

ASHRAE
Hellenic Chapter

TEE

ENERGY IN BUILDINGS

EMEA 2024

Europe, the Middle East & Africa

FRIDAY - SATURDAY

NOVEMBER 22-23, 2024

@ 9:00-18:00

SESSIONS:

- SUSTAINABILITY
- HEALTH & SAFETY
- DECARBONIZATION
- TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS
- DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT
- POLICIES & LEGISLATION
- ENERGY EFFICIENCY FIRST
- RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CRISIS

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Innovative Approaches to Optimizing Indoor Environmental Quality

prof. dr Aleksandar Andjelkovic, Faculty of Technical Sciences, Novi Sad, Serbia

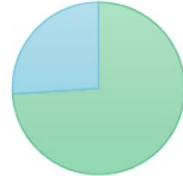
Outline/Agenda

- Introduction
- Standards for IAQ
- ENVIRA - Construction of the measuring station: sensors, their sensitivity and platform
- ENVIRA - Measurement of indoor environment quality parameters in real conditions and processing of the results
- Development of an intelligent platform for the quality of the indoor environment on the "cloud"
- Conclusions

Introduction

EU building stock

24 billion m² floor area,
around **74 % residential**



Around **186 million** residential
units are **permanently inhabited**



85 % of existing EU dwellings
were **built before 2000**



75 % has **poor energy performance**, of which ...



Only **11 %** of existing buildings undergo
some level of **renovation** each year



... more than **85 %** will still be in
place in **2050**



Introduction - Key new elements of the revised EPBD relating to HVAC sector

According to ASHRAE Standard 62.1, acceptable indoor air quality has “air in which there are no known contaminants at harmful concentrations, as determined by cognizant authorities, and with which a substantial majority (80% or more) of the people exposed do not express dissatisfaction”.

‘Zero-Emission Building’ (ZEB) is introduced as a new definition, replacing Nearly-Zero Energy Building (NZEB) as the standard from 2030 onwards for new buildings or those undergoing deep renovation.

A ZEB, in the current Commission proposal, is a building with a very high energy performance and where any energy needs are covered by renewable sources generated on-site and **they will need to have IAQ monitoring devices installed.**

Article 11: Technical building systems

- MS shall require the **installation of IAQ monitoring devices** in new zero emission buildings and where technically & economically feasible, in existing buildings undergoing deep renovation as well.

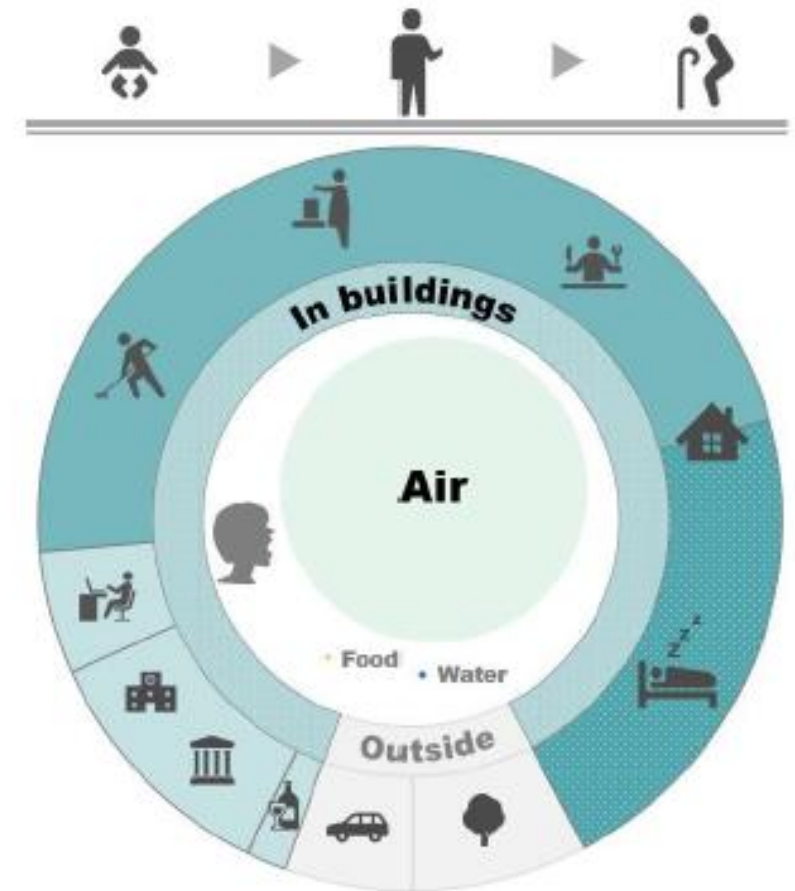
Introduction - Current human habitat are buildings

The "Da-building"code

(>85% time is spent in buildings):

- 79 years (average life time, male EU)
- 69 years (in buildings)
- 54 years (at home)
- 26 years (sleeping)
- 4.3 years (commute)
- 6 years (outdoor air)

