Occupant response to different correlated colour temperatures of white LED lighting

Correlated Colour Temperature (CCT) of lighting may affect not only occupant visual perception, but also other indoor environment perceptions, such as perceptions of the thermal environment or the air quality. This study aimed at quantifying the association between CCT of white LED lighting and subjective perceptions and performance at operative temperatures at the upper and lower borders and in the middle of the comfort range. Higher CCT was significantly associated with decreasing thermal sensation, but only at the thermally neutral condition. Female subjects responded stronger to changes in CCT than male subjects. Under all temperature conditions, CCT was clearly associated with the perceived brightness of the light, and at 22 °C also with the perceived air quality and with subjectively assessed alertness. CCT had no effect on the measured performance of a d2 task. At 22 °C, the observed decrease in thermal sensation when CCT went from 2700 K to 6200 K was equivalent to a difference in operative temperature of 1.7 °C. With an assumed neutral CCT of 4500 K (middle of range), a decreased heating set point in an office building, corresponding to an equivalent shift in CCT from 4500 K to 2700 K, resulted in a reduction of around 8% of the building's total annual energy use. However, this assumes ideal conditions without influence from daylight, light from PC monitors, or coloured surfaces and other potentially disturbing factors.
Development of the ASHRAE Global Thermal Comfort Database II

Recognizing the value of open-source research databases in advancing the art and science of HVAC, in 2014 the ASHRAE Global Thermal Comfort Database II project was launched under the leadership of University of California at Berkeley's Center for the Built Environment and The University of Sydney's Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ) Laboratory. The exercise began with a systematic collection and harmonization of raw data from the last two decades of thermal comfort field studies around the world. The ASHRAE Global Thermal Comfort Database II (Comfort Database), now an online, open-source database, includes approximately 81,846 complete sets of objective indoor climatic observations with accompanying “right-here-right-now” subjective evaluations by the building occupants who were exposed to them. The database is intended to support diverse inquiries about thermal comfort in field settings. A simple web-based interface to the database enables filtering on multiple criteria, including building typology, occupancy type, subjects' demographic variables, subjective thermal comfort states, indoor thermal environmental criteria, calculated comfort indices, environmental control criteria and outdoor meteorological information. Furthermore, a web-based interactive thermal comfort visualization tool has been developed that allows end-users to quickly and interactively explore the data.

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Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.539
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 4.51 SJR 1.998 SNIP 2.215
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 4.053
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 2.067 SNIP 2.463 CiteScore 4.37
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Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.887 SNIP 2.742 CiteScore 4.14
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Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.547 SNIP 2.551 CiteScore 3.57
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ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
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BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
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ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
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BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.025 SNIP 1.889
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Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 1.216 SNIP 1.436
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Data repository, Field study, Thermal comfort, Visualization tool
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Fifty years of Fanger's equation: Is there anything to discover yet?

This short communication to the Editor is completely devoted to a recent paper published by Broday et al. (2017) in which a comparative analysis of methods for determining the clothing surface temperature is reported. Contrarily to what our colleagues have found, we will demonstrate that the algorithms reported in ISO 7730 and ASHRAE 55 Standards from more than 30 years are reliable and consistent with other home-made codes based on different numerical techniques.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, University of Salerno, University of Naples Federico II
Authors: d'Ambrosio Alfano, F. R. (Ekstern), Palella, B. I. (Ekstern), Riccio, G. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 1.487 SJR 0.795 CiteScore 1.85
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BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.66 SJR 0.601 SNIP 1.538
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 1.415
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.603 SNIP 1.265 CiteScore 1.4
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BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.715 SNIP 1.99 CiteScore 1.71
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 1.07
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.862 SNIP 1.914 CiteScore 2.05
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 1.214
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.021 SNIP 1.728 CiteScore 1.8
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 1.208
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.642 SNIP 1.725 CiteScore 1.76
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 1.26
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.713 SNIP 1.357
Web of Science (2010): Impact factor 1.322
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Occupant response to controllable LED lighting

At three different ambient temperatures, human subjects were exposed to correlated colour temperatures (CCT) in the range 2750 to 6230 K at an illuminance of 1000 lux. Significant associations were found between CCT and thermal sensation and between CCT and perceived stuffiness of the air.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Indoor Environment, Department of Photonics Engineering, Diode Lasers and LED Systems, Aalborg University
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Thorseth, A. (Intern), Markvart, J. (Ekstern), Logadóttir, Á. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 2
Publication date: 2018
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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Projects:
Occupant response to controllable LED lighting
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Retrofit of school ventilation and pupil well-being and performance being and performance – ASHRAE RP1624
This intervention study compared five solutions for retrofitting school ventilation. No systematic effect of the system operation mode (on or off) on pupils’ wellbeing, symptoms, or performance was observed, but there were significant associations between the performance of some tasks and the classroom CO2 concentration and temperature.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Indoor Environment
Warm or Cold Feelings: Estimating Biases in Field Studies

1. Motivation, specific objective: Lighting systems with LEDs that allows for control of illumination, in terms of the correlated colour temperature (CCT) and illuminance intensity, is currently being introduced widely in buildings resulting in decreased energy use for lighting systems. There is a great focus on reducing the overall energy use for buildings and the major energy-consuming factor in buildings is related to the regulation of thermal sensation. An earlier laboratory study with fewer biases showed that a shift in thermal sensation could occur when changing the lighting by altering the CCT. Using intelligent lighting control could therefore potentially benefit the overall energy use for buildings if being integrated in the lighting strategy. The overall objectives were to test if it is possible to detect an effect similar to the findings from the laboratory study on the thermal sensation when altering the CCT in real offices environments. The objective of this abstract is to discuss the experimental setup imposed in our field study where supplemental lighting is influenced by daylight and other strong biases. Differences that relate to biases should be estimated and accounted for, but the amount of controls are on the expenses of possible tests of the treatments in focus.

2. Methods: In a real office setting, we test the influence of three different CCT’s of 2800, 3100 and 4000 K on the workers thermal sensation and preferences. Three similar hallways and adjacent single or double offices at the Danish Technical University, Denmark (55°41’38.5”N 12°6’5.7”E) were used. These sections were equipped with LED lighting with central control of CCT and light levels. During the field study the light was on all times starting from 7am and onwards unless the workers purposely turned off the light. The electric lighting system was adjusted to 650lx at table height in all CCT settings and it was not possible to regulate the light intensity. The offices had windows to the outside, facing East or West. The experiment was conducted primo January 2018 and lasted for seven weeks. The period was carefully selected leaving minimal influence of the daylight as a central bias and to strengthen the influence of the electric light treatment. The settings of CCT (treatments) was changed each Sunday in a rotation between the 3 sections having 1 week in between being used as an anchor with CCT of 3100 K in all sections. In this abstract we focus on the anchor weeks and the deviation that relates to the different sections and people answering our questionnaires. A total of 48 workers were encouraged to participate in the study. The thermal sensation and visual preference were assessed by an online questionnaire with ten (10) specific questions sent out once a week. The workers were asked to rate their individual sensation of the lighting and thermal comfort while situated in their office. Indoor climate measured as the temperature, RH and CO2 concentration in the offices during the experiment were logged every 5 minutes along with measurements of outdoor diffuse and direct radiation, temperature and humidity in order to exclude them as possible bias.

3. Results and discussion: This field study differed from (most) laboratory studies in its duration and number of biases. In real office settings, we investigate longer term effects of differences in supplemental lighting CCT on the workers. The workers and sections differed in various ways. Thus, the anchor weeks with CCT of 3100 K in all sections was imposed, to estimate the differences between sections, biases of dealing with different groups of people (sections) along with the influences of continuous changes in the outdoor radiation. The questionnaire lead to a relatively consistent response rate – resulting in between 28-31 answers the first three weeks and between 20-24 answers the last four weeks (out of 48 questions). The response rate on our questionnaire was in average around 50%, which partly reflect its’ length. A short questionnaire, opposed to a more extensive questionnaire, did not allow us to ask question, of e.g. work related distractions, tiredness, stress or sound levels, to further include and account for such biases in later findings, but we do not find that a lower response rate would have been advantageous. The differences being present between the sections were by anchor weeks measured once for each rotation and at the end. However, imposing the anchor weeks compromised the amount of answers in relations to the treatments of 2800 and 4000 K and extended the test period. Our weekly sent questionnaires (7 weeks) were answered by 19, 135 and 26 workers (180 in total), in relation to treatment settings of 2800, 3100 and 4000 K, respectively. If the study was conducted without the four anchor weeks the test period alone would have been 3 weeks. Execution within 3 weeks would have resulted in a higher response-rate and a more balanced number of answers in relation to the imposed treatments. However, this would compromise the measure of differences that relates to biases influencing the treatment effects. The need of controls for biases will depend on the treatment strength.

