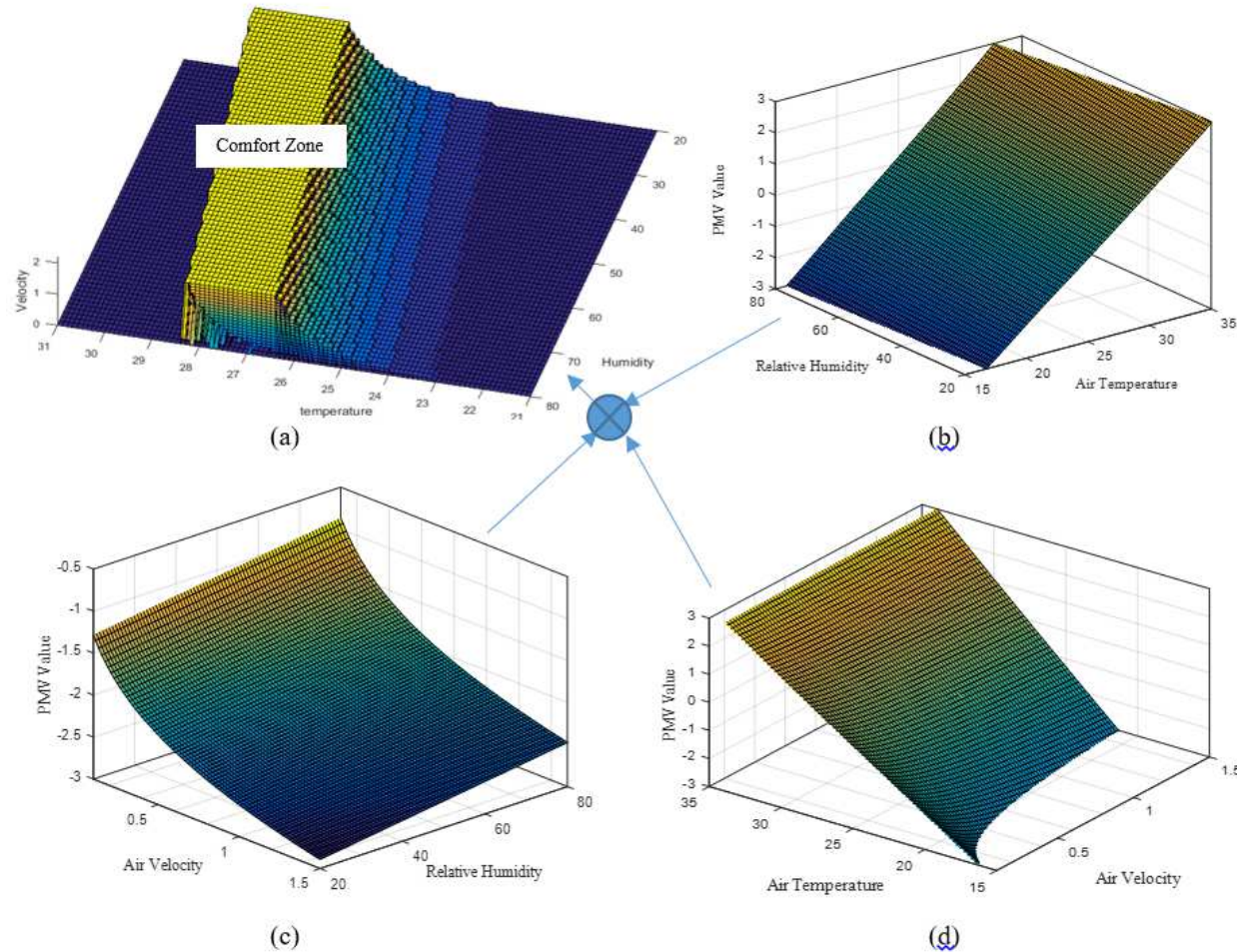
# 2-D Comfort Zone



Comfort zone is affected by temperature, humidity , and air velocity



# Multi Dimensional Comfort Zone



Complete effect