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Ergonomija toplotnega okolja - Analitično ugotavljanje in interpretacija toplotnega ugodja z izračunom PMV in PPD vrednosti ter merili za lokalno toplotno ugodje (ISO/DIS 7730:2023)

Ergonomics of the thermal environment - Analytical determination and interpretation of thermal comfort using calculation of the PMV and PPD indices and local thermal comfort criteria (ISO/DIS 7730:2023)

Ergonomie der thermischen Umgebung - Analytische Bestimmung und Interpretation der thermischen Behaglichkeit durch Berechnung des PMV- und des PPD-Indexes und Kriterien der lokalen thermischen Behaglichkeit (ISO/DIS 7730:2023)

Ergonomie des ambiances thermiques - Détermination analytique et interprétation du confort thermique par le calcul des indices PMV et PPD et par des critères de confort thermique local (ISO/DIS 7730:2023)

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Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Analytical determination and interpretation of thermal comfort using calculation of the PMV and PPD indices and local thermal comfort criteria

Ergonomie des ambiances thermiques — Détermination analytique et interprétation du confort thermique par le calcul des indices PMV et PPD et par des critères de confort thermique local

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 7730 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 159, *Ergonomics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Ergonomics of the physical environment*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 7730:2005), which has been technically revised. Parts of the standard (long term evaluations, adaptation and diversity) has been moved to the technical guideline DTRxxxxx. The mistakes in the calculation program has been corrected. The tables for predicting PMV has been deleted, as most people today will use a calculation program.

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Introduction

This International Standard covering the evaluation of moderate thermal environments is one of a series of ISO documents specifying methods for the measurement and evaluation of the moderate and extreme thermal environments to which human beings are exposed (ISO 7243, ISO 7933 and ISO 11079, all three dealing with extreme environmental conditions, are others in the series).

A human being's thermal sensation is mainly related to the thermal balance of his or her body as a whole. This balance is influenced by physical activity and clothing, as well as the environmental parameters: air temperature, mean radiant temperature, air velocity and air humidity. When these factors have been estimated or measured, the index for thermal comfort, PMV (Predicted Mean Vote) can be calculated. See [Clause 4](#).

The predicted percentage dissatisfied (PPD) index provides information on thermal discomfort or thermal dissatisfaction expressed as the percentage of people likely to feel too warm or too cool in a given environment. The PPD can be obtained from the PMV. See [Clause 5](#).

Thermal discomfort can also be caused by unwanted local cooling or heating of the body. The most common local discomfort factors are radiant temperature asymmetry (cold or warm surfaces), draught (defined as a local cooling of the body caused by air movement), vertical air temperature difference, and cold or warm floors. [Clause 6](#) specifies how to predict the percentage dissatisfied owing to local discomfort parameters.

Dissatisfaction can be caused by hot or cold discomfort for the body as a whole. Comfort limits can in this case be expressed by the PMV and PPD indices. But thermal dissatisfaction can also be caused by local thermal discomfort parameters. [Clause 7](#) deals with acceptable thermal environments for comfort.

[Clauses 6](#) and [7](#) are based mainly on steady-state conditions. Means of evaluating non-steady-state conditions such as transients (temperature steps), cycling temperatures or temperature ramps are presented in [Clause 8](#). The thermal environments in buildings or at workplaces will change over time and it might not always be possible to keep conditions within recommended limits.

This standard is supposed to be used together with the technical guideline DTRxxxxx: Guidance for design, control and evaluation of moderate indoor thermal environment

Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Analytical determination and interpretation of thermal comfort using calculation of the PMV and PPD indices and local thermal comfort criteria

1 Scope

This International Standard defines a standardised method to evaluate the general thermal comfort of people in a space and the degree of discomfort (thermal dissatisfaction) of people exposed to moderate thermal environments. It defines the analytical determination and interpretation of thermal comfort using calculation of PMV (predicted mean vote) and PPD (predicted percentage of dissatisfied) and local thermal comfort criteria, giving the environmental conditions considered acceptable for general thermal comfort as well as those representing local discomfort. It is applicable to healthy men and women exposed to indoor environments where thermal comfort is desirable, but where moderate deviations from thermal comfort occur, in the design of new environments or the assessment of existing ones. Although developed specifically for the work environment, it is applicable to other kinds of environment as well. It is intended to be used with reference to ISO 28803, when considering persons with special requirements, such as those with physical disabilities. Ethnic, national or geographical differences need also to be taken into account especially when considering non-conditioned spaces. Guidance is given in [clause 8](#) and 10 in the guideline ISO DTR XXXXX

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 7726, *Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Instruments for measuring physical quantities*

ISO 8996, *Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Determination of metabolic rate*

ISO 9920, *Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Estimation of thermal insulation and water vapour resistance of a clothing ensemble*

ISO 10551, *Ergonomics of the physical environment — Subjective judgement scales for assessing physical environments*

ISO 13731, *Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Vocabulary and symbols*

ISO/TS 13732-2, *Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Methods for the assessment of human responses to contact with surfaces — Part 2: Human contact with surfaces at moderate temperature*

ISO 28803, *Ergonomics of the physical environment — Application of International Standards to people with special requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 13731 and the following apply.