4. Conclusions: Field experiments are characterized by having many biases and often a weaker response rate on questionnaire surveys. Our online questionnaire of 10 questions sent out once per week in a field study resulted in an average response rate around 50%. The response rate declined slightly after 3 weeks and varied between 42% and 65%.
We are unsure of the need for imposed anchor weeks, since the need for controls of biases influencing the overall result will depend on the treatment strength and survey response rates. However, we stress that differences that relate to biases should be estimated and accounted for.

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Photonics Engineering, Diode Lasers and LED Systems, Department of Civil Engineering, Indoor Environment, Aalborg University
Authors: Markvat, J. (Ekstern), Stoffer, S. (Forskerdatabase), Thorseth, A. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
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Event: Abstract from CIE Expert Tutorial and Workshop on Research Methods for Human Factors in Lighting, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

**Bibliographical note**

**Relations**
Projects:

**Window and door opening behavior, carbon dioxide concentration, temperature, and energy use during the heating season in classrooms with different ventilation retrofits—ASHRAE RP1624**
The aim of the present study was to extend the knowledge on the suitability and performance of different ventilation retrofit solutions for school buildings located in a temperate climate. A unique approach was used, where four similar and adjacent classrooms in the same school unit located north of Copenhagen, Denmark, were retrofitted either with a decentralized, balanced supply and exhaust mechanical ventilation unit with heat recovery; automatically operable windows with an exhaust fan; automatically operable windows with alternating counter-flow heat recovery through slots in the outside wall; or a visual feedback display unit showing the current classroom carbon dioxide concentration, thus advising when the windows should be opened. For comparison, one classroom retained the original approach for achieving ventilation by manual opening of windows. One year after retrofitting the classrooms carbon dioxide concentrations, temperatures, energy use, and window and door opening behavior were recorded during a four week period in the heating season in January. The measured carbon dioxide concentrations were significantly lower in the classrooms with the mechanical ventilation system and the system with automatic window opening and an exhaust fan as compared with the classrooms with automatic window opening and heat recovery, with visual carbon dioxide feedback and where windows were opened manually. The automatically controlled windows were open for 71% of the occupied time including breaks with an exhaust fan and for 49% with heat recovery. The façade windows were open up to 17% of the occupied time including breaks in the classrooms with manual window opening (with or without visual feedback). The classroom temperature was generally within the recommended thermal comfort range. The present results indicate that in temperate climates the mechanical ventilation system and both systems with automatic window opening are the recommended systems for classrooms in temperate climates. Providing simply visual feedback on the current carbon dioxide concentration, as a motivation for window opening, did not do so.

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, Department of Civil Engineering, Danish Technological Institute
Authors: Heebøll, A. (Ekstern), Wargocki, P. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 626-637
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Assessing dermal exposure to nicotine - an interdisciplinary approach.

General information
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Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, Fraunhofer Wilhelm-Klauditz-Institut (WKI), Institute for Prevention and Occupational Medicine of the German Social Accident Insurance, Missouri University of Science and Technology
Authors: Salthammer, T. (Ekstern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern), Koch, H. (Ekstern), Morrison, G. (Ekstern), Schripp, T. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern)
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Dermal uptake of benzophenone-3 from clothing
Benzophenone-3 (aka BP-3, oxybenzone) is added to sunscreens, plastics and some coatings to filter UV radiation. A suspected endocrine disruptor, BP-3 has been widely detected and only in summertime, where a more intended use of sunscreen might be expected in the urine of Danish children (Frederiksen et al., 2016; Krause et al, 2016) and other populations. BP-3 has been found in the air and settled dust of homes (Wan et al., 2015) and is expected to redistribute from its original sources to other indoor compartments, including clothing. As has been previously observed for phthalates (Morrison et al., 2016), we hypothesized that dermal uptake from clothing would occur and could contribute to the body burden of this compound.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, Missouri University of Science and Technology, Fraunhofer Wilhelm-Klauditz-Institut (WKI), Copenhagen University Hospital
Authors: Morrison, G. (Ekstern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Schripp, T. (Ekstern), Salthammer, T. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern), Frederiksen, H. (Ekstern)
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Conference: Healthy Buildings Europe 2017, Lublin, Poland, 02/07/2017 - 02/07/2017
Benzophenone-3, Clothing, Dermal uptake, Exposure, Biomonitoring
Electronic versions:
Untitled.pdf
Dermal Uptake of Benzophenone-3 from Clothing

Benzophenone-3 (also known as BP-3 or oxybenzone) is added to sunscreens, plastics, and some coatings to filter UV radiation. The suspected endocrine disruptor BP-3 has been detected in the air and settled dust of homes and is expected to redistribute from its original sources to other indoor compartments, including clothing. Given its physical and chemical properties, we hypothesized that dermal uptake from clothing could contribute to the body burden of this compound. First, cotton shirts were exposed to air at an elevated concentration of BP-3 for 32 days; the final air concentration was 4.4 μg/m^3. Next, three participants wore the exposed shirts for 3 h. After 3 h of exposure, participants wore their usual clothing during the collection of urine samples for the next 48 h. Urine was analyzed for BP-3, a metabolite (BP-1), and six other UV filters. The rate of urinary excretion of the sum of BP-1 and BP-3 increased for all participants during and following the 3 h of exposure. The summed mass of BP-1 and BP-3 excreted during the first 24 h attributable to wearing exposed t-shirts were 12, 9.9, and 82μg for participants 1, 2, and 3, respectively. Analysis of these results, coupled with predictions of steady-state models, suggest that dermal uptake of BP-3 from clothing could meaningfully contribute to overall body burden.
This study aims to elucidate in greater detail the dermal uptake of nicotine from air or from nicotine-exposed clothes, which was demonstrated recently in a preliminary study. Six non-smoking participants were exposed to gaseous nicotine (between 236 and 304 μg/m³) over 5 hours while breathing clean air through a hood. Four of the participants wore only shorts and 2 wore a set of clean clothes. One week later, 2 of the bare-skinned participants were again exposed in the chamber, but they showered immediately after exposure instead of the following morning. The 2 participants who wore clean clothes on week 1 were now exposed wearing a set of clothes that had been exposed to nicotine. All urine was collected for 84 hours after exposure and analyzed for nicotine and its metabolites, cotinine and 3OH-cotinine. All participants except those wearing fresh clothes excreted substantial amounts of biomarkers, comparable to levels expected from inhalation intake. Uptake for 1 participant wearing exposed clothes exceeded estimated intake via inhalation by >50%. Biomarker excretion continued during the entire urine collection period, indicating that nicotine accumulates in the skin and is released over several days. Absorbed nicotine was significantly lower after showering in 1 subject but not the other. Differences in the normalized uptakes and in the excretion patterns were observed among the participants. The observed cotinine half-lives suggest that non-smokers exposed to airborne nicotine may receive a substantial fraction through the dermal pathway. Washing skin and clothes exposed to nicotine may meaningfully decrease exposure.
Dermal uptake of nicotine from air and clothing: Experimental verification.

Studies suggest that dermal uptake of certain semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC) directly from air can be a significant exposure pathway. This has been experimentally confirmed for two phthalates (Weschler et al., 2015). Morrison et al. (2016) showed that clean clothing can impede, while clothing that has previously absorbed/adsorbed indoor air pollutants can increase dermal uptake. A recent experiment demonstrated that dermal uptake of airborne nicotine directly from air or from clothing can occur (Bekö et al., 2017). The current study aims to expand our knowledge on the dermal uptake of nicotine, by conducting more extensive experiments.

Effective Energy-efficient Classroom Ventilation for Temperate Zones

General information
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Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Wargocki, P. (Intern)
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**FOMO, LOL, BSc og MSc**

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Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Original language: English
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**IoT i bygninger**

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Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 138024676
Publication: Communication › Journal article – Annual report year: 2017
Kinetics of dermal uptake of nicotine from air

General information
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Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, Fraunhofer Wilhelm-Klauditz-Institut (WKI), Institute for Prevention and Occupational Medicine of the German Social Accident Insurance, Missouri University of Science and Technology
Authors: Morrison, G. (Ekstern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern), Koch, H. (Ekstern), Paemke, C. (Ekstern), Salthammer, T. (Ekstern), Schripp, T. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern)
Publication date: 2017

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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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A-indoor environment, A-biomonitoring, A-second-hand smoke, B-VOCs, C-air
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Linking a dermal permeation and an inhalation model to a simple pharmacokinetic model to study airborne exposure to di(n-butyl) phthalate
Six males clad only in shorts were exposed to high levels of airborne di(n-butyl) phthalate (DnBP) and diethyl phthalate (DEP) in chamber experiments conducted in 2014. In two 6 h sessions, the subjects were exposed only dermally while breathing clean air from a hood, and both dermally and via inhalation when exposed without a hood. Full urine samples were taken before, during, and for 48 h after leaving the chamber and measured for key DnBP and DEP metabolites. The data clearly demonstrated high levels of DnBP and DEP metabolite excretions while in the chamber and during the first 24 h once leaving the chamber under both conditions. The data for DnBP were used in a modeling exercise linking dose models for inhalation and transdermal permeation with a simple pharmacokinetic model that predicted timing and mass of metabolite excretions. These models were developed and calibrated independent of these experiments. Tests included modeling of the "hood-on" (transdermal penetration only), "hood-off" (both inhalation and transdermal) scenarios, and a derived "inhalation-only" scenario. Results showed that the linked model tended to duplicate the pattern of excretion with regard to timing of peaks, decline of concentrations over time, and the ratio of DnBP metabolites. However, the transdermal model tended to overpredict penetration of DnBP such that predictions of metabolite excretions were between 1.1 and 4.5 times higher than the cumulative excretion of DnBP metabolites over the 54 h of the simulation. A similar overprediction was not seen for the "inhalation-only" simulations. Possible explanations and model refinements for these overpredictions are discussed. In a demonstration of the linked model designed to characterize general population exposures to typical airborne indoor concentrations of DnBP in the United States, it was estimated that up to one-quarter of total exposures could be due to inhalation and dermal uptake.