of the environmental factors



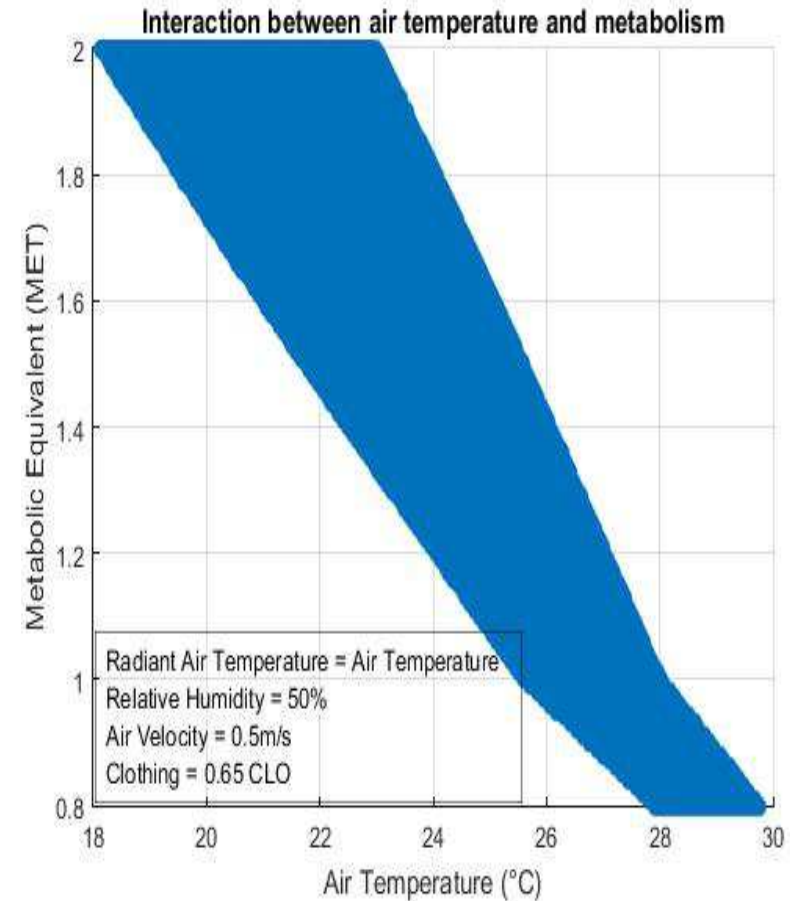
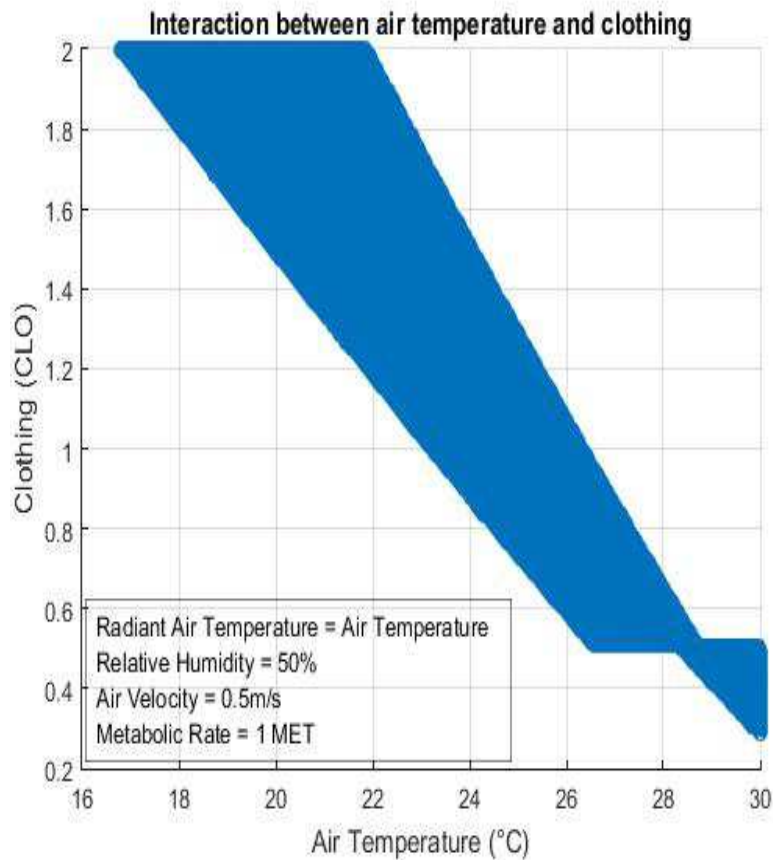
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# 2-D Comfort Zone