We inhale 13 kg of air daily much more than we eat and drink

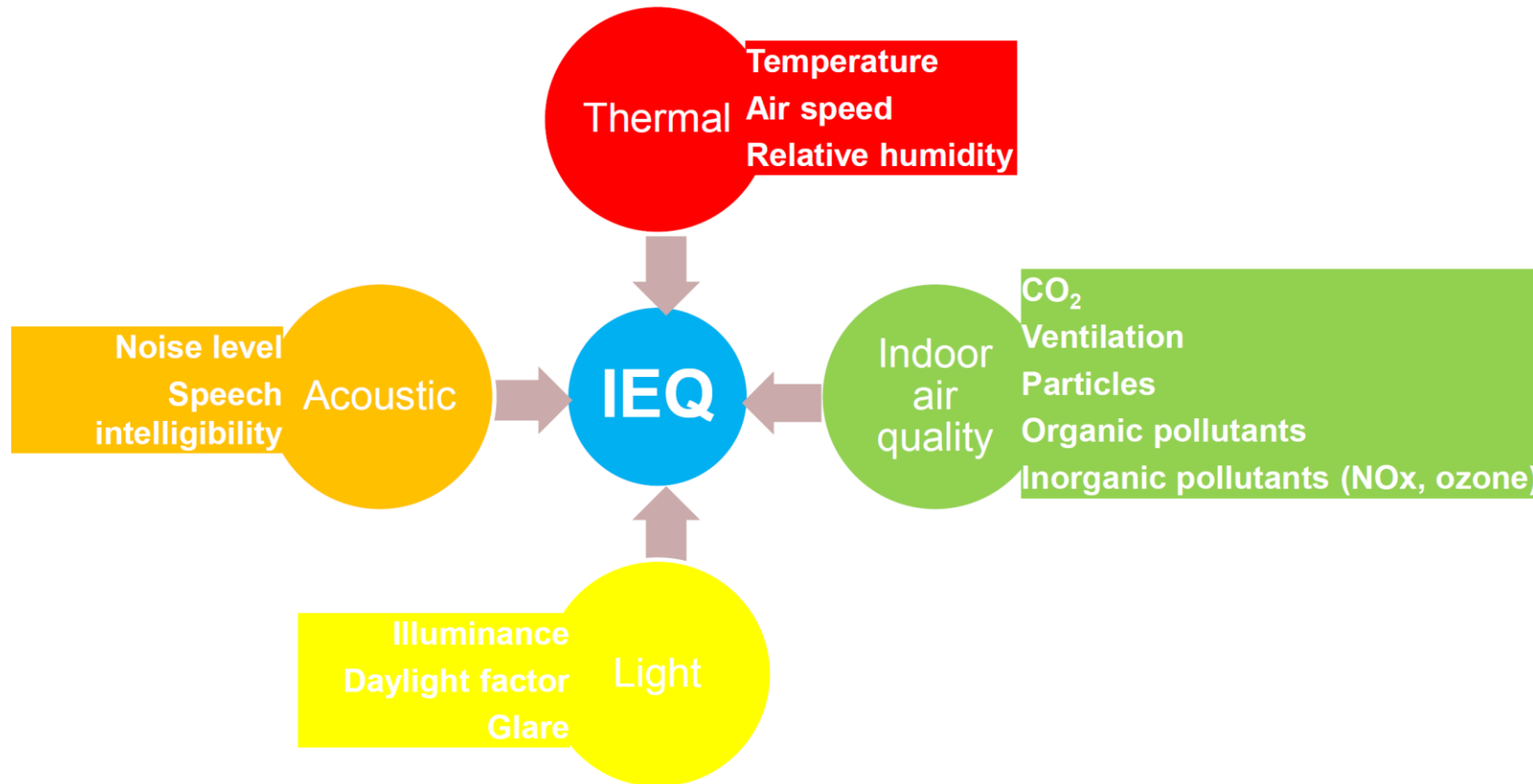


Source: Klepeis et al. (2011)

Introduction – main goal for buildings

- **Buildings are for people** - they must follow sustainability principles in any activity and decision process during their design, construction, operation and maintenance (*Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*)
- **Buildings must ensure conditions** that do not create the risks for health and promote health and healthy behaviors of their occupants
- **Buildings must be climate neutral** by minimizing their carbon footprint when constructed, retrofitted and operated

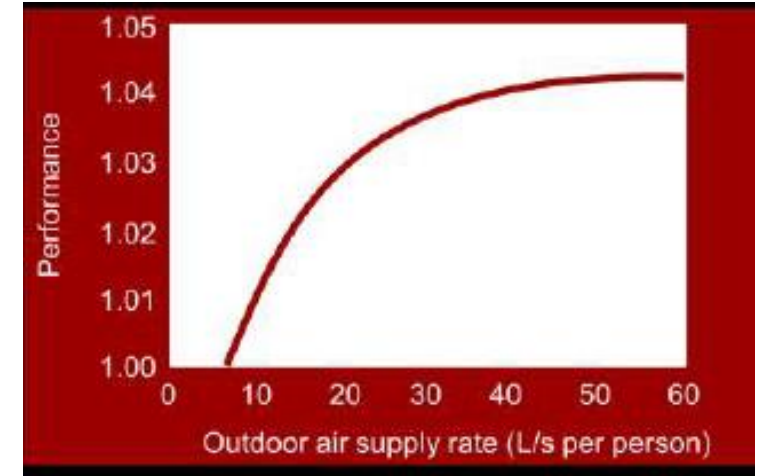
Introduction – IEQ definition



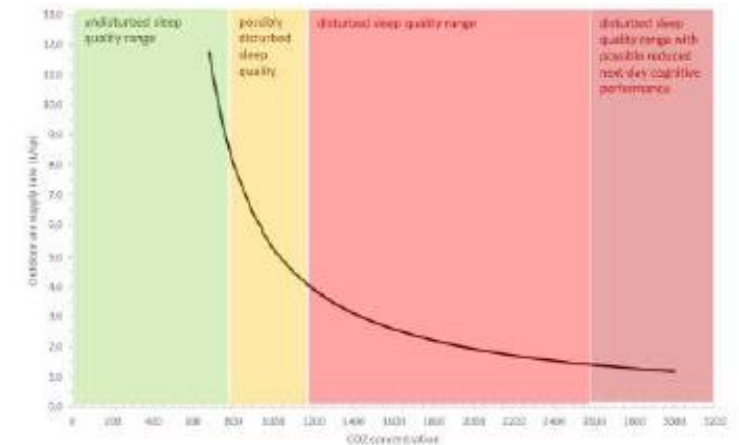
Indoor environmental quality (IEQ) can be broadly categorized as a multitude of indoor environmental components: thermal comfort, indoor air quality (IAQ), acoustics, visual comfort, interior layout, biophilia, building's location, and connection to services, etc.

