

CBE Thermal Comfort Tool

(The tool was developed University of California Berkeley)

Where to get it, and learn about it

The tool can be found at:

<http://cbe.berkeley.edu/comforttool>

A better place to start is the CBE website, where you can see descriptions and videos of the tool, and link to the tool itself on the right side “Use the Tool”

http://www.cbe.berkeley.edu/research/thermalf_tool.htm

A flyer for the tool is on the 2nd page of this document (note that the interface has been updated in the meantime, but the functionality remained the same).

What is it

The new CBE Thermal Comfort Tool is a web-based graphical user interface for predicting thermal comfort according to ASHRAE Standard-55, and includes the standard PMV/PPD model for conventional building systems, and the adaptive comfort model for naturally ventilated buildings. Both models include the opportunity for elevated temperatures with increased air speeds (for example, when using fans for cooling).

Although the tool is very simple and intuitive and users can likely jump right in and start playing around with it, the CBE website has several video tutorials to provide an overview of the tool's features.

Some of the advantages of this tool compared to the ASHRAE Thermal Comfort Tool are that it is free, cross-platform, and provides a visual and highly interactive and accurate representation of the comfort zone. It has an improved method for applying for the ASHRAE Standard 55 Elevated Air Speed model. It's also important to note that ASHRAE Standard 55 is a continuous maintenance standard, which means that every approved addendum becomes immediately part of the official standard. As a web application, the updates driven by new addenda can be easily deployed and do not oblige the user to update the tool. Finally, it also includes a feature where it automatically generates compliance documentation for LEED thermal comfort credits.

CBE THERMAL COMFORT TOOL FOR ASHRAE-55

- Web-based tool for thermal comfort calculations
- Compliance with ASHRAE 55-2010 Standard
- Dynamic visualizations of comfort conditions
- PMV/PPD, SET and adaptive methods
- Custom clothing creation and activity table
- LEED documentation creation for IEQ credit
- Local discomfort assessment
- User help and links to Wikipedia

cbe.berkeley.edu/comforttool

Input variables

For the PMV/PPD method six primary factors affect thermal comfort. In this section the user can input such parameters for the calculations. For the adaptive method, the two main variables are operative temperature and prevailing mean outdoor temperature.

Clothing creator

Create custom ensemble

6 Items selected	Items
Man's underwear	Long-sleeve shirt (thick)
Shoes or sandals	Single-breasted coat (thick)
Knee socks (thick)	Double-breasted coat (thick)
Thin trousers	Long-sleeve shirt (thin)
Long-sleeve shirt (thin)	Sleeveless vest (thick)
Executive chair	Sleeveless vest (thin)
	Sleeveless short gown (thick)
	Sleeveless long gown (thin)

Set clo value

LEED documentation

Complete Documentation for Thermal Comfort

Method 1: Setpoint and Radiant Method

Method 2: Setpoint and Radiant Method

Method 3: Setpoint and Radiant Method

Method 4: Setpoint and Radiant Method

Method 5: Setpoint and Radiant Method

Method 6: Setpoint and Radiant Method

Method 7: Setpoint and Radiant Method

Method 8: Setpoint and Radiant Method

Method 9: Setpoint and Radiant Method

Method 10: Setpoint and Radiant Method

Method 11: Setpoint and Radiant Method

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Method 98: Setpoint and Radiant Method

Method 99: Setpoint and Radiant Method

Method 100: Setpoint and Radiant Method

Globe-MRT converter

Globe to MRT converter

Measured air temperature: 77 °F

Measured air velocity: 20 fpm

Measured globe temperature: 77 °F

Globe diameter: 6 in

Globe emissivity: 0.95

Mean radiant temperature: 77.0 °F

Set mean radiant temperature

Close

Local discomfort

Local discomfort assessment

Radial temperature asymmetry

Warm ceiling asymmetry: 10 °F

Cool ceiling asymmetry: 0 °F

Warm wall asymmetry: 3 °F

Cool wall asymmetry: 0 °F

Vertical air temperature difference

Head level temperature: 85 °F

Ankle level temperature: 77 °F

Floor surface temperature

Floor temperature: 79 °F

Draft

Operative temperature: 77 °F

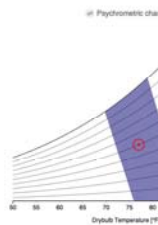
Air speed: 20 fpm

Does not comply with ASHRAE Standard 55-2010

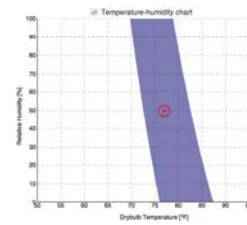
Calculate

Close

Dynamic visualizations



PMV/PPD method:
The comfort zone displayed in blue represents the combination of acceptable air temperature and humidity values according to the standard, given the other four parameters that affect thermal comfort. In particular, the comfort



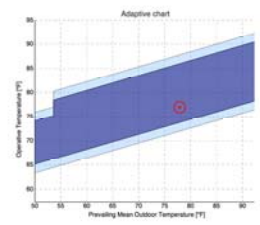
boundary contains the conditions with PMV between -0.5 and +0.5, representing 90% of satisfied people in the space. The red dot represents the air temperature and humidity values in the inputs.

Select method

The PMV/PPD method can be used for typical indoor environments to verify the compliance with Standard 55. The adaptive method can be used for occupant-controlled and naturally ventilated buildings.

Compliance section

General compliance with the standard is shown in this section of the tool. For the PMV/PPD method it reports: PMV and PPD indexes, thermal sensation, SET values, the cooling effect and the allowed air speed range if elevated air speed is used. For the adaptive method it shows: the operative temperature ranges for 80% and 90% acceptability.



Adaptive method:
The comfort zones displayed in blue represent the 80% and 90% ranges of satisfied occupants, i.e. the acceptable combinations of indoor operative temperature and prevailing mean outdoor temperature. The red dot is the input condition, which complies with the standard if it is found within the 80% range.



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