

# Individual comfort systems

Process Control on a Workplace Level

ICEBO Montréal 11 October 2013

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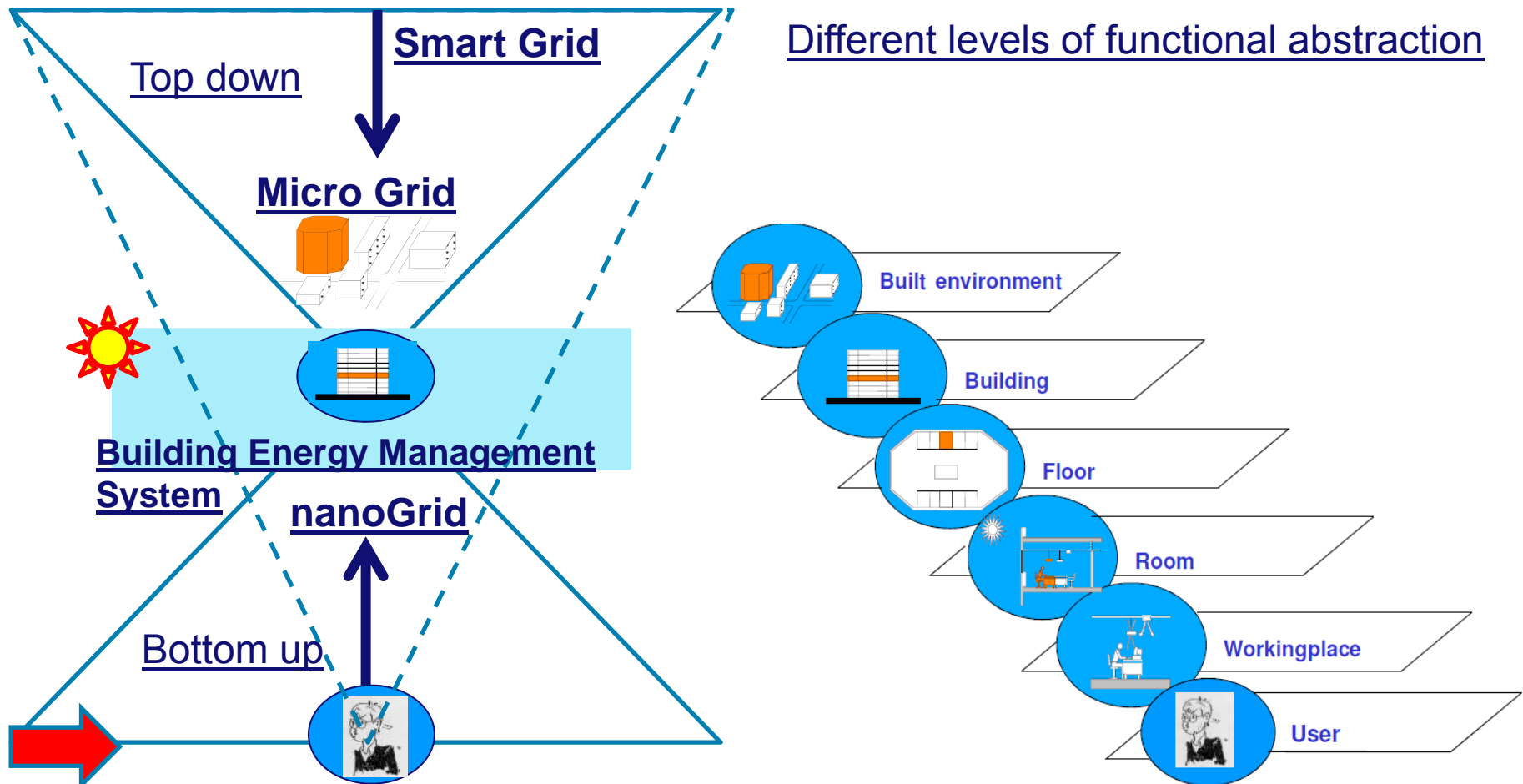
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Eindhoven  
University of Technology