Introduction – main effects of IEQ

- Reduced comfort and well-being – reduced quality of life
- Increased prevalence of acute non-clinical health symptoms (e.g., headache)
- Reduced work performance, expected loss is at least up to 5%
- Increased absenteeism and presenteeism
- Reduced learning of children, expected loss of up to 10-15%
- Disturbed sleep, poor sleep quality => reduced health, cognitive performance



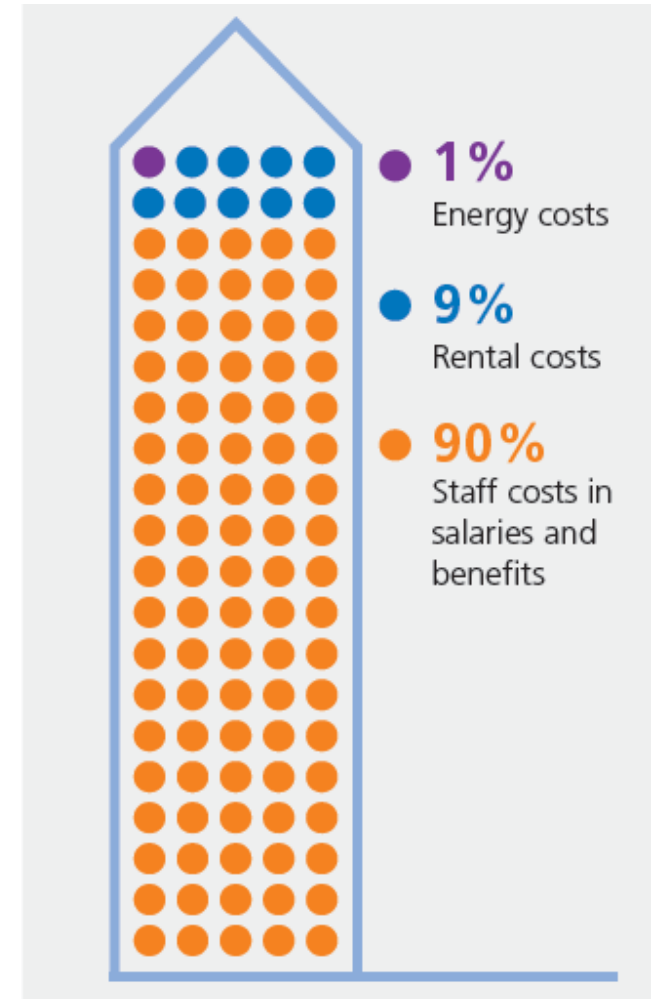
Source: Seppanen et al. (2006)



Source: Sekhar et al. (2020)

Introduction – economic implications

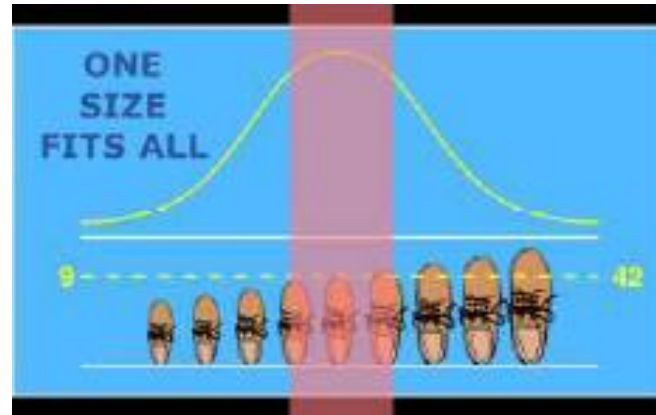
- Modest gains in work performance can deliver significant financial benefits – even 1% increase in productivity is cost-effective
- Pay-back times are usually <1 (max. 2) years
- Crude estimate: Too short sleep (<7 hours) causes 3.7- 6 working days lost per year
- Exposure in buildings estimated in EU to cause >2 mil. healthy-life years lost due to poor IAQ (ca.€200 billion annually)
- This effects is comparable with, e.g. road traffic injuries, cost similar to GDP of Cyprus
- 200 million in Europe live with allergies, asthma...



Source: WGBC (2014)

Standards for IAQ

- They are not sufficiently ambitious
- Address needs for an average person
- Neglecting individual preferences and differences
- Comfort (satisfaction) main design criteria
- Do not address combined effects
- Only risk reduction
- No strive for an innovation



Standards should ensure:

1. Resilience
2. Flexibility
3. Diversity
4. Preferences
5. Monitoring/
Compliance Education
6. Promote health and well-being

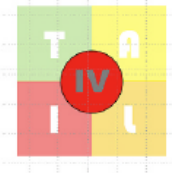
IAQ - The main unsafe exposures

- Carbon monoxide
- Nitrogen dioxide
- Benzene
- Formaldehyde
- Naphthalene
- Trichloroethylene
- Tetrachloroethylene
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
- Radon
- PM2.5
- PM10
- Sulphur dioxide
- Ozone
- Infectious agents (airborne pathogens)

We must agree on and select pollutants for monitoring

- [Carbon dioxide \(CO₂\)](#)
 - [Ventilation rate](#)
-
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
 - Benzene
 - PM2.5
 - Formaldehyde (HCHO)
 - Radon
 - Ozone
- WHO Air Quality Guidelines*
-
- Ozone (chemical transformations and harmful by-products)

ALDREN TAIL index (Wargocki et al., 2019).

TAIL index	Component quality	Overall quality	Parameters	
	Green – high quality	I – high quality	Temperature	Formaldehyde
	Yellow – medium quality	II – medium quality	Sound level	Radon
	Orange – moderate quality	III – moderate quality	Vent. rate	Relative humidity
	Red – low quality	IV – low quality	CO ₂	Visible mold
			PM _{2.5}	Illuminance
			Benzene	Daylighting

Standards for IAQ

Parameters affecting indoor air quality and their maximum allowed tolerances for human recognized in different World regions.