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Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Missouri University of Science and Technology, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Ruhr University Bochum, Fraunhofer Wilhelm-Klauditz-Institut (WKI)
Authors: Lorber, M. (Ekstern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Morrison, G. (Ekstern), Beko, G. (Intern), Gong, M. (Ekstern), Koch, H. M. (Ekstern), Salthammer, T. (Ekstern), Schripp, T. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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ISSN (Print): 1559-0631
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
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BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
In this preliminary study, we have investigated whether dermal uptake of nicotine directly from air or indirectly from clothing can be a meaningful exposure pathway. Two participants wearing only shorts and a third participant wearing clean cotton clothes were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), generated by mechanically “smoking”
cigarettes, for three hours in a chamber while breathing clean air from head-enveloping hoods. The average nicotine concentration (420 μg/m³) was comparable to the highest levels reported for smoking sections of pubs. Urine samples were collected immediately before exposure and 60 hour post-exposure for bare-skinned participants. For the clothed participant, post-exposure urine samples were collected for 24 hour. This participant then entered the chamber for another three-hour exposure wearing a hood and clothes, including a shirt that had been exposed for five days to elevated nicotine levels. The urine samples were analyzed for nicotine and two metabolites-cotinine and 3OH-cotinine. Peak urinary cotinine and 3OH-cotinine concentrations for the bare-skinned participants were comparable to levels measured among non-smokers in hospitality environments before smoking bans. The amount of dermally absorbed nicotine for each bare-skinned participant was conservatively estimated at 570 μg, but may have been larger. For the participant wearing clean clothes, uptake was similar to 20 μg, and while wearing a shirt previously exposed to nicotine, uptake was similar to 80 μg. This study demonstrates meaningful dermal uptake of nicotine directly from air or from nicotine-exposed clothes. The findings are especially relevant for children in homes with smoking or vaping.

**General information**

**State:** Published  
**Organisations:** Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, Missouri University of Science and Technology, Institute for Prevention and Occupational Medicine of the German Social Accident Insurance, Fraunhofer Wilhelm-Klauditz-Institut (WKI)  
**Authors:** Beko, G. (Intern), Morrison, G. (Ekstern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Koch, H. M. (Ekstern), Paelmke, C. (Ekstern), Salthammer, T. (Ekstern), Schripp, T. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)

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Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 3.88  
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Scopus rating (2013): CiteScore 3.63  
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ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no  
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Scopus rating (2012): CiteScore 2.72  
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 3.302  
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no  
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes  
Scopus rating (2011): CiteScore 2.42  
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 2.55  
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no  
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes  
Web of Science (2010): Impact factor 2.029  
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes  
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
Renovering af skoleventilation – Elevernes velvære og præstationer

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Wargocki, P. (Intern)
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Publication: Communication › Journal article – Annual report year: 2017

Renovering af skoleventilation - indeklima og energiforbrug

General information
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Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Wargocki, P. (Intern)
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Subjective rating and objective evaluation of the acoustic and indoor climate conditions in video conferencing rooms

Today, face-to-face meetings are frequently replaced by video conferences in order to reduce costs and carbon footprint related to travels and to increase the company efficiency. Yet, complaints about the difficulty of understanding the speech of the participants in both rooms of the video conference occur. The aim of this study is to find out the main causes of difficulties in speech communication. Correlation studies between subjective perceptions were conducted through questionnaires and objective acoustic and indoor climate parameters related to video conferencing. Based on four single-room and three combined-room measurements, it was found that the traditional measure of speech, such as the speech transmission index, was not correlated with the subjective classifications. Thus, a correlation analysis was conducted as an attempt to find the hidden factors behind the subjective perceptions, revealing the speech intelligibility during video conferencing was highly correlated to EDT, D50, and MTI in the 125 Hz frequency band.

Det beboelige drivhus

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, Section for Building Design, Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Petri, M. (Ekstern), Rønne, C. (Intern)
Pages: 26-28
Publication date: 2016
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Diurnal and seasonal variation in air exchange rates and interzonal airflows measured by active and passive tracer gas in homes

Outdoor air delivery to buildings is an important parameter in the assessment of pollutant exposure indoors. Detailed and well controlled measurements of air exchange rates (AER) and interzonal airflows in residential environment are scarce. We measured the outdoor AERs in up to six rooms in five dwellings across four seasons using active tracer gas. Night time AERs were also estimated in the bedrooms based on occupant-generated CO2. Passive tracer gas measurements were performed for comparison. AERs changed frequently during the day. Differences in outdoor AERs were observed between individual rooms. Window opening behavior had a strong influence on AERs, which were highest during occupied daytime periods, lowest in the night; highest in the summer, lowest in the winter. Significant differences were found between AERs measured by the different techniques. The median nighttime AER in all bedrooms across the four seasons was 0.49 h⁻¹ with the active tracer gas technique and 1.20 h⁻¹ with the CO2 method. The average winter AER in the five homes with the passive tracer (0.63 h⁻¹) differed substantially from the corresponding AER measured with the active tracer gas (0.25 h⁻¹). Additionally, we studied the pollutant distribution from one room (source room) and interzonal airflows across the dwellings. The air within a given floor was well mixed, with the average tracer gas concentration in the non-source rooms reaching approximately 70% of the source room concentration. There was less air movement between different floors. The position of the internal doors had a strong influence on the air movement.
Diurnal and seasonal variation in air exchange rates and interzonal flows measured by active tracer gas in five Danish homes

We measured the air exchange rates (AER) in up to six rooms in five naturally ventilated dwellings across four seasons using active tracer gas. Night time AER was also estimated in all bedrooms based on occupant-generated CO₂. Additionally, we studied the pollutant distribution across the dwellings and airflows between rooms. AERs changed rapidly during the day and differed between rooms. Occupant behavior (window opening) strongly influenced the AERs. AERs were highest in the summer, lowest in the winter. Interzonal airflow measurements indicated that the air within a given floor is well mixed, while there is less air movement between different floors. The position of the internal doors (open/closed) had a strong influence on the air movements within the dwelling.

General information
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Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics
Effect of Set-point Variation on Thermal Comfort and Energy Use in a Plus-energy Dwelling

When designing buildings and space conditioning systems, the occupant thermal comfort, health, and productivity are the main criteria to satisfy. However, this should be achieved with the most energy-efficient space conditioning systems (heating, cooling, and ventilation). Control strategy, set-points, and control dead-bands have a direct effect on the thermal environment in and the energy use of a building. The thermal environment in and the energy use of a building are associated with the thermal mass of the building and the control strategy, including set-points and control dead-bands. With thermally active building systems (TABS), temperatures are allowed to drift within the comfort zone, while in spaces with air-conditioning, temperatures in a narrower interval typically are aimed at. This behavior of radiant systems provides certain advantages regarding energy use, since the temperatures are allowed to drift, and it also allows the occupants to benefit from adaptive opportunities. This study presents the results of thermal environment measurements and energy use in a single-family dwelling during a one year period. A radiant floor heating and cooling system was used to condition the indoor space and the operative temperature set-points were varied during the heating and cooling seasons. The results show that a lower temperature set-point will result in a decreased energy use but it might require the occupants to adapt to slightly lower temperatures in the heating season, and vice versa in the cooling season. The terminal unit and the thermal mass of the building have significant effects on the applicability of lowered indoor temperature set-points.