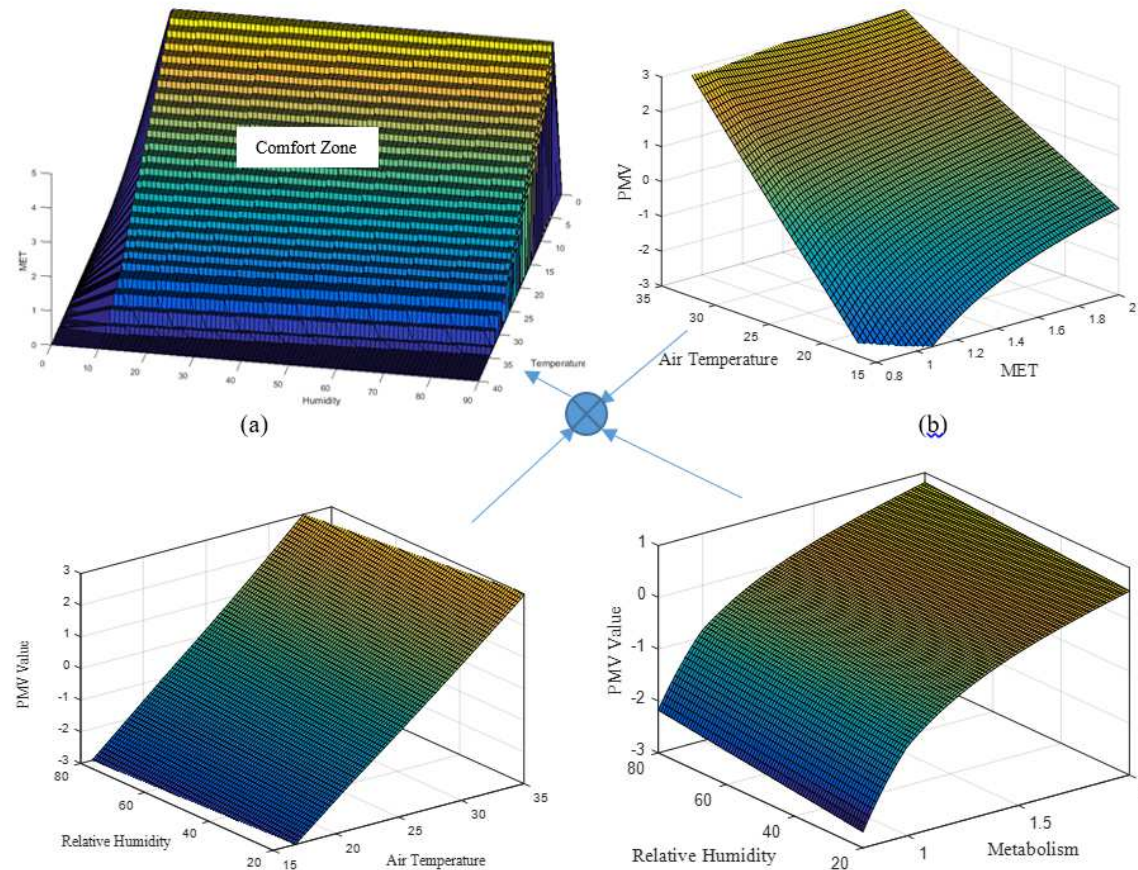


The comfort zone is highly affected by clothing and metabolism in a nonlinear fashion