Parameter		Region			
		USA	EUROPE	CHINA	JAPAN
temperature of air	LIMIT	22.5–26 °C in summer 20.0–23.5 °C in winter	22–27 °C in summer 20–23 °C in winter	22–28 °C in summer 16–24 °C in winter	17–28 °C
relative humidity	REFERENCE	ANSI/ASHRAE	WHO	AQSIQ	MHLW
	LIMIT	40–60% in summer 30–60% in winter	25–45%	40–80% in summer 30–60% in winter	40–70% as 8–h
air flow	REFERENCE	ANSI/ASHRAE	WHO	AQSIQ	MHLW
	LIMIT	0.25 m/s	0.25 m/s	0.3 m/s in summer 0.2 m/s in winter	0.5 m/s
ventilation (external air)	REFERENCE	WHO	WHO	AQSIQ	MHLW
carbon dioxide	Recommended	according to the space or number of occupants depending on the type and purpose of the facility.			
	LIMIT	8h outdoor ambient 5000 ppm <700 ppm (1800 mg/m3) above	1h 8h 24h 10 000 ppm 5000 ppm 1000 ppm	24h 1000 ppm	24h 1000 ppm
carbon monoxide	REFERENCE	ASHRAE/ACGIH	WHO/MAK	AQSIQ	MHLW
	LIMIT	1h 8h max 35 ppm 9 ppm 200 ppm	30 min 8h 60 ppm 30 ppm	1h 8h 10 mg/m3	1h 24h 20 ppm 10 ppm
formaldehyde	REFERENCE	ASHRAE/OSHA/EPA	WHO/MAK/HSC	AQSIQ	MHLW
	LIMIT	30 min 1h 8h 0.081 ppm 76 ppb 27 ppb	5 min 30 min 8h 1 ppm 0.081 ppm 0.3 ppm	1h 0.08 ppm	5h 0.08 ppm
nitrogen dioxide	REFERENCE	ASHRAE/OSHA/EPA	WHO/MAK/HSC	AQSIQ	MHLW
	LIMIT	15 min 1h 1 yr 5 ppm 3 ppm 0.05 ppm	1h 1 yr 0.1 ppm 0.02 ppm	1h 1 yr 240 µg/m3 80 µg/m3	No current consensus
ozone	REFERENCE	AGGIH/NAAQs/EPA	WHO/MAK	AQSIQ, SEPA	
	LIMIT	1h 8h 0.1 ppm 0.05 ppm	8h 0.064 ppm 0.05 ppm	1h max 0.16 mg/m3	No current consensus
sulfur dioxide	REFERENCE	ASHRAE/OSHA/EPA	WHO	AQSIQ	
	LIMIT	8h 1 yr 2 ppm 80 µg/m3	1h 24h 1 yr 0.133 ppm 0.048 ppm 0.012 ppm	1h 0.5 mg/m3	No current consensus
total volatile organic compounds	REFERENCE	ASHRAE/OSHA/EPA	WHO/MAK	SEPA	
	LIMIT	No current consensus	8h 300 µg/m3	8h 0.6 mg/m3	No current consensus
paniculate matter less than 2.5 µm in size	REFERENCE		UK	AQSIQ	
	LIMIT	8h 24h 1 yr 3 mg/m3 35 µg/m3 15 µg/m3	24h 1 yr 25 µg/m3 10 µg/m3	No current consensus	No current consensus
particulate matter less than 10 µm	REFERENCE	ASHRAE/OSHA/EPA	WHO		
	LIMIT	8h 24h 1 yr 10 mg/m3 150 µg/m3 50 µg/m3	8h 24h 1 yr 4 mg/m3 50 µg/m3 20 µg/m3	24h 0.15 mg/m3	No current consensus
total suspended particles	LIMIT	ASHRAE/ACGIH/EPA 8h 15 µg/m3	WHO/MAK No current consensus	AQSIQ No current consensus	No current consensus
	REFERENCE	OSHA			
extremely fine particles <1.0 microns	LIMIT	No current consensus	No current consensus	No current consensus	No current consensus
	REFERENCE				