Effects on pupil well-being and performance of classroom ventilation retrofits – ASHRAE RP1624

This study examines the effect on classroom indoor climate, pupil well-being, school performance, and energy consumption of four different retrofit solutions to improve classroom ventilation.
Energiforbrug til ventilation på operationsstuer

Der stilles høje krav til indeklimaet på operationsstuer, både i forhold til hygiejne og termiske forhold. Dette stiller samtidig krav til de tekniske installationer og kan medføre et højt energiforbrug til drift af operationsstuerne. En af de mest energiforbrugende installationer er ventilationen, som typisk enten er Turbulent Air Flow (TAF) eller Laminar Air Flow (LAF). Denne artikel fokuserer på forskellen i energiforbrug ved anvendelse af de to ventilationsprincipper. En tidligere artikel beskrev fordelene ved brugen af LAF frem for TAF i forhold til en reduceret kontamineringsrisiko under operationer. Der er dog betænkeligheder omkring brugen af LAF frem for TAF, da kravet om højere luftmængder for LAF medfører et større energiforbrug.

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State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Nielsen, L. (Ekstern), Rosenbeck, K. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
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Indeklima, energiforbrug og brugeradfærd

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Large-scale CO₂ measurement campaigns in Danish schools

In two large measurement campaigns performed in 2009 and 2014 more than 1500 spot measurements of CO₂ were made by pupils in Danish primary school classes. In 2009 56% of the measurements exceeded the recommended value of 1000 ppm CO₂. This percentage had increased to 60% in 2014. Changing the behaviour of the pupils had a positive effect, as the proportion of classrooms exceeding 1000 ppm CO₂ in separate measurement (students outside and airing in the break preceding the measurement lesson in which the measurement was made) was 39%. The principle of ventilation had a substantial impact on the measured CO₂ concentrations. In 80% of the classrooms with natural ventilation the concentration of CO₂ exceeded 1000 ppm, while the fraction was 40% in classrooms with balanced mechanical ventilation.

Luftkvalitet i skoler, skolebygningernes karakteristika og elevernes indlæring

Vi har efterhånden ret god dokumentation for, at der er utilstrækkelig ventilation og dårlig luftkvalitet i mange danske klasseværelser. Artiklen oprider nyere undersøgelser af luftkvaliteten i danske folkeskoler og dets betydning for eleverne. Endvidere beskrives de hyppigste renoveringsinitiativer og udvalgte bygningsmæssige egenskaber sammenkædes med klasseværelsets luftkvalitet.
Managed airing behaviour and the effect on pupil perceptions and indoor climate in classrooms

An intervention study with four different scenarios for airing classrooms were carried out in a school where manual opening of windows was the main source of ventilation. Two scenarios included a visual CO2 display unit to signal to the pupils and teachers when to open windows. The other two scenarios used two different window opening schedules. Measurements of CO2, temperature and periods with open windows were recorded, and pupils expressed their perception of the indoor environment in the classroom. With a visual CO2 display unit in the classroom, pupils were able to modify their behavior and reduce by approximately 40-60% the duration when the CO2 concentration was above 1000 ppm. With only scheduled window opening, a similar improvement was not observed. Although not significant, pupils' perception of the air quality seemed better when the intervention was running, but they also perceived the temperature as being colder.

Measurements of dermal uptake of nicotine directly from air and clothing

Dermal uptake directly from air is a significant contributor to total exposure for certain organic compounds, and has been recently experimentally verified for two phthalates. The objective of the current study was to investigate whether airborne nicotine can be dermally absorbed. Two bare-skinned subjects together with a subject wearing clean clothes were dermally exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) for three hours in a climate chamber; during the exposure all three subjects breathed clean air through hoods covering their heads. The clothed subject later repeated his exposure wearing a shirt previously exposed to tobacco smoke. Urine samples were subsequently analyzed for nicotine and two of its metabolites. The results demonstrate that nicotine can be dermally absorbed directly from air at rates comparable to passive smoking. Wearing clean clothes significantly decreases uptake, while wearing exposed clothes results in substantial uptake.
Measurements of Dermal Uptake of Nicotine Directly from Air and Clothing

General information
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Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, Institute for Prevention and Occupational Medicine of the German Social Accident Insurance, Fraunhofer Wilhelm-Klauditz-Institut (WKI), Missouri University of Science and Technology
Authors: Bekö, G. (Intern), Morrison, G. C. (Ekstern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Koch, H. M. (Ekstern), Salthammer, T. (Ekstern), Schripp, T. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
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Nearly-zero energy buildings

General information
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Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Baxter, V. (Ekstern)
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Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 1.05
Organophosphate esters in dust samples collected from Danish homes and daycare centers

Organophosphates are used in a wide range of materials and consumer products and are ubiquitous in indoor environments. Certain organophosphates have been associated with various adverse health effects. The present paper reports mass fractions of organophosphates in dust samples collected from 500 bedrooms and 151 daycare centers of children living in Odense, Denmark. The identified compounds include: tris(isobutyl) phosphate (TIBP), tri-n-butyl phosphate (TNBP), tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP), tris(2-chloroisopropyl) phosphate (TCIPP), tris(1,3-dichloroisopropyl) phosphate (TDCIPP), tris(2-butoxyethyl) phosphate (TBOEP), triphenylphosphate (TPHP), 2-ethylhexyl-diphenyl phosphate (EHDP), tris(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate (TEHP) and tris(methylphenyl) phosphate (TMPP). Both the number of organophosphates with median values above the limit of detection and the median values were higher for samples from daycare centers than for samples from homes. Organophosphates with median mass fractions above the limit of detection were: TCEP from homes (6.9 μg g⁻¹), and TCEP (16 μg g⁻¹), TCIPP (5.6 μg g⁻¹), TDCIPP (7.1 μg g⁻¹), TBOEP (26 μg g⁻¹), TPHP (2.0 μg g⁻¹) and EHDP (2.1 μg g⁻¹) from daycare centers. When present, TBOEP was typically the most abundant of the identified OPs. The sum of the organophosphate dust mass fractions measured in this study was roughly in the mid-range of summed mass fractions reported for dust samples collected in other countries. On a global scale, the geographical distribution of organophosphates in indoor dust is quite variable, with higher concentrations in industrialized countries. This trend differs from that for phthalate esters, whose geographic distribution is more homogeneous. Exposure to organophosphates via dust ingestion is relatively low, although there is considerable uncertainty in this assessment.

General information
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Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, Swedish Environmental Research Institute, Rutgers University, University of Gothenburg
Authors: Langer, S. (Ekstern), Fredricsson, M. (Ekstern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Bekö, G. (Ekstern), Strandberg, B. (Ekstern), Remberger, M. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
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Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.427
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
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Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 4.208
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.497 SNIP 1.567 CiteScore 4.04
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Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
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Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.59 SNIP 1.639 CiteScore 3.76
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 3.34
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
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Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 3.499
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.794 SNIP 1.618 CiteScore 3.5
Role of clothing in both accelerating and impeding dermal absorption of airborne SVOCs

To assess the influence of clothing on dermal uptake of semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), we measured uptake of selected airborne phthalates for an individual wearing clean clothes or air-exposed clothes and compared these results with dermal uptake for bare-skinned individuals under otherwise identical experimental conditions. Using a breathing hood to isolate dermal from inhalation uptake, we measured urinary metabolites of diethylphthalate (DEP) and di-n-butylphthalate (DnBP) from an individual exposed to known concentrations of these compounds for 6 h in an experimental chamber. The individual wore either clean (fresh) cotton clothes or cotton clothes that had been exposed to the same chamber air concentrations for 9 days. For a 6-h exposure, the net amounts of DEP and DnBP absorbed when wearing fresh clothes were, respectively, 0.017 and 0.007 μg/kg/(μg/m³); for exposed clothes the results were 0.178 and 0.261 μg/kg/(μg/m³), respectively (values normalized by air concentration and body mass). When compared against the average results for bare-skinned participants, clean clothes were protective, whereas exposed clothes increased dermal uptake for DEP and DnBP by factors of 3.3 and 6.5, respectively. Even for non-occupational environments, wearing clothing that has
adsorbed/absorbed indoor air pollutants can increase dermal uptake of SVOCs by substantial amounts relative to bare skin.

**General information**

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Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, Missouri University of Science and Technology, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Fraunhofer Wilhelm-Klauditz-Institut (WKI)

Authors: Morrison, G. C. (Ekstern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Koch, H. M. (Ekstern), Salthammer, T. (Ekstern), Schripp, T. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)

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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Ultrafine particle exposure in Danish residencies

We measured ultrafine particle concentrations in 56 Danish residences, estimated the daily integrated exposure of the occupants and apportioned this exposure to source events. The residential daily integrated particle number (PN) exposure in the homes was substantial and source events, especially candle burning, cooking, toasting and unknown activities, were responsible on average for ~65% of the residential integrated exposure. Residents of another 60 homes were then asked to carry a backpack equipped with a GPS recorder and a portable monitor to measure real-time individual exposure over ~48 h. UFP exposure occurring in various microenvironments was estimated. The fractional contribution of each microenvironment to the daily integrated personal exposure corresponded to the fractions of the day the subjects spent in each microenvironment. The home environment accounted for 50% of the daily personal exposure, indoor environments other than home or vehicles contributed with ~40%, and being in transit or outdoors contributed 5% or less.