# Multi Dimensional Comfort Zone

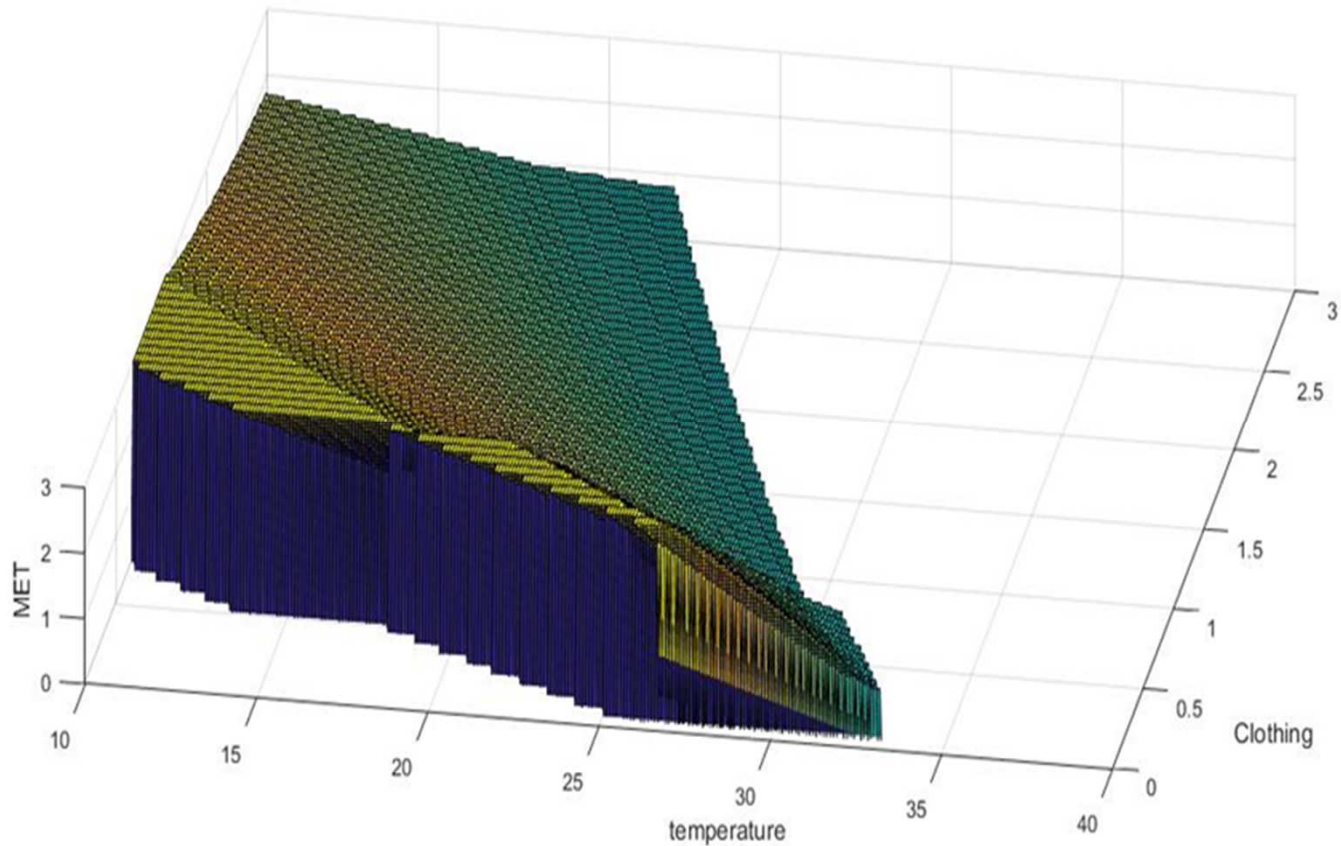


Environmental factors and the metabolic rate combined effect





# Multi Dimensional Comfort Zone cont.



Factors of highest impact for comfort



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# Sensitivity

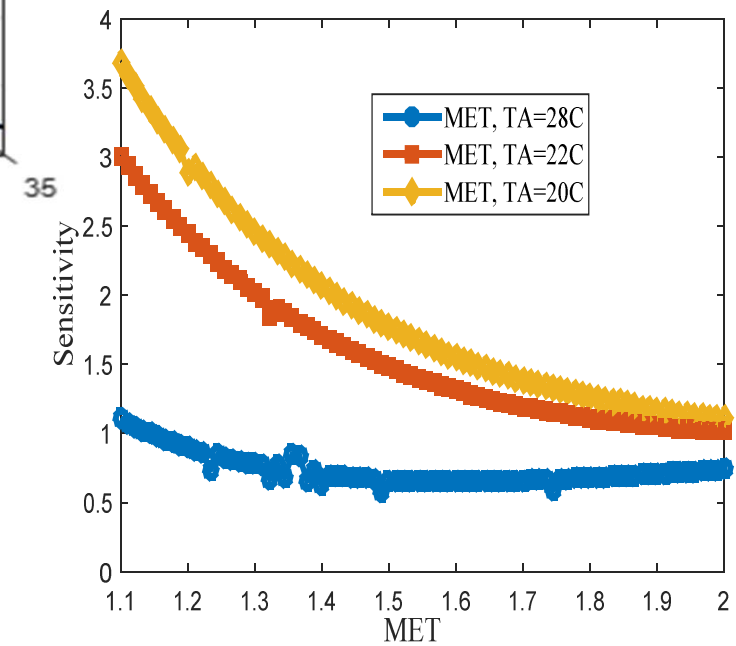
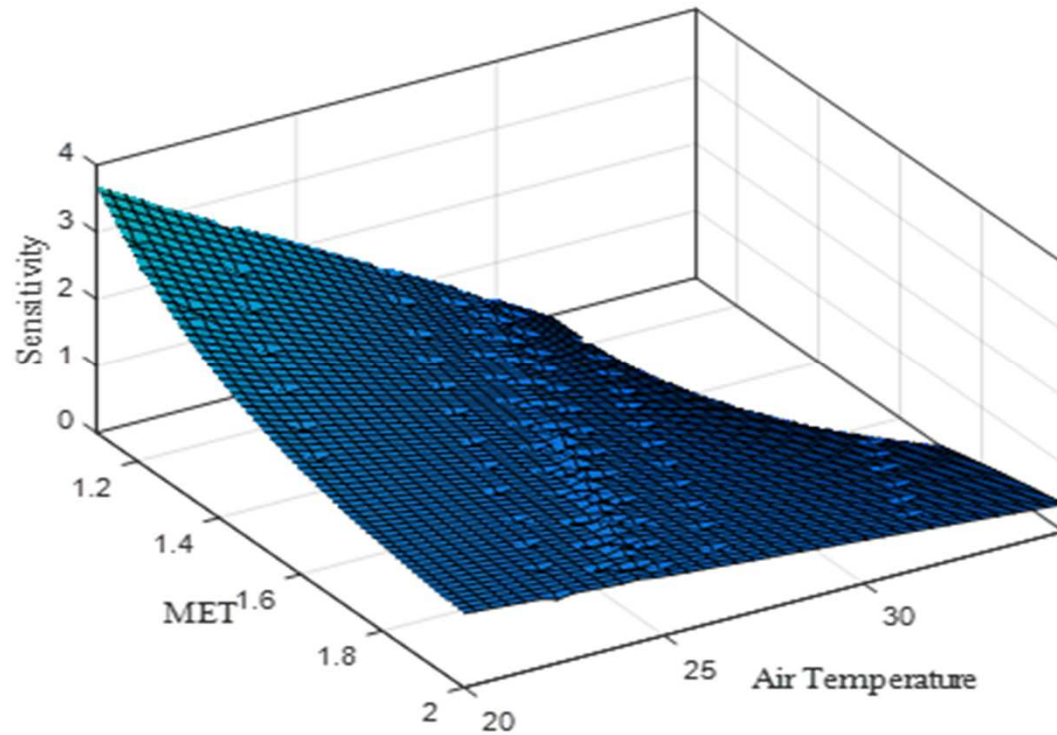