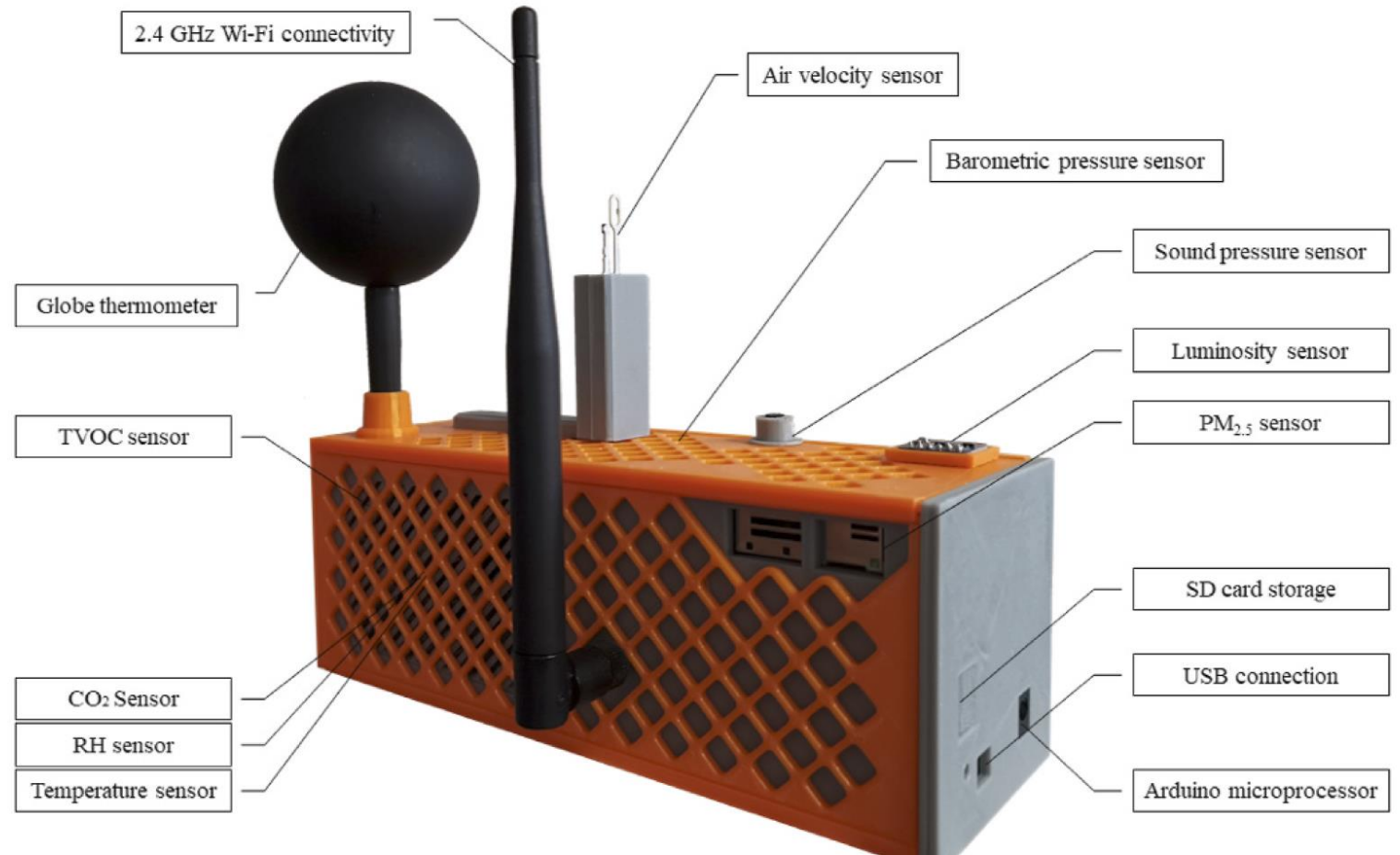
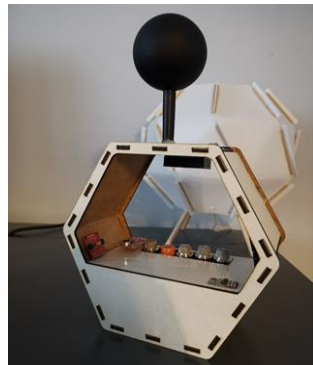
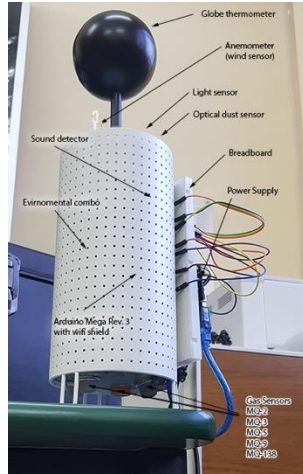
ENVIRA - Construction of the measuring station: sensors, their sensitivity and platform

Commercially available low-cost IEQ sensing units.

CURRENTLY, THERE ARE NO LOW BUDGET IEQ MONITORS AVAILABLE ON THE MARKET!

Name	SAMBA	SERINUS	IEQ Chek	True Blue IEQ	Sensedge	IAMS	IEQ fixed system	Omni	Awair 2nd Edition
Organization	The University of Sydney	Serinus Technology	Bacharach	Bapi	Kaiterra	IOT Factory	LSI LASTEM	Awair	Awair
measuring capabilities	thermal comfort	Air temperature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		radiant temperature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	
		air speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	
		relative humidity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	indoor air quality	CO ₂	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
		CO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		NO _x			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		O ₃			<input type="checkbox"/>				
		particulate matter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
		Formaldehyde	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
	TVOC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	lighting	horizontal illuminance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		
	acoustics	sound pressure level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

ENVIRA - Construction of the measuring station: sensors, their sensitivity and platform



ENVIRA - Construction of the measuring station: sensors, their sensitivity and platform

ENVIRA sensor overview, measurement range, calibration accuracy and calibration instrumentation.

IEQ parameter	Company	Model	Range	Calibrated ^a accuracy	R ²	Reference instrument
Globe temperature	–	NTC Thermistor	–40 to 100 °C	±0.3 °C (10–35 °C)	0.99	Testo 480, K type thermocouple
Dry Bulb temperature	Sensirion	SCD30	–40 to 70 °C	±0.3 °C (10–35 °C)	0.99	Testo 435, Hot-Wire Anemometer
Relative humidity	Sensirion	SCD30	0–100%	±2%	0.98	LI-COR LI-850 HOBO logger MX1102
Air velocity	Modern device	Rev. P	0–10 m/s	±5%	0.97	Testo 435, Hot-Wire Anemometer
Carbon dioxide	Sensirion	SCD30	400 to 10,000 ppm	±30 ppm ±3%	0.98	LI-COR LI-850
TVOC	Sensirion	SGP30	0 to 60,000 ppb	–	^b	GrayWolf AdvancedSense Pro - IQ-610
PM _{2.5}	Sensirion	SPS30	0 to 1000 µg/m ³	–	^b	GRIMM - Model 1371 (miniWRAS)
Sound pressure	DFROBOT	SKU:SEN0232	30 to 130 dBA	±1.5 dB	0.99	UNI-T UT352
Illuminance	Adafruit	TSL2561	0.1 to 40,000 lux	±3 lux	0.99	Testo Lux probe
Barometric pressure	Bosch	BME280	300 to 1100 hPa	±3 hPa	0.99	Testo 511

^a Accuracy evaluated after the initial 30-min warm-up of the unit sensors.

^b No calibration accuracy is given as it can be significantly influenced by an air pollution source (Demanega et al., 2021).