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A model to predict concentrations of DnBP metabolites in urine from a vapor-phase exposure

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Authors: Lorber, M. (Ekstern), Gong, M. (Ekstern), Weschler, C. (Ekstern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Koch, H. (Ekstern), Salthammer, T. (Ekstern), Schripp, T. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Morrison, G. (Ekstern), Zhang, Y. (Ekstern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Publication date: 2015
Association between classroom ventilation mode and learning outcome in Danish schools

Associations between learning, ventilation mode, and other classroom characteristics were investigated with data from a Danish test scheme and two widespread cross-sectional studies examining air quality in Danish schools. An academic achievement indicator as a measure of the learning outcome was calculated from the scores of a standardized Danish test scheme adjusted for a socioeconomic reference index. Pupils in schools with balanced mechanical ventilation had significantly higher achievement indicators than pupils in schools with natural ventilation, where airing took place mostly by manual window opening. Also, the carbon dioxide concentration was lower in classrooms with balanced mechanical ventilation. There was no consistent association between the achievement indicators and the person specific room volume, construction/renovation year, or the occupancy. Measurements of carbon dioxide concentrations and temperatures in 820 classrooms in 389 schools were available. In 56% and 66% of the classrooms included in the two studies, the measured CO₂ concentration was higher than 1000ppm. The findings of this study add to the growing evidence that insufficient classroom ventilation have impacts on learning outcomes.
Comfort and performance impact of personal control over thermal environment in summer: Results from a laboratory study

Field studies suggest that the availability of adjustable thermostats, operable windows and other controls has a positive impact on comfort, the incidence of building related symptoms and productivity. This laboratory study was designed to further investigate how having or not having control over the thermal environment affects human responses to the indoor environment. The study was conducted in summer in a field laboratory that was kept at 28°C. A total of 23 subjects were exposed twice for about 2.5h. During the first session (A) subjects were able to fine-tune their local thermal environment at any given time with a personal desk fan with continuous, stepless adjustable control. During the second session (B) subjects still had the desk fans, but this time the fans were controlled from an adjacent room by the researchers who adjusted the individual air speed profiles so they were identical to those recorded during the first session. Thus, each subject was exposed to two customized conditions with identical exposure, only different from a psychological point of view. During the two sessions identical questionnaires and performance tests were used to evaluate subjects’ comfort. SBS symptom incidence and performance. As expected, perceived control over the environment was significantly higher during session A, but there were no differences in perceived comfort and SBS symptom intensity. Both self-assessed and objectively measured performance was significantly better during session B. About two-thirds of the subjects indicated to prefer the situation as during the first session when they themselves controlled the air movement.
Exposure to ultrafine particles (UFP) may have adverse health effects. Central monitoring stations do not represent the personal exposure to UFP accurately. Few studies have previously focused on personal exposure to UFP. Sixty non-smoking residents living in Copenhagen, Denmark were asked to carry a backpack equipped with a portable monitor, continuously recording particle number concentrations (PN), in order to measure the real-time individual exposure over a period of similar to 48 h. A GPS logger was carried along with the particle monitor and allowed us to estimate the contribution of UFP exposure occurring in various microenvironments (residence, during active and passive transport, other indoor and outdoor environments) to the total daily exposure. On average, the fractional contribution of each microenvironment to the daily integrated personal exposure roughly corresponded to the fractions of the day the subjects spent in each microenvironment. The home environment accounted for 50% of the daily personal exposure. Indoor environments other than home or vehicles contributed with similar to 40%. The highest median UFP concentration was obtained during passive transport (vehicles). However, being in transit or outdoors contributed 5% or less to the daily exposure. Additionally, the subjects recorded in a diary the periods when they were at home. With this approach, 66% of the total daily exposure was attributable to the home environment. The subjects spent 28% more time at home according to the diary, compared to the GPS. These results may indicate limitations of using diaries, but also possible inaccuracy and miss-classification in the GPS data. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
Effects of diffuser airflow minima on occupant comfort, air mixing, and building energy use (RP-1515)

There is great energy-saving potential in reducing variable air volume box minimum airflow set-points to about 10% of maximum. Typical savings are on the order of 10%-30% of total HVAC energy, remarkable for an inexpensive controls set-point change that properly maintains outside air ventilation. However, there has long been concern whether comfort and room air mixing are maintained under low flows through diffusers, and this concern has prompted variable air volume minima to be typically set at 20%-50% of maximum. RP 1515 evaluated occupants’ thermal comfort and air quality satisfaction in operating buildings under both conventional and reduced minimum variable air volume flow set-points, and measured the air diffusion performance index and air change effectiveness for typical diffuser types in the laboratory. The hypotheses were that lowered flow operation would not significantly reduce comfort or air quality and that HVAC energy savings would be substantial. The hypotheses were almost entirely confirmed for both warm and cool seasons. But beyond this, the reduction of excess airflow during low-load periods caused occupants’ cold discomfort in the warm season to be halved, a surprising improvement. It appears that today’s widespread overcooling of buildings can be corrected without risk of discomfort by lowering conventional variable air volume minimum flow set-points.

General information

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Authors: Arens, E. (Ekstern), Zhang, H. (Ekstern), Hoyt, T. (Ekstern), Kaam, S. (Ekstern), Bauman, F. (Ekstern), Zhai, Y. (Ekstern), Paliaga, G. (Ekstern), Stein, J. (Ekstern), Seidl, R. (Ekstern), Tully, B. (Ekstern), Rimmer, J. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
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Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.01
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.644 SNIP 0.888
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.578 SNIP 0.846
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.618 SNIP 0.89
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.587 SNIP 1.109
Er ventilation også velfærdsteknologi?

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Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 119503312
Publication: Communication › Journal article – Annual report year: 2015
Field measurements of perceived air quality and concentration of volatile organic compounds in four offices of the university building

Field measurements of perceived air quality were conducted in four refurbished offices at the Czech Technical University in Prague. The offices were refurbished as part of the research project Clear-up to serve as a field test facility. The present paper describes measurements conducted to investigate the perceived air quality, sensory pollution load and concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in the offices. As the refurbishment comprised also installation of demand controlled ventilation (DCV), its influence on the perceived air quality was also tested. Measurements comprised the assessments of perceived air quality and objective measurements of operative temperature, relative humidity, CO2 and VOCs concentrations. Results showed that the mean sensory pollution load in unoccupied offices was $0.09\pm0.01$ olf/m2 (mean±SEM). This falls into the category of a low-polluting building according to CEN Report CR 1752. The acceptability of the air quality was worst in unoccupied offices ventilated with minimum air change rate (0.4 h⁻¹). Application of DCV decreased the CO2 concentration, but did not result in statistically significant improvement of perceived air quality.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Building Physics and Services, Section for Indoor Environment, Czech Technical University, European Commission
Authors: Kolarik, J. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Kabrhel, M. (Ekstern), Jordan, F. (Ekstern), Geiss, O. (Ekstern), Kabele, K. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 8
Pages: 24
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Indoor and Built Environment
Article number: 1048-1058
ISSN (Print): 1420-326X
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 0.879 SJR 0.525 CiteScore 1.21
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 1.158
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 0.97 SJR 0.564 SNIP 0.713
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 1.181
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.475 SNIP 0.64 CiteScore 0.82
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 0.943
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.611 SNIP 0.893 CiteScore 1.23
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 1.225
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.671 SNIP 1.092 CiteScore 1.71
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 1.716
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.528 SNIP 1.137 CiteScore 1.63
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.382 SNIP 0.844 CiteScore 1.59
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 2
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Field study of the indoor environment in a Danish prison
The indoor environment in a Danish prison was evaluated based on measurements made during the summer season of temperature, relative humidity and carbon dioxide, as well as through carefully conducted surveys among the inmates. The temperatures in the cells were high and well beyond common levels in Danish buildings. The mean CO₂ concentrations were generally low, but reached high maximum levels up to 5000 ppm. Thirty-one inmates responded to the questionnaire. They spent on average 19 h in the cell per day (range 12–23 h). Sixty-nine percent of the inmates expressed dissatisfaction with their general indoor environment and all responding inmates expressed dissatisfaction with the thermal climate. Dissatisfaction was mostly caused by a lack of airflow and air movement in the space as well as excessive direct sunlight from the windows. Security is a leading factor in the design of prisons, so a compromise must be found to ensure that the building can comply with minimum health and comfort standards. The findings of this study can be used as background for recommendations for renovation of prison buildings.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Building Design, Section for Indoor Environment, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Dogbeh, A. (Ekstern), Jomaas, G. (Intern), Bjarløv, S. P. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 20-26
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Building and Environment
Volume: 88
ISSN (Print): 0360-1323
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 5.22 SJR 2.169 SNIP 2.534
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.539
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 4.51 SJR 1.998 SNIP 2.215
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 4.053
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 2.067 SNIP 2.463 CiteScore 4.37
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.887 SNIP 2.742 CiteScore 4.14
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 3.341
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.547 SNIP 2.551 CiteScore 3.57
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 2.7
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.293 SNIP 2.857 CiteScore 3.06
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 2.43
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.127 SNIP 2.279 CiteScore 2.76
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 2.4
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.245 SNIP 2.058
Web of Science (2010): Impact factor 2.131
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.025 SNIP 1.889
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.938 SNIP 1.413
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.826 SNIP 1.771
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.016 SNIP 1.716
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.933 SNIP 1.296
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.572 SNIP 1.259
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.898 SNIP 0.963
Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 1.216 SNIP 1.436
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.809 SNIP 1.065
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.585 SNIP 1.086
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.54 SNIP 1.137