3.1

temperature cycle

variable temperature with a given amplitude and frequency

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3.2 drift temperature

passive monotonic, steady, non-cyclic change in the operative temperature of an enclosed space

3.3 ramp temperature

actively controlled monotonic, steady, non-cyclic change in the operative temperature of an enclosed space

3.4 operative temperature

uniform temperature of an imaginary black enclosure in which an occupant would exchange the same amount of heat by radiation and convection as in the actual non-uniform environment

3.5 transient temperature

sudden change in the thermal conditions due to step change in temperature, humidity, activity or clothing

3.6 draught

unwanted local cooling of the body caused by air movement

4 Whole body thermal comfort Predicted mean vote (PMV)

4.1 Determination

The PMV is an index that predicts the mean value of the votes of a large group of persons on the 7-point thermal sensation scale (see [Table 1](#)), based on the heat balance of the human body. Thermal balance is obtained when the internal heat production in the body is equal to the loss of heat to the environment. In a moderate environment, the human thermoregulatory system will automatically attempt to modify skin temperature and sweat secretion to maintain heat balance.

Table 1 — Seven-point thermal sensation scale

+ 3	Hot
+ 2	Warm
+ 1	Slightly warm
0	Neutral
- 1	Slightly cool
-2	Cool
- 3	Cold

Calculate the PMV using [Equations \(1\)](#) to [\(4\)](#):

$$PMV = [0,303 \cdot \exp(-0,036 \cdot M) + 0,028].$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (M - W) - 3,05 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot [5733 - 6,99 \cdot (M - W) - p_a] - 0,42 \cdot [(M - W) - 58,15] \\ -1,7 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot M \cdot (5867 - p_a) - 0,0014 \cdot M \cdot (34 - t_a) \\ -3,96 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot f_{cl} \cdot [(t_{cl} + 273)^4 - (\bar{t}_r + 273)^4] - f_{cl} \cdot h_c \cdot (t_{cl} - t_a) \end{array} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$t_{cl} = 35,7 - 0,028 \cdot (M - W) - I_{cl} \cdot \left\{ 3,96 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot f_{cl} \cdot [(t_{cl} + 273)^4 - (\bar{t}_r + 273)^4] + f_{cl} \cdot h_c \cdot (t_{cl} - t_a) \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$h_c = \begin{cases} 2,38 \cdot |t_{cl} - t_a|^{0,25} & \text{for } 2,38 \cdot |t_{cl} - t_a|^{0,25} > 12,1 \cdot \sqrt{v_{ar}} \\ 12,1 \cdot \sqrt{v_{ar}} & \text{for } 2,38 \cdot |t_{cl} - t_a|^{0,25} < 12,1 \cdot \sqrt{v_{ar}} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$f_{cl} = \begin{cases} 1,00 + 1,290 I_{cl} & \text{for } I_{cl} \leq 0,078 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{K/W} \\ 1,05 + 0,645 I_{cl} & \text{for } I_{cl} > 0,078 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{K/W} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where

M is the metabolic rate, in watts per square metre (W/m²);

W is the effective mechanical power, in watts per square metre (W/m²);

I_{cl} is the clothing insulation, in square metres kelvin per watt (m² · K/W);

f_{cl} is the clothing surface area factor;

t_a is the air temperature, in degrees Celsius (°C);

\bar{t}_r is the mean radiant temperature, in degrees Celsius (°C);

v_{ar} is the relative air velocity, in metres per second (m/s);

p_a is the water vapour partial pressure, in pascals (Pa);

h_c is the convective heat transfer coefficient, in watts per square metre kelvin [W/(m² · K)];

t_{cl} is the clothing surface temperature, in degrees Celsius (°C).

NOTE 1 metabolic unit = 1 met = 58,2 W/m²; 1 clothing unit = 1 clo = 0,155 m² · °C/W.

PMV may be calculated for different combinations of metabolic rate, clothing insulation, air temperature, mean radiant temperature, air velocity and air humidity (see ISO 7726). The equations for t_{cl} and h_c may be solved by iteration.

The PMV index is derived for steady-state conditions but can be applied with good approximation during minor fluctuations of one or more of the variables, provided that time-weighted averages of the variables during the previous 1 h period are applied.

The index should be used only for values of PMV between -2 and +2, and when the six main parameters are within the following intervals:

M 46 W/m² to 232 W/m² (0,8 met to 4 met);

I_{cl} 0 m² · K/W to 0,310 m² · K/W (0 clo to 2 clo);

t_a 10 °C to 30 °C;

\bar{t}_r 10 °C to 40 °C;

v_{ar} 0 m/s to 1 m/s;

p_a 0 Pa to 2 700 Pa.

NOTE In respect of v_{ar} , during light, mainly sedentary, activity, a mean velocity within this range can be felt as a draught.

Estimate the metabolic rate using ISO 8996 or [Annex B](#), taking into account the type of work. For varying metabolic rates, a time-weighted average should be estimated during the previous 1 h period. Estimate the thermal resistance of clothing and chair using ISO 9920 or [Annex C](#), taking into account the time of year.

