

THERMAL COMFORT PERFORMANCE Talking Points



Keywords: Thermal comfort, performance, comfort, gender

Impacts

- Buildings that deliver improved thermal comfort will enable occupants to be healthier and more productive which can benefit an organization both economically and in output efficiency (McCartney 2002, Zeiler 2009).

The Optimal Temperature for Human Performance

- The optimal temperature range for cognitive function was found to be between 22-26 degrees Celsius (71.8-78.8 degrees Fahrenheit), but can vary due to the type of task (Seppanen 2006, Rupp 2015). For example, critical thinking tasks were performed better under cooler temperatures and creativity-oriented tasks were yielded better performance under slightly warmer environments (Zeiler 2009, Heerwagen 2000, Tarantini 2017, Chang 2019).

Impact of Gender on Thermal Comfort

- Optimal temperatures for performance can vary by gender. Males have been found to perform better in cooler temperatures than females and females perform significantly higher in warmer temperatures than males (Schellen 2012, Chang 2019).

THERMAL COMFORT PERFORMANCE

Talking Points

W

KEY REFERENCES

Review Articles

- McCartney, K.J., and M.A.Humphreys. "Thermal comfort and productivity." *Proceedings of Indoor Air 2002* (2002): 822-827. *Applied Ergonomics* 37, no. 4 (2006): 461-66.
- Rupp, Ricardo Forgiarini, Natalia Giraldo Vásquez, and Roberto Lamberts. "A review of human thermal comfort in the built environment." *Energy and Buildings* 105 (2015): 178-205.
- Seppanen, O, Fisk, W.J., Lei, Q.H. "Room temperature and productivity in office work" Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory 2006
- Tarantini, Mariantonietta, Giovanni Pernigotto, and Andrea Gasparella. "A Co-Citation Analysis on Thermal Comfort and Productivity Aspects in Production and Office Buildings." *Buildings* 7, no. 4 (2017): 36. <https://doi.org/10.3390/buildings7020036>.
- Zeiler, Wim, and Gert Boxem. "Effects of thermal activated building systems in schools on thermal comfort in winter." *Building and Environment* 44, no. 11 (2009): 2308-2317.

Primary Research

- Chang, Tom Y., and Agne Kajackaite. "Battle for the thermostat: Gender and the effect of temperature on cognitive performance." *PloS one* 14, no. 5 (2019): e0216362.
- Cui, Weilin, Guoguang Cao, Jung Ho Park, Qin Ouyang, and Yingxin Zhu. "Influence of indoor air temperature on human thermal comfort, motivation and performance." *Building and environment* 68 (2013): 114-122
- Heerwagen, Judith. "Green buildings, organizational success and occupant productivity." *Building Research & Information* 28, no. 5-6 (2000): 353-367.
- Lee, M. C., K. W. Mui, L. T. Wong, W. Y. Chan, E. W. M. Lee, and C. T. Cheung. "Student learning performance and indoor environmental quality (IEQ) in air-conditioned university teaching rooms." *Building and Environment* 49 (2012): 238-244
- Schellen, Lisje, Marcel GLC Loomans, Martin H. de Wit, Bjarne Wilkens Olesen, and W. D. van Marken Lichtenbelt. "The influence of local effects on thermal sensation under non-uniform environmental conditions—Gender differences in thermophysiology, thermal comfort and productivity during convective and radiant cooling." *Physiology & behavior* 107, no. 2 (2012): 252-261.