Original language: English

Perceptions, Thermal climate, Air quality, Questionnaire

DOIs:
10.1016/j.buildenv.2014.10.025
Indeklimaet i danske skoler er fortsat udfordret

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Pages: 18-20
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: H V A C Magasinet
Volume: 51
Issue number: 2
ISSN (Print): 1603-6913
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Links:
http://ipaper.ipapercms.dk/TechMedia/HVACMagasinet/2015/2/

Laminar airflow significantly reduced microbial air contamination during simulated total hip arthroplasty surgery in comparison to turbulent airflow

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, Odense University Hospital, University Hospital Herlev, Fournais Energi APS, JRV A/S
Authors: Ravn, C. (Ekstern), Overgaard, A. (Ekstern), Knudsen, N. (Ekstern), Olsen, M. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Kemp, M. (Ekstern), Frich, L. (Ekstern), Overgaard, S. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2015

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of the 34th Annual Meeting of the European Bone and Joint Infection Society, Article number: 261
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 119503284
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2015

Operative temperature drifts and occupant satisfaction with thermal environment in three office buildings using radiant heating/cooling system

The objective of this study was to analyse operative temperature drifts and occupant satisfaction with thermal environment in office buildings utilizing embedded radiant heating/cooling systems. Three office buildings were investigated: Town Hall in Viborg, Denmark (floor area 19400 m²), IDOM, Madrid, Spain (16000 m²), TiFS, Padua, Italy (2200 m²). Continuous measurements of operative temperature were conducted at four workplaces in each building for one year. Occupants’ satisfaction was assessed by internet based questionnaire. Results showed that mostly exceeded limits were those for 4-hour drift (0.8 K/h), which were exceeded at least in 2% and up to 52% of occupied time in investigated buildings. Limits for hourly and 2-hour drifts were exceeded in max. 2% of occupied time. Median values were in ranges of 0.12-0.29 K/h, 0.18-0.52 K/h and 0.27-0.84 K/h for 1, 2 and 4-hour drifts respectively. Occupants’ in all buildings were rather satisfied with temperature conditions. Median temperature satisfaction (0="Clearly satisfied" - 5="Clearly dissatisfied") was 2, 1 and 1 for Viborg, Madrid and Padua respectively. Temperature satisfaction slightly decreased when rate of temperature change increased, thus higher temperature drifts seemed to lead to higher dissatisfaction, however the collected data did
not allow for robust statistical analysis.

**General information**
- State: Published
- Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Building Energy, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics
- Authors: Kolarik, J. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern)
- Number of pages: 8
- Publication date: 2015

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- BFI conference series: Healthy Buildings: The International Conference & Exhibition (5010979)
- Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
- Conference: Healthy Buildings Europe 2015, Eindhoven, Netherlands, 18/05/2015 - 18/05/2015
- Operative temperature drift, Thermal comfort, Radiant heating/cooling

Electronic versions:
- Paper_ID581.pdf
- Source: PublicationPreSubmission
- Source-ID: 110880016
- Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2015

**OPVent projektrapport – 2015: Resultater af OP Vent projektet**

**General information**
- State: Published
- Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, Odense University Hospital, JRV A/S, Fournais Energi APS, Technical University of Denmark
- Authors: Overgaard, A. (Ekstern), Overgaard, S. (Ekstern), Frich, L. H. (Ekstern), Ravn, C. (Ekstern), Olsen, M. (Ekstern), Knudsen, N. B. (Ekstern), Nielsen, J. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern), Nielsen, L. (Ekstern), Rosenbeck, K. (Ekstern)
- Number of pages: 42
- Publication date: 2015

**Publication information**
- Publisher: Energiteknologisk Udvikling og Demonstration
- Original language: Danish
- Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
- Electronic versions:
- OP_vent_rapport_051015_FINAL.pdf
- Source: PublicationPreSubmission
- Source-ID: 119503424
- Publication: Research - peer-review › Report – Annual report year: 2015

**Phthalate exposure through different pathways and allergic sensitization in preschool children with asthma, allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and atopic dermatitis**

Studies in rodents indicate that phthalates can function as adjuvants, increasing the potency of allergens. Meanwhile, epidemiological studies have produced inconsistent findings regarding relationships between phthalate exposures and allergic disease in humans. The present study examined phthalate exposure and allergic sensitization in a large group of 3-5 year old children: 300 random controls and 200 cases with asthma, rhinoconjunctivitis or atopic dermatitis as reported in questionnaires. The children were clinically examined to confirm their health status. Blood samples were analyzed for IgE sensitization to 20 allergens. Adjusted logistic regressions were used to look for associations between phthalate exposure indicators (mass fractions in dust from children's homes and daycares, metabolites in urine, and estimated daily indoor intakes from dust ingestion, inhalation and dermal absorption) and sensitization and allergic disease. No direct associations were found between phthalate exposures and asthma, rhinoconjunctivitis or atopic dermatitis as reported in questionnaires. The children were clinically examined to confirm their health status. Blood samples were analyzed for IgE sensitization to 20 allergens. Adjusted logistic regressions were used to look for associations between phthalate exposure indicators (mass fractions in dust from children's homes and daycares, metabolites in urine, and estimated daily indoor intakes from dust ingestion, inhalation and dermal absorption) and sensitization and allergic disease. No direct associations were found between phthalate exposures and asthma, rhinoconjunctivitis or atopic dermatitis. However, among children with these diseases, there were significant associations between non-dietary exposures to DnBP, BBzP and DEHP in the indoor environment (mass fractions in dust or daily indoor intakes from dust ingestion, inhalation and dermal absorption) and allergic sensitization. Some exposure pathways were more strongly associated with sensitization than others, although the results are not conclusive and require confirmation. A number of the associations depended on accounting for a child's exposure in more than one environment (i.e., daycare facility as well as home). Significant associations were not observed between phthalate metabolites in urine, which reflected exposure from diet as well as indoor pathways, and allergic sensitization. (C) 2015 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

**General information**
- State: Published
The effects of acoustical refurbishment of classrooms on teachers' perceived noise exposure and noise-related health symptoms

Objectives: To investigate whether acoustical refurbishment of classrooms for elementary and lower secondary grade pupils affected teachers' perceived noise exposure during teaching and noise-related health symptoms. Methods: Two schools (A and B) with a total of 102 teachers were subjected to an acoustical intervention. Accordingly, 36 classrooms (20 and 16 in school A and school B, respectively) were acoustically refurbished and 31 classrooms (16 and 15 in school A and school B, respectively) were not changed. Thirteen classrooms in school A were interim "sham" refurbished. Control measurements of RT and activity sound levels were measured before and after refurbishment. Data on perceived noise exposure, disturbance attributed to different noise sources, voice symptoms, and fatigue after work were collected over a year in a total of six consecutive questionnaires. Results: Refurbished classrooms were associated with lower perceived noise exposure and lower ratings of disturbance attributed to noise from equipment in the classroom decreased. There was no significant effect of the refurbishment on the teachers' voice symptoms or fatigue after work.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health
ISSN (Print): 0340-0131
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 1.139 SJR 1.018 CiteScore 2.18
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 2.148
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 0.888 SNIP 1.292 CiteScore 1.98
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 2.177
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.941 SNIP 1.209 CiteScore 1.98
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 2.061
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.906 SNIP 1.148 CiteScore 1.98
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 2.196
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.874 SNIP 1.347 CiteScore 2.17
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 2.198
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.846 SNIP 1.442 CiteScore 2.29
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 2.097
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.772 SNIP 1.362 CiteScore 2.01
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 1.889
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.909 SNIP 1.165
Web of Science (2010): Impact factor 1.91
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.059 SNIP 1.482
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.919 SNIP 1.096
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.821 SNIP 1.139
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.8 SNIP 1.176
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.786 SNIP 1.214
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.77 SNIP 1.144
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.731 SNIP 1.058
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.55 SNIP 1.165
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.492 SNIP 0.902
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.663 SNIP 0.884
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.717 SNIP 0.861
Original language: English
Transdermal uptake of diethyl phthalate and di(n-butyl) phthalate directly from air: Experimental verification

Background: Fundamental considerations indicate that, for certain phthalate esters, dermal absorption from air is an uptake pathway that is comparable to or greater than inhalation. Yet this pathway has not been experimentally evaluated and has been largely overlooked when assessing uptake of phthalate esters. Objectives: This study investigated transdermal uptake, directly from air, of diethyl phthalate (DEP) and di(n-butyl) phthalate (DnBP) in humans. Methods: In a series of experiments, six human participants were exposed for 6 hr in a chamber containing deliberately elevated air concentrations of DEP and DnBP. The participants either wore a hood and breathed air with phthalate concentrations substantially below those in the chamber or did not wear a hood and breathed chamber air. All urinations were collected from initiation of exposure until 54 hr later. Metabolites of DEP and DnBP were measured in these samples and extrapolated to parent phthalate intakes, corrected for background and hood air exposures. Results: For DEP, the median dermal uptake directly from air was 4.0 μg/(μg/m3 in air) compared with an inhalation intake of 3.8 μg/(μg/m3 in air). For DnBP, the median dermal uptake from air was 3.1 μg/(μg/m3 in air) compared with an inhalation intake of 3.9 μg/(μg/m3 in air).