**Where innovation starts**

# Project context



/ built environment

# Problem definition

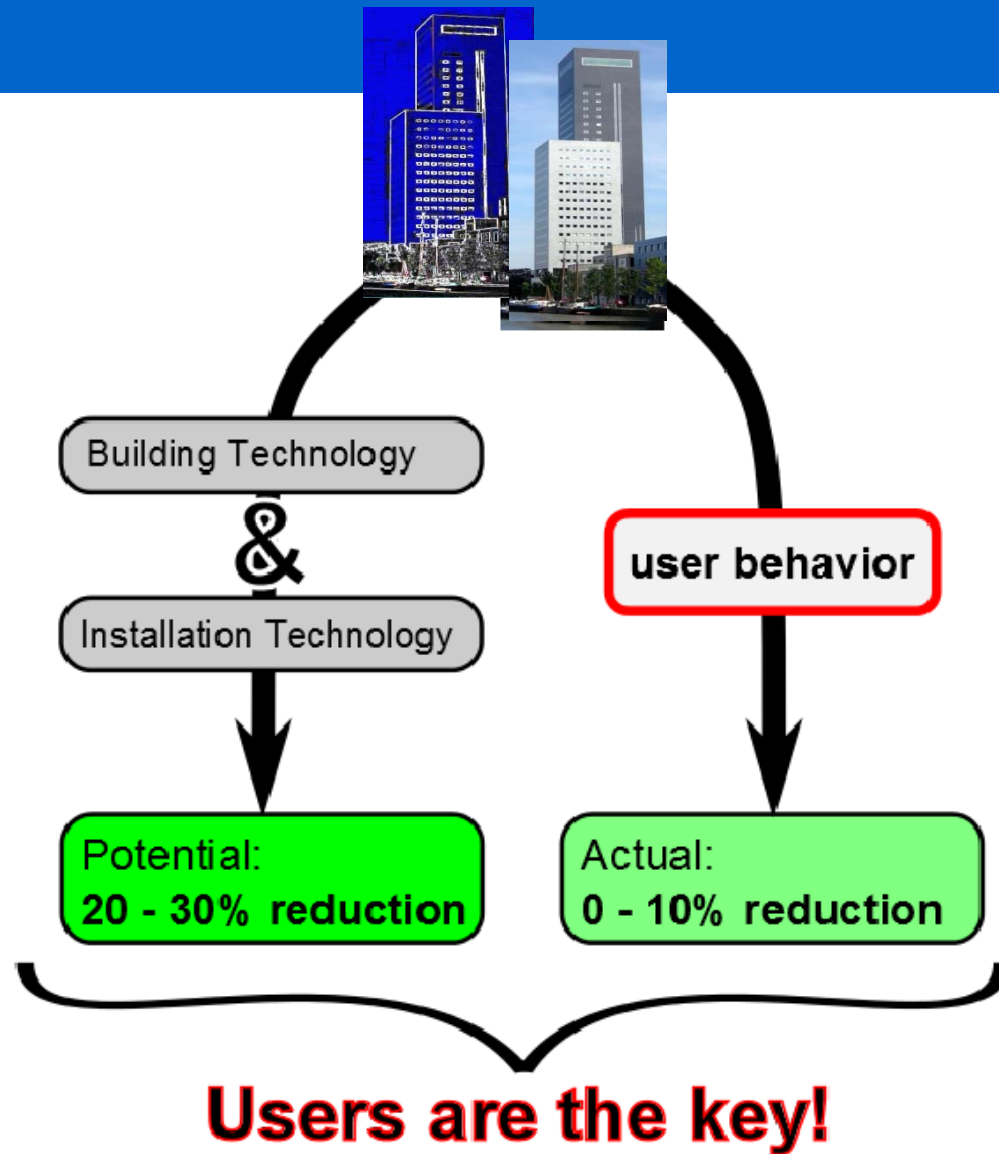
## Problems:

- **Building sector:**
  - 40 % of the primary energy use in the world
  - 24 % of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the world
- **Comfort levels of higher than 90 % hardly ever reached**

## Goals:

- **Reduce energy use**
- **Increase Individual comfort level**

# State of the art comfort technology



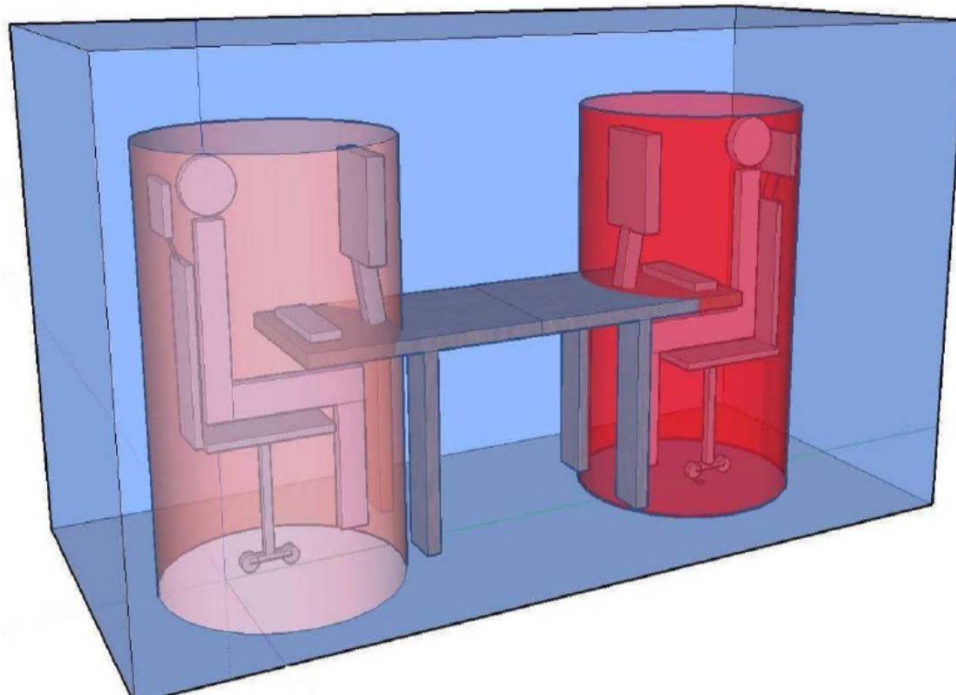
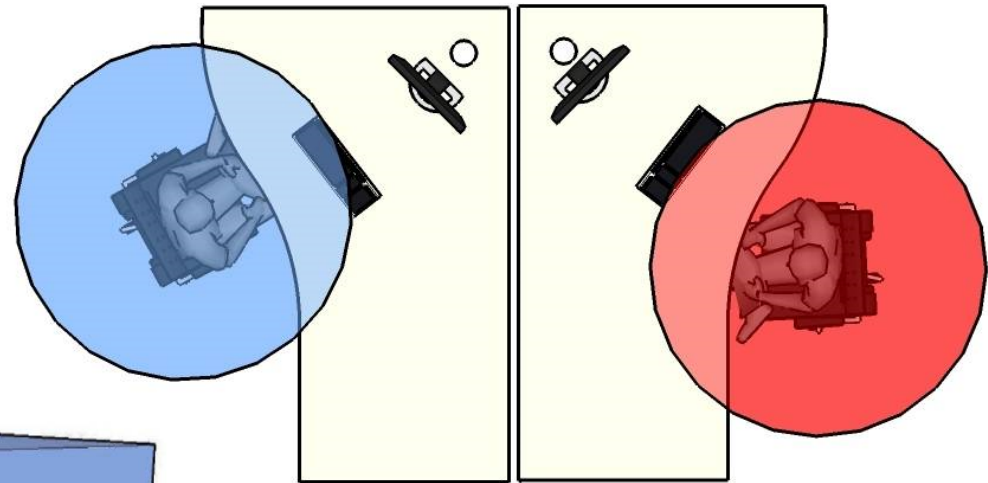
# Individual comfort