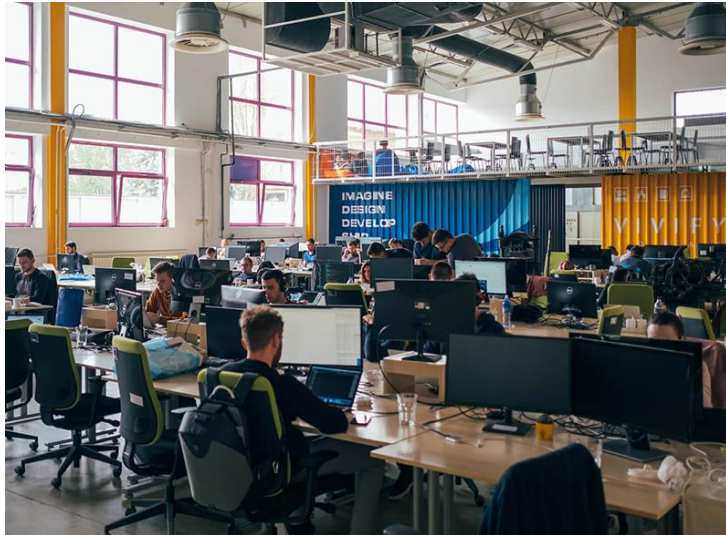
Мерна станица	Малоп. цена	Темп.	Рел. влажност	PM опсег	PM концентрација	TVOC	CO ₂
AirVisual Pro	\$269	Опсег	-10 – 40 °C	0 – 95%	0,3 – 2,5 µm	-	400- 10.000 ppm
		Сензор	Sensirion SHT30		AirVisualM25b	-	SenseAir S8
Awair 2nd Edition	\$199	Опсег	-40 – 125 °C ± 0,2 °C	0 – 100% ±2%	0,3 – 2,5 µm	0 – 1.000 µg/m ³ ±15 µg/m ³ или ±15%	0- 60.000 ppb ±10%
		Сензор	Sensirion SHT30		Honeywell HPMA115S0-XXX	Sensirion SGP30	Amphenol Telaire T6703-5K
Clarity Node ^c	\$1000	Опсег	15 – 45; ±1 °C	30 - 85; ±5%	0,3 - 10 µm	0 – 1.000 µg/m ³ ±10 µg/m ³ или ±10%	-
		Сензор	Није специфич.	Није специфич.	Plantower PMS 6003	-	-
Foobot	\$199	Опсег	15 – 45 °C ± 1 °C	30 - 85% ± 5%	0,3 – 2,5 µm	0 – 1.300 µg/m ³ ±20%	±10%
		Сензор	Sensirion SHT20		SHARP GPY1010AU0F	iAQ-Core C	iAQ-Core C
Kaiterra Laser Egg + CO2	\$199	Опсег	20 – 60 °C ± 8%	0 - 100% ± 8%	0,3 – 2,5 µm	1 – 999 µg/m ³ ±8%	400 – 5.000 ppm ±8%
		Сензор	Sensirion SHT30		Plantower PMS 3003	-	SenseAir S8
uHoo	\$329	Опсег	-40 – 85 °C ± 0,5 °C	0 - 100% ± 3%	0,3 – 2,5 µm	0 - 200 µg/m ³ ±15 µg/m ³ или ±10%	0-1.200 ppb ±10 ppb или ±5%
		Сензор	Bosch BME280		Shinyei ppd42	CSS811	ELT T110
Netatmo inside	\$165	Опсег	0 – 50 °C ±0,3 °C	0 - 100% ±3%	-	-	0 - 5 000 ppm ±5%
		Сензор	Sensirion SHT20		-	-	MH-Z14 NDIR CO2 Module
Netatmo outside		Опсег	-40 – 65 °C ±0,3 °C	0 - 100% ±3%	-	-	-
		Сензор	Sensirion SHT20		-	-	-

ENVIRA - Construction of the measuring station: sensors, their sensitivity and platform

GRIMM - Модел 1371		Гасни анализатор LI-COR LI-850		Testo 435 са Testo анемометром са топлим жицом (Ø 7,5 mm)	
Мерени параметар	PM ₁₀ , PM _{2,5} и PM ₁ према EN 481	Мерни опсег за CO ₂	0 до 20.000 ppm	Опсег мерења температура	-20 до +70°C
Маса прашине	0,1 µg/m ³ - 100 mg/m ³	Прецизност	у 1,5% мерења	Грешка	±0,2°C
Распон величина честица	10 nm - 35 µm	Релативна влажност	0% - 100%	Опсег мерења брзине ваздуха	0 до +20 m/s
Број кошева	41 укупно	Грешка	± 2% (20 - 80 %)	Грешка	±(0,03 m/s + 5% од мерене вредности)
GrayWolf AdvancedSense Pro - IQ-610		Aeroqual Photoionization Detector		Testo 435 са глобус термометром Ø 150 mm, термопар тип К	
Опсег VOC	0,02 -20 ppm Резолуција 1 ppb, LOD <5 ppb	Распон VOC	0 - 20 ppm	Опсег мерења температура	0 до +120 °C
		Грешка фабричке калибрације	<±0,2 ppm + 10%	Класа тачности	1
Testo 545 Lux сонда		UNI-T UT352		Testo 51	
Опсег мерења	Од 0 до +100.000 lx	Опсег мерења	30 - 130 dB	Опсег мерења	300 од 1.200 hPa
Класа тачности	Ц	Грешка	± 1,5 dB	Грешка	±3 hPa



ENVIRA - Measurement of indoor environment quality parameters in real conditions and processing of the results



In order to be able to calculate the index I_{IEQ} , a combination of field measurements and surveys of facility users was applied. Three facilities were selected for case studies:

1. two business buildings with open-plan offices and
2. one educational institution - the amphitheater of the Faculty of Technical Sciences.

ENVIRA - Measurement of indoor environment quality parameters in real conditions and processing of the results

Field measurements, selection of facilities and survey of users

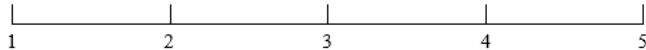
Упитник о квалитету унутрашње средине

Обавезно прочитати пре попуњавања упитника

Овај упитник има за циљ да пружи оцену утицаја параметара унутрашње средине на перцепцију корисника објекта о квалитету унутрашње средине. На квалитет унутрашње средине примарно утичу:

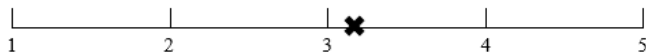
- термички комфор
- квалитет унутрашњег ваздуха
- ниво осветљења
- бука

Обрадом резултата упитника, стећи ће се дубље сазнања о повезаности ових фактора и њиховог утицаја перцепцију корисника објекта о квалитету унутрашње средине. Први део упитника се бави искључиво тренутном оценом горе поменутих фактора при специфичном сезонском режиму рада Система - Грејана сезона (Новембар - Април), сезона хлађења (Мај - Октобар). У другом делу упитника су постављена питања у вези са полом старосном доби и здравственим проблемима који могу утицати на перцепцију квалитета унутрашње средине.