Conclusions: This study shows that dermal uptake directly from air can be a meaningful exposure pathway for DEP and DnBP. For other semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs) whose molecular weight and lipid/air partition coefficient are in the appropriate range, direct absorption from air is also anticipated to be significant.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, Fraunhofer Wilhelm-Klauditz-Institut (WKI), Ruhr-Universität Bochum
Authors: Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Koch, H. M. (Ekstern), Salthammer, T. (Ekstern), Schripp, T. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Number of pages: 7
Pages: 928-934
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication Information
Journal: Environmental Health Perspectives
Volume: 123
Issue number: 10
ISSN (Print): 0091-6765
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 6.07 SJR 3.41 SNIP 2.351
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 8.309
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 5.62 SJR 3.131 SNIP 2.394
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 9.776
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 3.573 SNIP 2.391 CiteScore 5.58
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 8.443
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 3.265 SNIP 2.316 CiteScore 5.13
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 7.977
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 3.081 SNIP 2.328 CiteScore 4.92
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 7.029
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 2.969 SNIP 2.311 CiteScore 4.77
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 7.26
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 3.163 SNIP 2.307 CiteScore 4.56
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 7.036
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.772 SNIP 2.191
Web of Science (2010): Impact factor 6.087
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 2.613 SNIP 2.212
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.595 SNIP 2.289
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 2.373 SNIP 2.264
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.122 SNIP 2.263
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.388 SNIP 1.925
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.475 SNIP 1.773
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 1.361 SNIP 1.649
Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 1.358 SNIP 1.786
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 1.354 SNIP 1.826
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.962 SNIP 1.752
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.91 SNIP 1.501

Original language: English
Ventilationens betydning for indlæring i skoler

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Kjeldsen, B. U. (Intern), Wargocki, P. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Pages: 42-45
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: HVAC Magasinet
Volume: 51
Issue number: 9
ISSN (Print): 1603-6913
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Links:
http://ipaper.ipapercms.dk/TechMedia/HVACMagasinet/2015/9/

Ventilation på operationsstuer og kontamineringsrisiko

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Rosenbeck, K. (Ekstern), Nielsen, L. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 30-35
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
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Bibliographical note
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 119503346
A model for estimating particle concentration indoors – based on information from occupants’ questionnaires, indoor sources emission factors, outdoor concentration and building characteristics

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment, Aarhus University, University of Jordan, Lund University, University of Copenhagen
Authors: Wierzbicka, A. (Ekstern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern), Loft, S. (Ekstern), Krottaki, D. G. (Ekstern), Massling, A. (Ekstern), Hussein, T. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 2
Publication date: 2014

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Title of host publication: Proceedings of Indoor Air 2014
Publisher: International Society of Indoor Air Quality and Climate
Article number: HP1191
BFI conference series: International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate (5010063)
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 13th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Hong Kong, Hong Kong, 07/07/2014 - 07/07/2014
Personal exposure, Modelling, Indoor activities

Bibliographical note
Topic A10: Public health and exposure studies.
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2015

An intervention study of the acoustical environment’s effects on teachers’ well-being

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment, National Research Center for the Working Environment, Akustik Aps, Danish Centre of Educational Environment
Authors: Kristiansen, J. (Ekstern), Lund, S. P. (Ekstern), Persson, R. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Møberg Nielsen, P. (Ekstern), Challi, R. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2014
Event: Abstract from 7th Forum Acusticum, Krakow, Poland.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research - peer-review › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2015

Association between Noise levels and CO2 Concentrations in Classrooms

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment, Technical University of Denmark, Akustik Aps, National Research Center for the Working Environment
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Hillig, K. (Ekstern), Lund, S. P. (Ekstern), Nielsen, P. M. (Ekstern), Kristiansen, J. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 3
Publication date: 2014

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Publisher: International Society of Indoor Air Quality and Climate
Article number: HP0251
BFI conference series: International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate (5010063)
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 13th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Hong Kong, Hong Kong, 07/07/2014 - 07/07/2014
Acoustics, Schools, Ventilation, Monitoring, Air quality
Electronic versions:
Article_IA2014_Noise_CO2_ver_2.pdf
Bibliographical note
Topic (A9). Indoor air acoustics and lighting.
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2015

Associations between selected allergens, phthalates, nicotine, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and bedroom ventilation and clinically confirmed asthma, rhinoconjunctivitis, and atopic dermatitis in preschool children

Previous studies, often using data from questionnaires, have reported associations between various characteristics of indoor environments and allergic disease. The aim of this study has been to investigate possible associations between objectively assessed indoor environmental factors and clinically confirmed asthma, rhinoconjunctivitis, and atopic dermatitis. The study is a cross-sectional case-control study of 500 children aged 3-5 years from Odense, Denmark. The 200 cases had at least two parentally reported allergic diseases, while the 300 controls were randomly selected from 2835 participating families. A single physician conducted clinical examinations of all 500 children. Children from the initially random control group with clinically confirmed allergic disease were subsequently excluded from the control group and admitted in the case group, leaving 242 in the healthy control group. For most children, specific IgE’s against various allergens were determined. In parallel, dust samples were collected and air change rates were measured in the children's bedrooms. The dust samples were analyzed for phthalate esters, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), nicotine, and various allergens. Among children diagnosed with asthma, concentrations of nicotine were higher (P

General information
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 3.9
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.396
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.55
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 4.383
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 3.88
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 4.33
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 4.57
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 4.904
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): CiteScore 3.63
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 4.202
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Classroom ventilation type and pupil learning

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment, Deloitte, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Kjeldsen, B. U. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Wargocki, P. (Intern), Menå, H. R. (Ekstern), Hansen, E. M. N. (Ekstern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Publication date: 2014

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Indoor Air 2014
Publisher: International Society of Indoor Air Quality and Climate
Article number: HP0252
BFI conference series: International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate (5010063)
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 13th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Hong Kong, Hong Kong, 07/07/2014 - 07/07/2014
Schools, CO2, Schoolwork, Performance
Electronic versions:
De bløde gevinster ved energirenovering

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Number of pages: 1
Pages: 6
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: H V A C Magasinet
Issue number: 4
ISSN (Print): 1603-6913
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
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Original language: Danish
Electronic versions:
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Source-ID: 104829110
Publication: Research › Editorial – Annual report year: 2015

Igen stor søgning til ingeniøruddannelserne

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Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
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ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
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Original language: Danish
Electronic versions:
Stor_s_qning.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 104829093
Publication: Research › Editorial – Annual report year: 2015

Indeklimaforskere fra hele verden samlet i Hong Kong
Indoor temperatures for optimum thermal comfort and human performance: Reply to the letter by Wyon and Wargocki
A response by R. J. de Dear et al to a letter to the editor in response to their article “Progress in thermal comfort research over the last 20 years,” published in a 2013 issue.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, University of Sydney, University of California at Berkeley, Tsinghua University, Delft University of Technology, National University of Singapore
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Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication information
Journal: Indoor Air
Volume: 24
Issue number: 5
ISSN (Print): 0905-6947
Ratings:
- BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
- Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
- BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
- Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 3.9
- Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.396
- Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
- BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
- Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.55
- Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
- BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
- Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 3.88
- Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 4.33
- Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
- BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
- Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 4.57
Experience has shown that appropriate design of very low energy dwellings can be a large challenge and that the final design may result in insufficient heating in winter and overheating in summer. The 126 certified Passive House apartments (Ravnsborghusene) in Køge, Denmark are a low energy building project finished medio 2012. The design challenge was met with a concept of air heating that is individually controlled in every room. It also applies external solar shading. This study used indoor climate measurements and dynamic simulations in one of these apartment buildings to evaluate thermal comfort and the performance of the air heating system and solar shading. Thermal comfort category B according to ISO 7730 was obtained in the building during field measurements, indicating that the air heating system was able to maintain comfort conditions in winter, when the outdoor temperature had been unusual low for a longer period. The dynamic simulations also indicated that air heating during winter can provide a comfortable thermal environment. Dynamic simulations also demonstrated that during summer, apartments with automatic external solar screens had no serious overheating, whereas in apartments with south oriented windows, static shadings by the balcony overhangs and low ventilation rates, resulted in excessive hours of overheating.
Phthalate metabolites in urine and asthma, allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and atopic dermatitis in preschool children

