

Thesis Title Specific Environmental Factor Influencing Human Sensation
 (Thermal Comfort) of Small Housing
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Abstract

The study aimed to evaluate effect of ventilation conditions on thermal comfort of small housing during raining and non-raining day. The housing included medium - or lightweight mass house with and without microclimate.

It was founded that during daytime of non-raining day the medium - and lightweight mass houses with microclimate had mean indoor air temperature a 1.4-1.7⁰C lower than mean outdoor temperature. The mean radiant temperature (MRT) of medium-weight house with microclimate was lower than mean temperature of indoor air about 0.64-0.85⁰C for 6-7 hours. It was the longest duration comparing with that of other houses.

The study revealed that on non-raining day all houses did not have thermal comfort therefore the engine was required to establish the thermal comfort. During daytime of raining day, it was founded that all houses had mean indoor temperature a 0.2-0.8⁰C higher than mean outdoor temperature. The mean radiant temperature (MRT) of lightweight house with microclimate was 5.2 and 0.5 ⁰C lower than mean temperature of indoor air temperature if the ventilation was open and closed, respectively. Due to high relative humidity, the thermal comfort did not exist in all houses.