# Individual differences

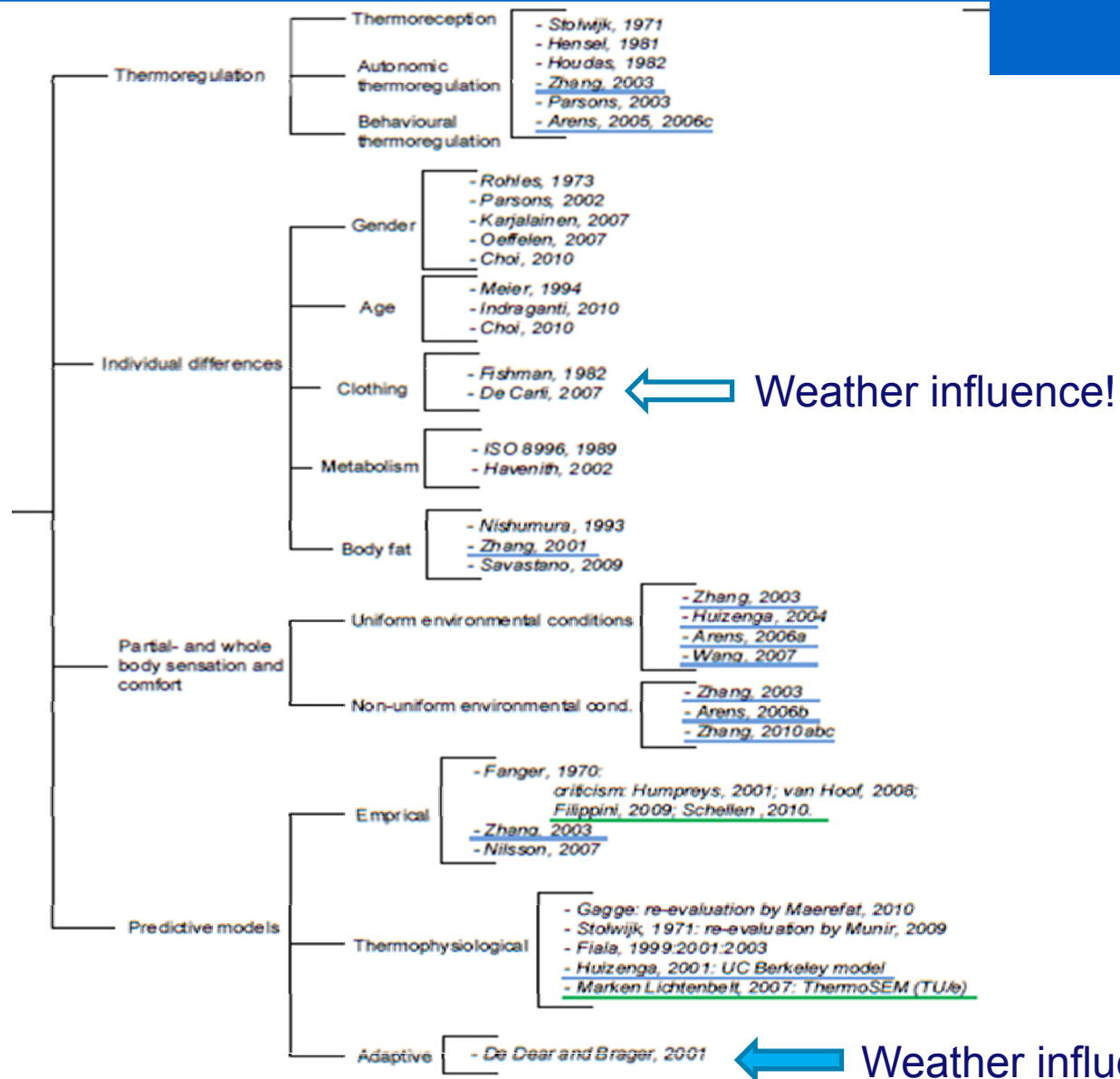
**One person is cold,  
while the other is  
warm**