- Упитник је потпуно анониман
- Одговоре треба дати субјективно,
- Када је у питању дата скала, поставите "X" на било ком месту на скали од 1 до 5.

Пример



Питање 1 - Тачно време је _____

Питање 2 - Унутрашње окружење

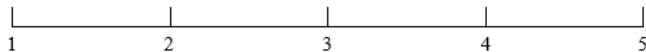
Да ли је квалитет унутрашње средине прихватљив за Вас ТРЕНУТНО? (заокружите један од понуђених одговора)

ЈЕСТЕ

НИЈЕ

Питање 3 - Унутрашње окружење

Како би тренутно по Вашем мишљењу оценили квалитет унутрашње средине ТРЕНУТНО? (поставите "x" било где на скали)



Питање 4 - термички комфор

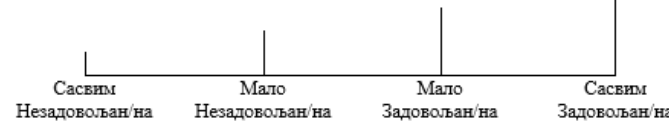
Како би оценили ваш тренутни термички осећај на вашем радном месту ТРЕНУТНО (заокружите један од понуђених одговора тј. бројева)

ВЕОМА ХЛАДНО	ХЛАДНО	ПРОХЛАДНО	НЕУТРАЛНО	МАЛО ТОПЛИЈЕ	ТОПЛО	ВРУЉЕ
-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3

Питање 5 - Ниво контроле унутрашње средине

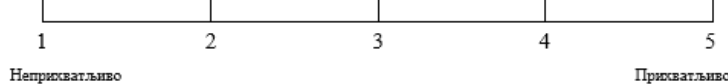
Колико сте задовољни нивоом контроле параметара термичког комфора на вашем радном месту ТРЕНУТНО.

То, на пример, подразумева подешавање термостата, сенчење прозора завесама, паљење и гашење вентилације, употреба локалне грејалице, могућност отварања и затварања прозора, итд.



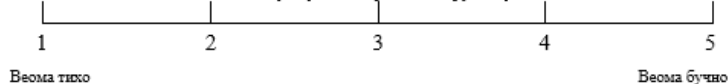
Питање 6 - Бука тј. акустика

Како ТРЕНУТНО перципирате позадинске нивое буке у вашем радном окружењу? (поставите "x" било где на скали)



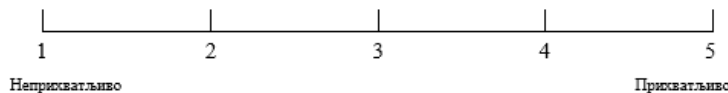
Питање 7 - Бука тј. акустика

Како би описали позадинске нивое буке у вашем радном окружењу ТРЕНУТНО?



Питање 8 - Осветљење

Како ТРЕНУТНО перципирате ниво осветљења у вашем радном окружењу? (поставите "x" било где на скали)



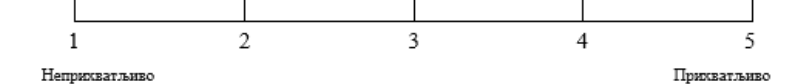
Питање 9 - Осветљење

Како би описали јачину осветљења коју имате на вашој радној површини ТРЕНУТНО? (поставите "x" било где на скали)



Питање 10 - Квалитет унутрашњег ваздуха

Како ТРЕНУТНО перципирате квалитет ваздуха у вашем радном окружењу? (поставите "x" било где на скали)



Питање 11 - Квалитет унутрашњег ваздуха

Како би описали нивое загађења на вашем радном окружењу које перципирате ТРЕНУТНО? (поставите "x" било где на скали)



Питање 12 - Да ли имате ТРЕНУТНО неки од симптома

(поставите "x" било где на скали)

Зачепљен нос	Потпуно чист нос
Сув нос	Цурење из носа
Сува уста	Влажна уста
Суво грло	Влажно грло

Питање 13 - локални фактори који утичу на nelaгоду

(маркирајте "x" у кућицу поред тврдње)

- „промаја“ - струјање топлог или хладног ваздуха
- хладни подови
- хладна опрема за рад
- различит осећај температура од „главе до пете“
- nelaгода услед зрачења топлоте...радијатори, машине, хладни зидови...