- Comfort graphs show the qualitative sensitivity of comfort zone to different parameters
- Quantitative sensitivity can show the absolute effect of each parameter

$$S_x[f(x, y, z)] = \frac{\partial f(x, y, z)}{\partial x}$$

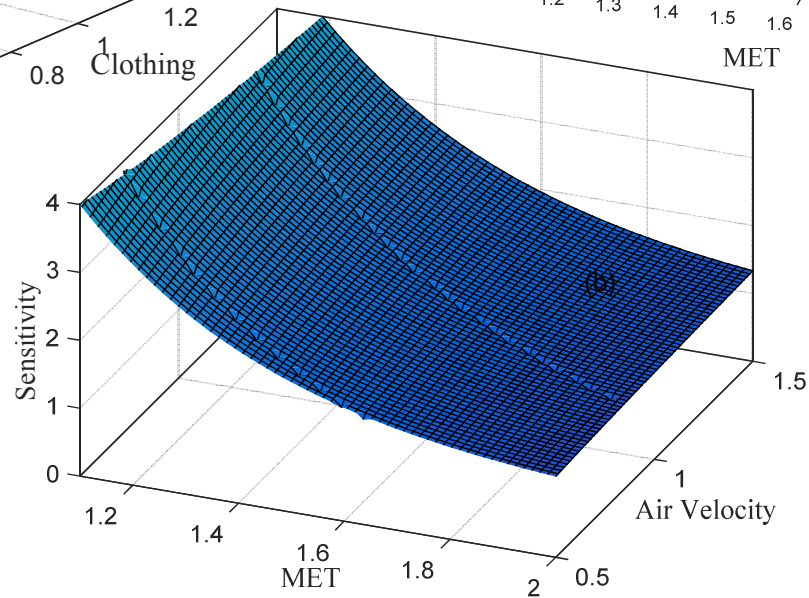
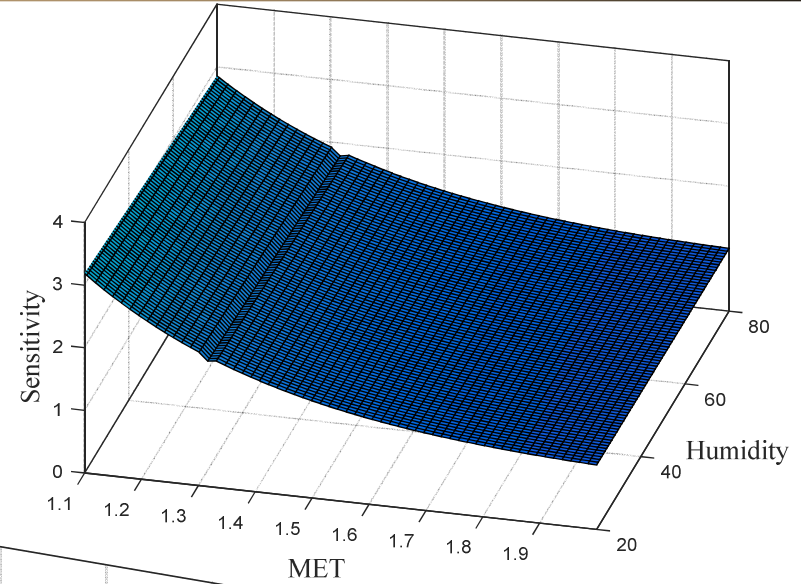
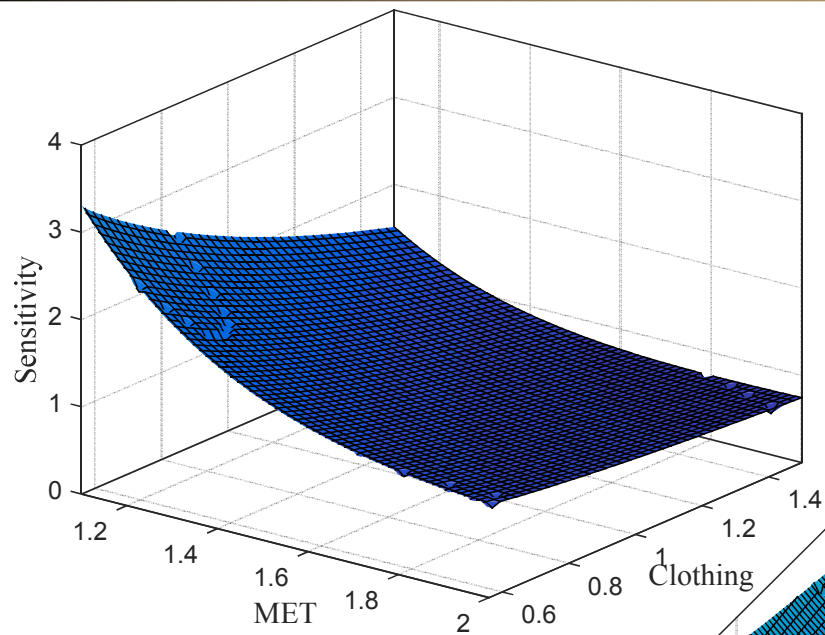