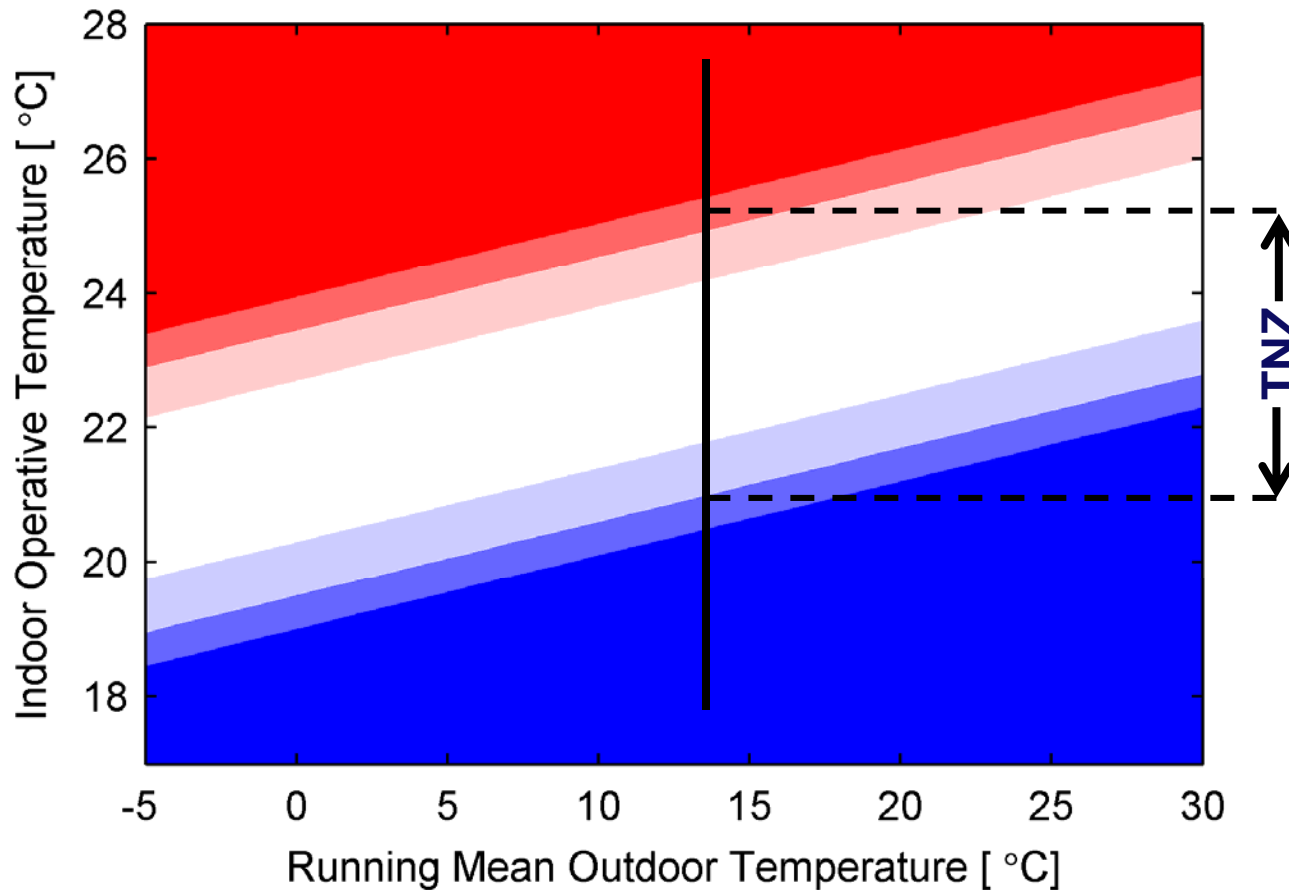
**Individual  
conditioning on top  
of base-level  
comfort**