Питање 14 - Пол

Молим вас заокружите ваш пол: мушки / женски

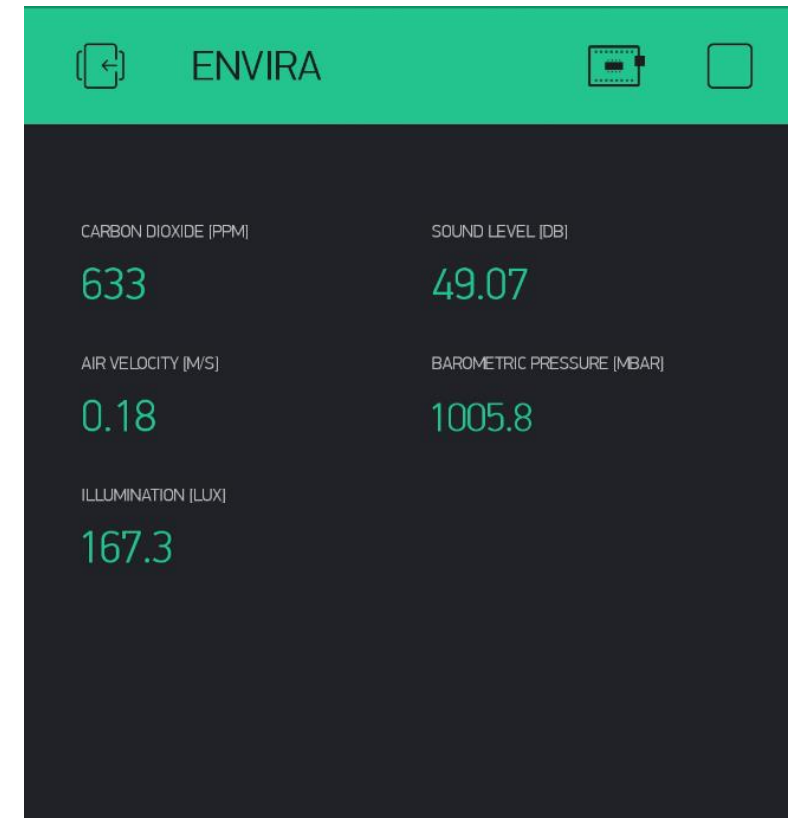
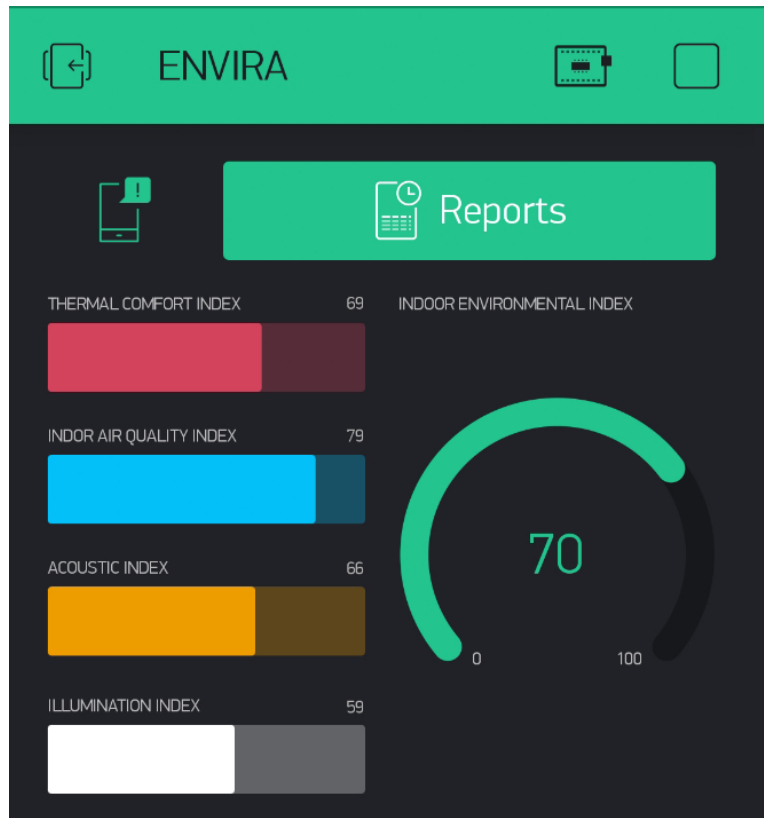
Питање 15 - Молим вас да маркирате „x“ поред ваше старосне групе

18 - 25	<input type="checkbox"/>
26 - 35	<input type="checkbox"/>
36 - 45	<input type="checkbox"/>
45 - 55	<input type="checkbox"/>
+ 55	<input type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRA - Measurement of indoor environment quality parameters in real conditions and processing of the results

In this study, the research methodology for the development of a low-cost continuous IEQ sensing platform “ENVIRA” was presented, followed by its deployment in three case study buildings (two offices and one educational building). Through a combination of continuous measurements of individual IEQ parameters (thermal comfort, indoor air quality, lighting, and acoustics) and survey-based occupant IEQ perceptions data, this study provides new results of the importance of the individual parameters used to assess overall IEQ performance. Total of 125 occupants participated in the field studies – 69 in two open offices and 56 in the educational building. The results from occupant survey regression analysis show that occupants had similar preferences in office-type buildings. When the results are averaged for both buildings, indoor air quality is observed as the most critical environmental parameter with the weight of 0.35 followed by thermal comfort (0.285) acoustics (0.195), and illumination (0.17). The preference of occupants differed in the educational building where thermal comfort was seen as most important (0.31) followed by indoor air quality and acoustics equally (0.25), and lighting as the least important (0.19). Calculated overall IEQ index and occupant perception results showed good agreement with mean absolute error of <3%. At present, some green building certification programs assume equal importance among the four IEQ categories. Further research is needed to understand the weight of individual IEQ components, especially in relation to different building typologies.

Development of an intelligent platform for the quality of the indoor environment on the "cloud"



In the near future, the ENVIRA platform will be adapted to use the Zigbee network, which is currently favored in the building management system (BMS) industry. Thus, the platform will be capable of BMS integration. Furthermore, the platform will be developed to support multiple devices in parallel operation mode and data monitoring that will enable complex spatio-temporal analyses.

Conclusion

Healthy buildings => create healthy environment for occupants

- A healthy building should not compromise the basic human requirements of every building occupant and foster high quality of life, good health, optimal physical and mental activity, and sleep quality
- IEQ in buildings is crucial part in efforts achieving to secure public health and sustainability.
- Decarbonization of buildings should not compromise IEQ, because consequences can be costly.
- Monitoring IEQ in all buildings should be mandated as a benchmark, to provide information on performance (compliance), to improve and advance methods for IEQ control, and last but not least to inform the public.

We must think of clean air as we think of clean water and fresh food. Here we do not compromise, nor should we do so with the indoor climate

ASHRAE
Hellenic Chapter

TEE

ENERGY IN BUILDINGS

EMEA 2024

Europe, the Middle East & Africa

FRIDAY - SATURDAY

NOVEMBER 22-23, 2024

@ 9:00-18:00

THANK YOU! Q & A

@ ATHENS GREECE

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