# Metabolic Rate Sensitivity



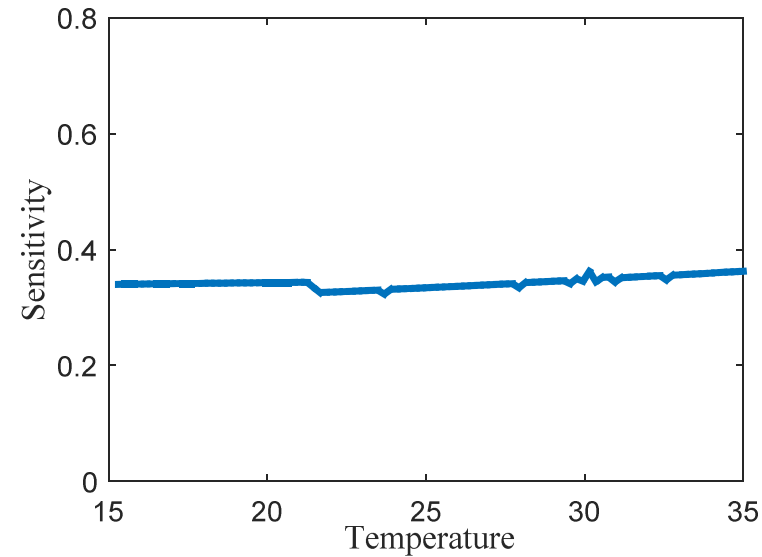
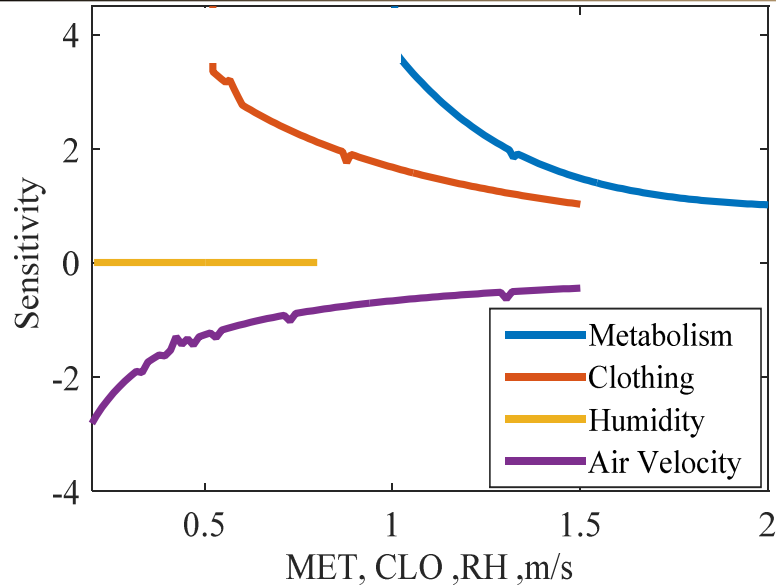


# Sensitivity to Other Parameters





# Sensitivity Summary



Parameter		Sensitivity (mean)	Sensitivity (range)
Air temperature ( <i>AT</i> )		$S_{AT} \cong .34 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$	.04
Humidity ( <i>RH</i> )		$S_{RH} \cong 0.007 \text{ } RH^{-1}$	~0
Clothing ( <i>CLO</i> >0.5)		$S_{CLO} = 1.3 \text{ } CLO^{-1}$ (b)	1.22
Clothing ( <i>CLO</i> <0.5)		$S_{CLO} = 5.53 \text{ } CLO^{-1}$	2.8
Air Velocity ( <i>AV</i> >0.5)		$S_{AV} = -.72 \text{ } m^{-1}s$	0.87
Air Velocity ( <i>AV</i> <0.5)		$S_{AV} = -2.2 \text{ } m^{-1}s$	2.9
Metabolism ( <i>MET</i> >1)	<i>T</i> =20°C	$S_{MET} = 2.09 \text{ } MET^{-1}$	3.37
	<i>T</i> =22°C	$S_{MET} = 1.6 \text{ } MET^{-1}$	2.0
	<i>T</i> =28°C	$S_{MET} = 0.79 \text{ } MET^{-1}$	1.25





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# Metabolism

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- Actual measurement require oxygen and/or bi-products through breathing
- Estimation is possible through smart devices
- Heart rate, pedometers and accelerometers as metabolic rate approximators