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Determine the PMV in one of the following ways.

- a) From [Equation \(1\)](#) using a digital computer. A BASIC program is given in [Annex D](#) for this purpose. For verification of other computer programs, [Annex D](#) provides example output.
- b) From [Annex E](#), where graphics of PMV values are given for different combinations of activity, clothing, operative temperature and relative velocity.
- c) By direct measurement, using an integrating sensor (equivalent and operative temperatures).

The influence of humidity on thermal sensation is small at moderate temperatures close to comfort and may usually be disregarded when determining the PMV value (see [Annex F](#)).

4.2 Applications

The PMV can be used to check whether a given thermal environment complies with comfort criteria (see [Clause 7](#) and [Annex A](#)), and to establish requirements for different categories of acceptability.

By setting $PMV = 0$, an equation is established which predicts combinations of activity, clothing and environmental parameters which on average will provide a thermally neutral sensation.

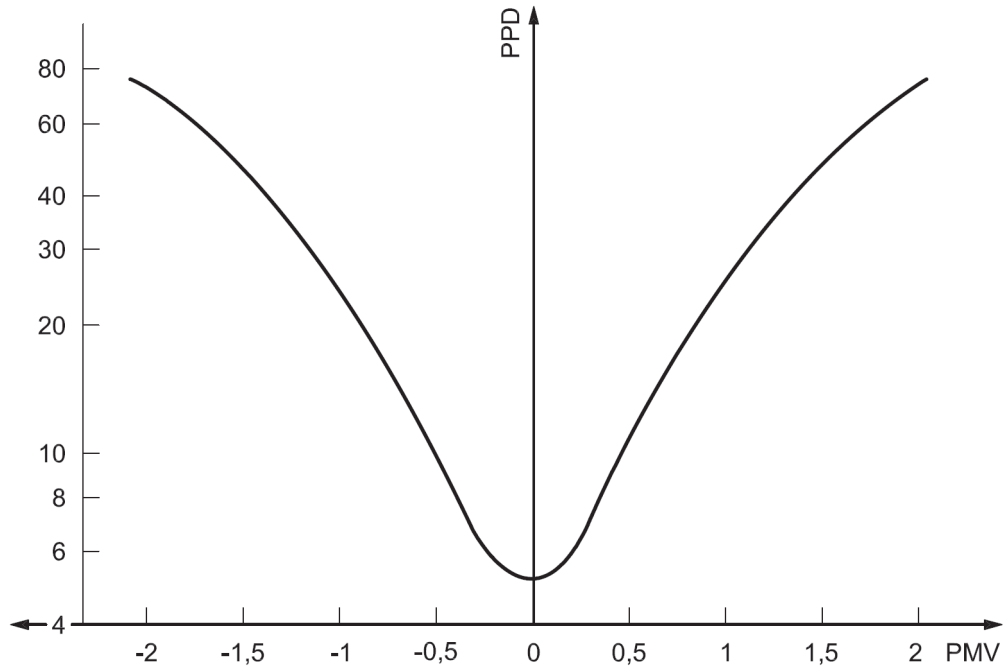
5 Predicted percentage dissatisfied (PPD)

The PMV-index is defined in relation to the mean value of the thermal votes of a large group of people exposed to the same environment. But individual votes are scattered around this mean value and it is useful to be able to predict the number of people likely to feel uncomfortably warm or cool.

The PPD is an index that establishes a quantitative index related to the percentage of thermally dissatisfied people who feel too cool or too warm. For the purposes of this International Standard, thermally dissatisfied people are those who will vote *hot*, *warm*, *cool* or *cold* on the 7-point thermal sensation scale given in [Table 1](#).

With the PMV value determined, calculate the PPD using [Equation \(5\)](#), see [Figure 1](#):

$$PPD = 100 - 95 \cdot \exp(-0,03353 \cdot PMV^4 - 0,2179 \cdot PMV^2) \quad (5)$$

**Key**

PMV predicted mean vote

PPD predicted percentage dissatisfied, %

Figure 1 — PPD as function of PMV

The PPD is related to the number of thermally dissatisfied persons among a large group of people. The rest of the group will feel thermally neutral, slightly warm or slightly cool. The relation between PMV and PPD distribution is given in [Table 2](#).

Table 2 — Distribution of individual thermal sensation votes for different values of mean vote

PMV	PPD	Persons predicted to vote ^a		
		%		
		0	-1, 0 or +1	-2, -1, 0, +1 or +2
+2	75	5	25	70
+1	25	30	75	95
+0,5	10	55	90	98
0	5	60	95	100
-0,5	10	55	90	98
-1	25	30	75	95
-2	75	5	25	70

^a Based on experiments involving 1 300 subjects.

6 Local thermal comfort**6.1 General**

The PMV and PPD are indices related to warm and cold discomfort for the body as a whole. But thermal dissatisfaction can also be caused by unwanted cold or warm sensation of a particular part of the body. This is known as *local discomfort*. The most common cause of local discomfort is draught ([6.2](#)). But local discomfort can also be caused by an abnormally high vertical temperature difference between the head