Accuracy Improvement for Estimating Indoor Carbon Dioxide Concentration Produced by Occupants

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Equation of Japanese CO₂ Production Rate

 $P_{CO_2} = 1.601 \times 10^{-4} (60.63 \times A_D \times Met \times C_a \times C_g)$

Japanese body surface area

 $A_D = 0.007246 \times W_b^{0.425} \times H_b^{0.725}$

Table1 Coefficient of Age

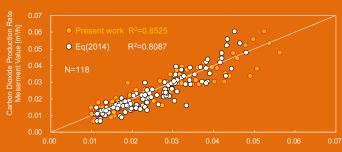
	Age	male	female
	18-29	1.00	1.00
	30-49	1.01	1.04
	50-69	0.92	0.99
•	70-	0.85	0.92

Where P_{CO_2} : Carbon dioxide production rate [m³/h] A_D : body surface area [m²] Met: metabolic rate [-]

 C_a : coefficient of age [-] shown in table1 C_g : coefficient of gender [-] (male:1.00, female:0.73)

 $\stackrel{\circ}{V_b}$: body weight [kg]

: body height [cm]



Carbon Dioxide Production Rate Estimated Value [m³/h]

Figure 1: Measured and calculated carbon dioxide production rate

Improvement 2

Use of Wearable Activity Meter to Measure Met Value



In previous studies on accuracy check in calculating indoor carbon dioxide concentration by the authors, *Met* values were set as referenced value (e.g. ASHARAE, 2013) determined by visual judgement. By obtaining Met value using a wearable activity meter, accuracy of occupants' Met value is checked by comparing with Douglas bag method.

<u>The Standard Error of the activity meter's Met value is 0.03</u> while the Standard Error of using referenced value is 0.05 from the experimental results with totally 130 subjects in 10 actions.

Accuracy Tests for Estimation of Indoor CO₂ Concentration

Validated in a single zone with 4 occupants, 12 cases and 2318 points obtained CO₂concentration data

The Standard Error of estimated CO_2 concentration is improved from 2.0ppm, which is using referenced value, to 1.0 ppm from the experimental results in a single zone with 4 occupants, 12 cases and 2318 points obtained CO_2 concentration data.

These results suggest that estimation method using the equation can give accurate indoor carbon dioxide concentration and can ensure more correct calculation results utilising the activity meters.

This equation is revised from

the previous equation (Eq(2014))

by transforming the expression

and adding the age factor. The R^2 is improved from 0.8087 to 0.8525.

More information about the equation can be seen in the

Personal Carbon Dioxide in Exhaled Breath Intended to Estimation of

Building Ventilation, AIVC, 427-435 TAJIMA, M. INOUE, T. OHNISHI, Y., (2016) Estimation of Occupants Carbon Dioxide Production Rate for Measurement of Ventilation, J. Environ. Eng., AlJ, Vol. 81 No. 728,