# Thermal comfort research

## Thermal comfort



# Adaptive vs. Individual comfort

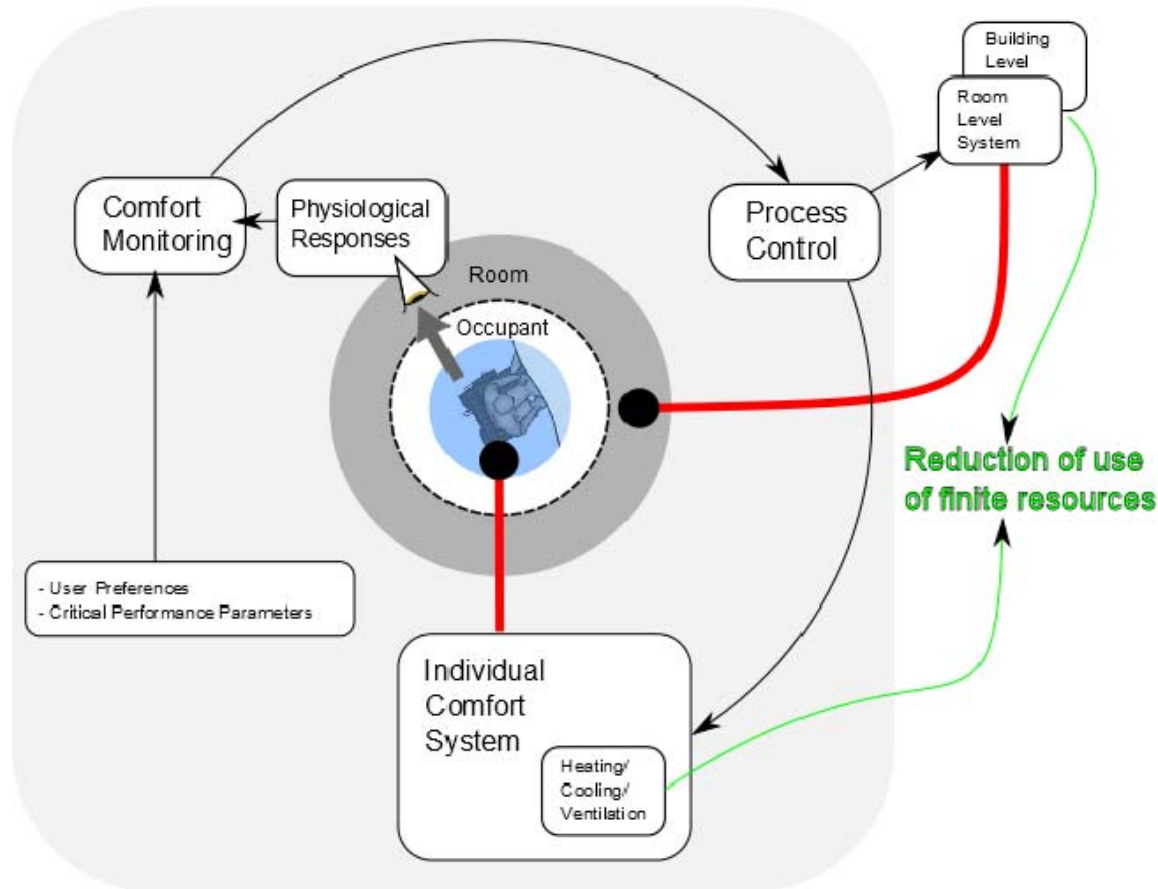


Factors:

- **Metabolism**
- **Clothing**
- Gender
- Age
- BMI
- Personal preference



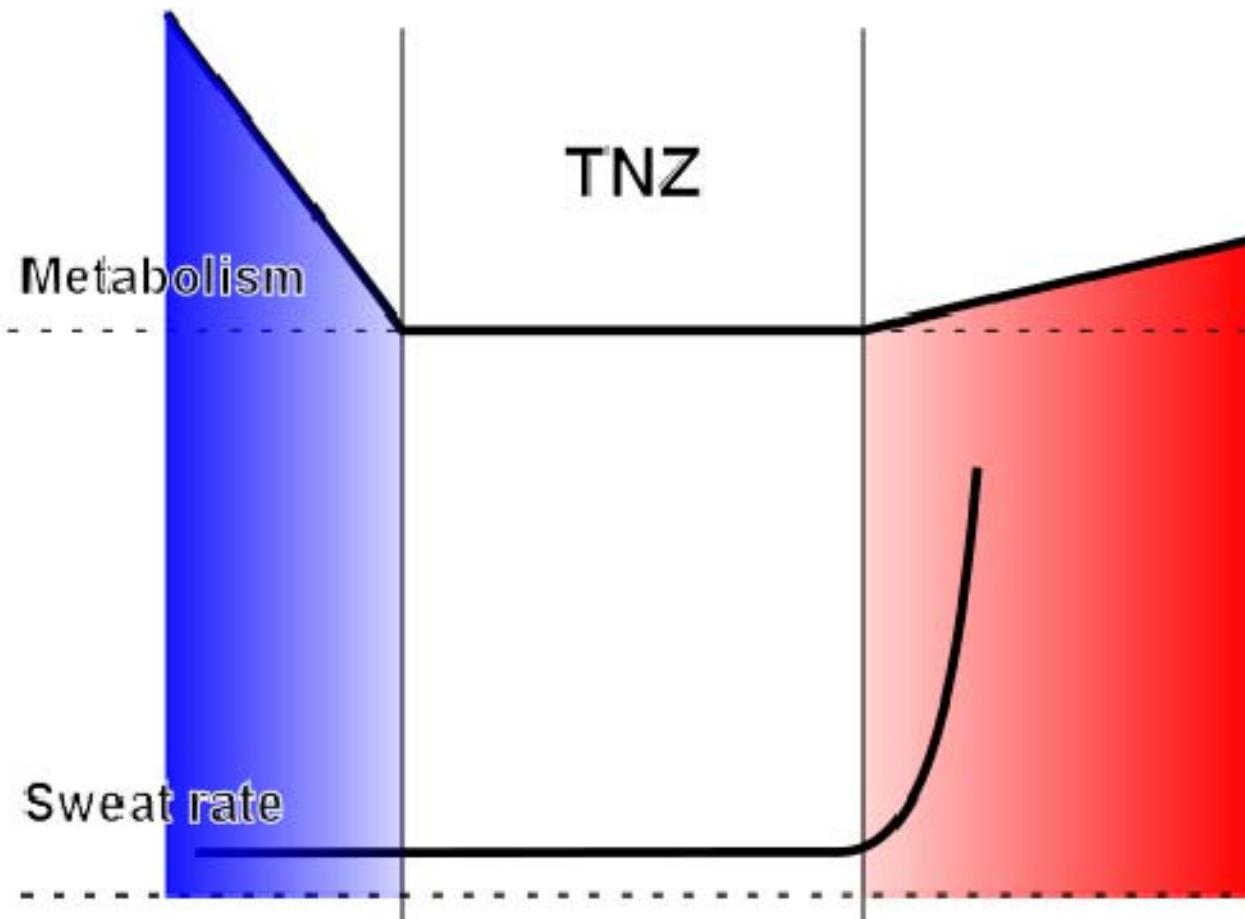
# Individual Comfort System



## Challenges:

- Mitigation
- Control
- Detection
- Building Integration

# Thermal comfort (warm side)



# Warm discomfort, detection

## Aspects of the onset of sweating:

- Thermal Neutral Zone / Thermal Comfort Zone
- Increase in sweat gland activity
- Skin wettedness, depending on:
  - Air velocity at the exposed skin
  - Relative Humidity

## To be studied:

- Order of mechanism
- Detectability of sweat under different circumstances

# Building Integration

## Multi-Agent System

Distributed control system with

1. Base-level comfort provided by room level agent
2. Workplace level comfort control agent
3. Local intervention and comfort monitoring at WL