# Fitbit for MET approximation

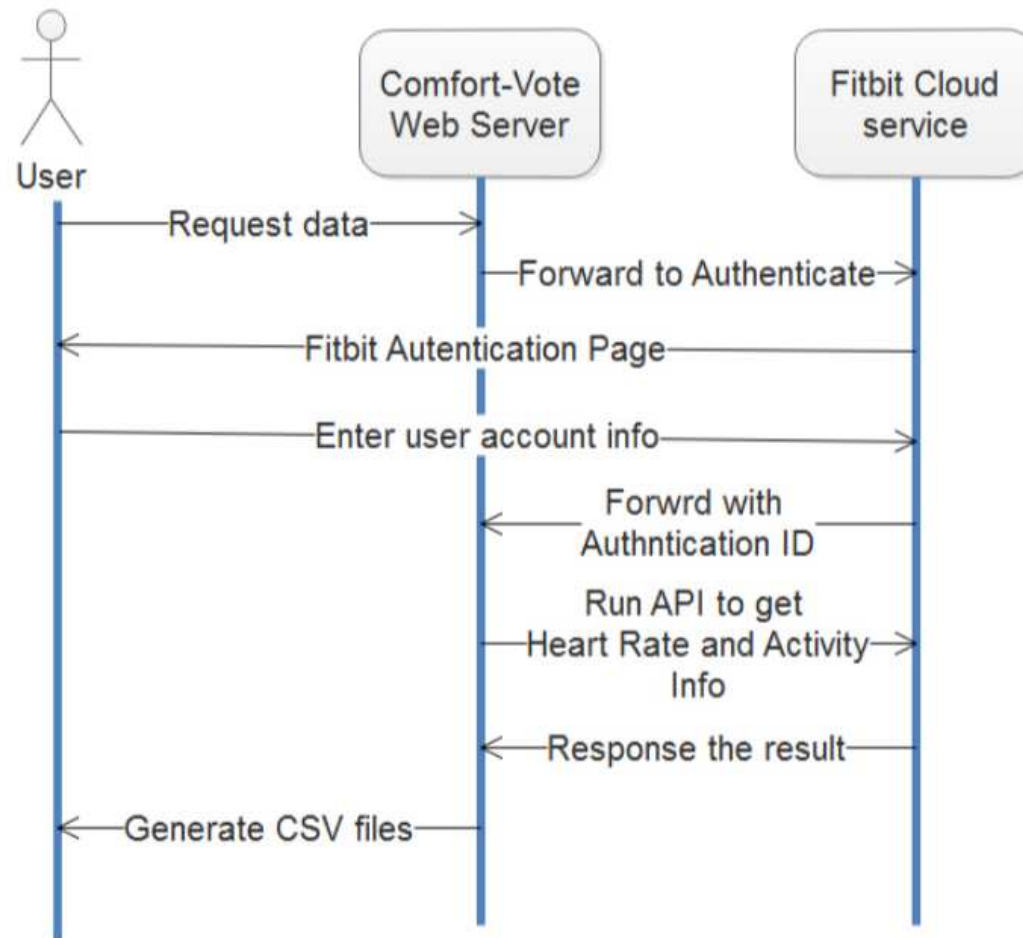


- Metabolic equivalent :  
Energy consumed at rest per hour per  
Per unit weight
- BMR calculation (Kcal/sec)
- Estimated Energy Rate EER
- $MET = \frac{EER}{BMR}$





# Fitbit data acquisition

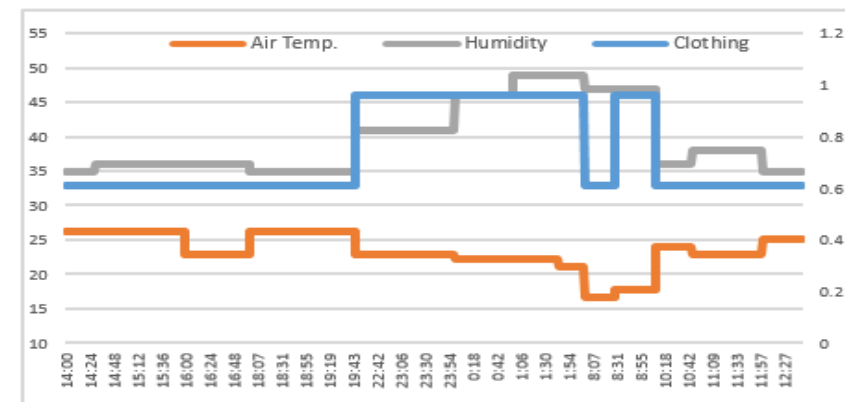
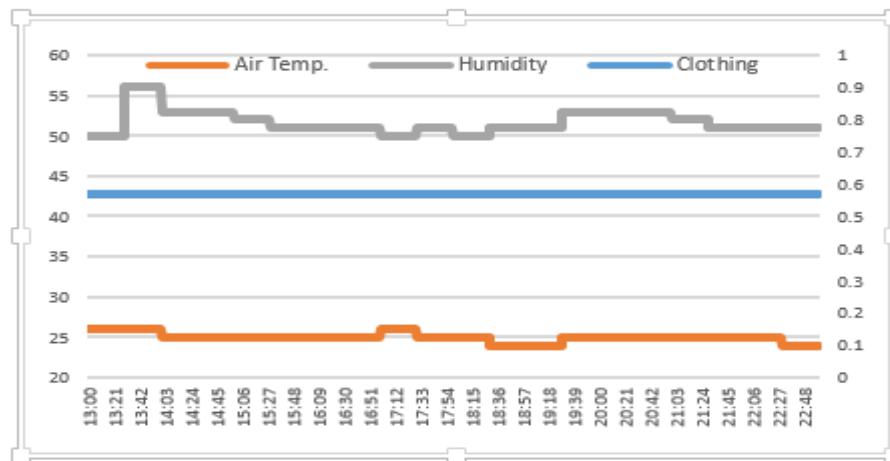
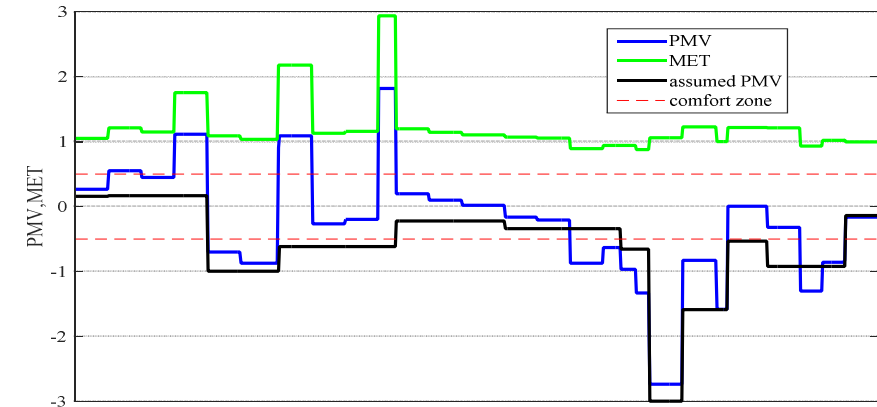
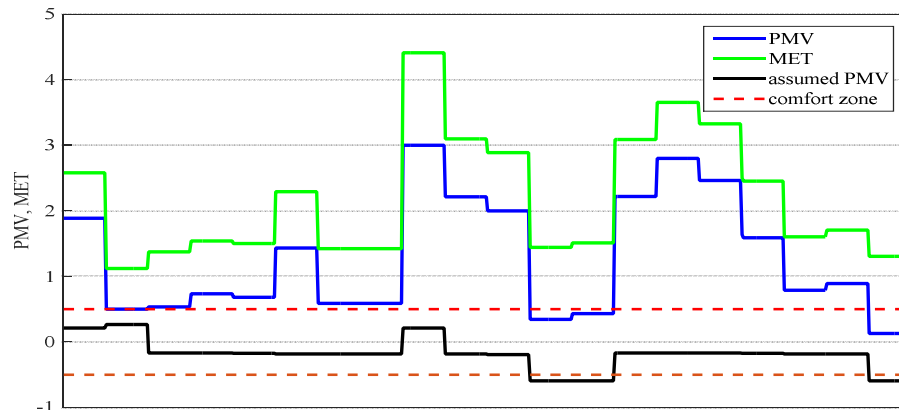




# Case Study of FitBit



Two graduate students (22 year-old male and a 35 year-old male)



The values of MET varies throughout the day making the actual comfort value higher than expected



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# Conclusion



- It is possible to relate back to an already-made comfort surface to solve the inverse model
- The effect of Personal factors must not be underestimated
- The use of wearable devices improves the comfort model and a feedback program can help boost the accuracy



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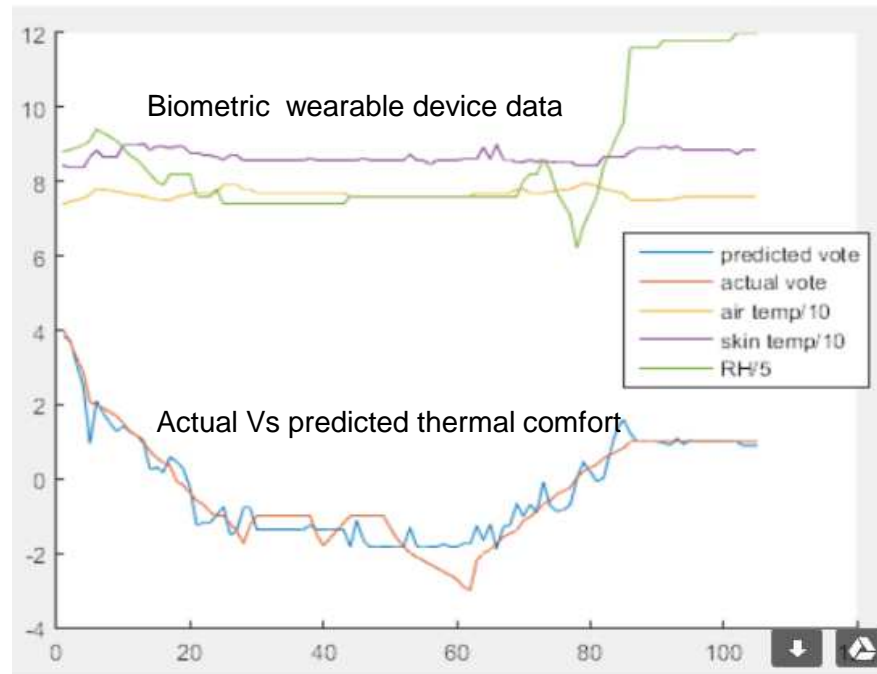
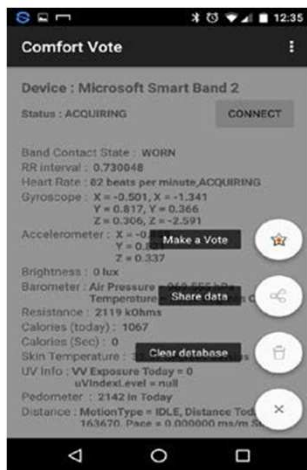


# Future Works

## Personalized comfort model



Wearable device biometric data can be used to inform individual comfort level





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Thank you !