Phthalate esters are among the most ubiquitous of indoor pollutants and have been associated with various adverse health effects. In the present study we assessed the cross-sectional association between eight different phthalate metabolites in urine and allergic disease in young children. As part of the Danish Indoor Environment and Children's Health study, urine samples were collected from 440 children aged 3-5 years, of whom 222 were healthy controls, 68 were clinically diagnosed with asthma, 76 with rhinoconjunctivitis and 81 with atopic dermatitis (disease subgroups are not mutually exclusive; some children had more than one disease). There were no statistically significant differences in the urine concentrations of phthalate metabolites between cases and healthy controls with the exception of MnBP and MiBP, which were higher in healthy controls compared with the asthma case group. In the crude analysis MnBP and MiBP were negatively associated with asthma. In the analysis adjusted for multiple factors, only a weak positive association between MEP in urine and atopic dermatitis was found; there were no positive associations between any phthalate metabolites in urine and either asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis. These findings appear to contradict earlier studies. Differences may be due to higher exposures to certain phthalates (e.g., BBzP) via non-dietary pathways in earlier studies, phthalates serving as surrogates for an agent associated with asthma (e.g., PVC flooring) in previous studies but not the present study or altered cleaning habits and the use of "allergy friendly" products by parents of children with allergic disease in the current study in contrast to studies conducted earlier.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment, Odense University Hospital, Swedish Environmental Research Institute, SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden, Aarhus University, University of Southern Denmark
Socioeconomic and health impacts among the elderly of their dwelling environment

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Andersen, R. K. (Intern)
Pages: 77-80
Publication date: 2014

**Host publication information**
Title of host publication: Proceedings of the 2nd International Symposium on the Interaction between Human and Building Environment
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 2nd International Symposium on the Interaction between Human and Building Environment, Soul, Korea, Republic of, 27/02/2014
Electronic versions:
Toftum_and_Andersen_2014.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 104829012
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2015

Ultrafine particles in 60 danish homes: measurements in the homes and personal monitoring

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment, University of Copenhagen, Lund University
Authors: Bekö, G. (Intern), Kjeldsen, B. U. (Intern), Olsen, Y. (Ekstern), Wierzbicka, A. (Ekstern), Karottki, D. G. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Loft, S. (Ekstern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Number of pages: 3
Publication date: 2014

**Host publication information**
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Indoor Air 2014
Publisher: International Society of Indoor Air Quality and Climate
Article number: HP0182
BFI conference series: International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate (5010063)
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 13th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Hong Kong, Hong Kong, 07/07/2014 - 07/07/2014
Particle number concentration, Integrated exposure, Residential environment, Personal exposure

**Bibliographical note**
Topic C3: Nanoparticles in indoor environment.
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2015

Children's Phthalate Intakes and Resultant Cumulative Exposures Estimated from Urine Compared with Estimates from Dust Ingestion, Inhalation and Dermal Absorption in Their Homes and Daycare Centers.

Total daily intakes of diethyl phthalate (DEP), di(n-butyl) phthalate (DnBP), di(isobutyl) phthalate (DiBP), butyl benzyl phthalate (BBzP) and di(2-ethylhexitol) phthalate (DEHP) were calculated from phthalate metabolite levels measured in the urine of 431 Danish children between 3 and 6 years of age. For each child the intake attributable to exposures in the indoor environment via dust ingestion, inhalation and dermal absorption were estimated from the phthalate levels in the dust collected from the child's home and daycare center. Based on the urine samples, DEHP had the highest total daily intake (median: 4.42 µg/d/kg-bw) and BBzP the lowest (median: 0.49 µg/d/kg-bw). For DEP, DnBP and DiBP, exposures
to air and dust in the indoor environment accounted for approximately 100%, 15% and 50% of the total intake, respectively, with dermal absorption from the gas-phase being the major exposure pathway. More than 90% of the total intake of BBzP and DEHP came from sources other than indoor air and dust. Daily intake of DnBP and DiBP from all exposure pathways, based on levels of metabolites in urine samples, exceeded the Tolerable Daily Intake (TDI) for 22 and 23 children, respectively. Indoor exposures resulted in an average daily DiBP intake that exceeded the TDI for 14 children. Using the concept of relative cumulative Tolerable Daily Intake (TDI$_{cum}$), which is applicable for phthalates that have established TDIs based on the same health endpoint, we examined the cumulative total exposure to DnBP, DiBP and DEHP from all pathways; it exceeded the tolerable levels for 30% of the children. From the three indoor pathways alone, several children had a cumulative intake that exceeded TDI$_{cum}$. Exposures to phthalates present in the air and dust indoors meaningfully contribute to a child's total intake of certain phthalates. Such exposures, by themselves, may lead to intakes exceeding current limit values.

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment, Swedish Environmental Research Institute, Odense University Hospital
Authors: Bekö, G. (Intern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Langer, S. (Ekstern), Callesen, M. (Forskerdatabase), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Pages: e62442
Publication date: 2013
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Journal: P L o S One
Volume: 8
Issue number: 4
ISSN (Print): 1932-6203
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 3.01 SJR 1.164 SNIP 1.111
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.11 SJR 1.236 SNIP 1.101
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.427 SNIP 1.136 CiteScore 3.32
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.559 SNIP 1.148 CiteScore 3.54
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.772 SNIP 1.153 CiteScore 3.94
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.982 SNIP 1.156 CiteScore 4.15
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 3.73
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 2.425 SNIP 1.233 CiteScore 4.58
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 4.092
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.705 SNIP 1.178
Web of Science (2010): Impact factor 4.411
Effect of Personal Control over Thermal Environment in a Laboratory Setting

Field studies have demonstrated that personal control over the indoor climate may increase comfort and could reduce SBS symptoms. A laboratory study was performed to investigate if being in control over the thermal environment influences comfort, symptoms and performance. The central hypothesis was that human responses to a thermal indoor environment depend on the availability of control opportunities.

This was tested in a field lab where subjects had a personal desk fan with a stepless controller at their workplace. Two conditions were tested: one (the first) with individual control and one without, but with identical indoor climate exposure as recorded during the first session. During both experimental conditions, 23 subjects were exposed for 120 min to an operative temperature of 28 °C and they were provided with a personal desk fan. During the first exposure subjects were allowed to adjust air velocity (and therefore local thermal environment) at any moment. For each subject the adjustments were recorded. In the second experiment, subjects were exposed to identical indoor environment conditions as recorded during the first experiment, but without individual control of the desk fan (control knob was hidden). During both conditions identical questionnaires and performance tests were used to evaluate comfort, symptom intensity and performance.

Limited differences were found when comparing the ‘with control’ and ‘without control situation’. For the investigated case, the availability of control opportunities does not directly influence human perception to the thermal environment, symptoms or performance. However, personal preferences for the air velocity of the fan differ a lot. This confirms the need for personal indoor climate systems to satisfy the need of individuals.
Field Measurements of Perceived Air Quality in the Test-Bed for Innovative Climate Conditioning Technologies

Field measurements of perceived air quality were conducted in an experimental test bed for innovative building technologies situated at the Czech Technical University in Prague. The technologies included photocatalytically active paint, vacuum porous insulation and wall plaster containing phase change material. Technologies were installed in eight offices as part of the research project Clear-up. The offices were primarily used to carry out comparative tests for individual technologies. The present paper describes measurements done in parallel to the comparative tests to investigate the potential influence of aforementioned technologies on the perceived air quality. Additionally, the effect of Demand Controlled Ventilation (DCV) on the perceived air quality was tested. Measurements comprised of the assessments of perceived air quality and objective measurements of operative temperature, relative humidity and CO₂ concentration. Results showed that the mean sensory pollution load in the tested offices was 0.09±0.02 olf/m² (mean±SEM). This refers to a low-polluting building according to CEN Report CR 1752. The acceptability of the air quality was worst in unoccupied offices ventilated at 20 m³/h. Application of DCV decreased the CO₂ concentration, but did not result in statistically significant improvement of the perceived air quality. It was not possible to quantify the influence on the sensory pollution load of particular technologies tested as part of the Clear-up. However, the sensory pollution load in unoccupied offices equipped with those technologies was on average 0.07 olf/m² lower than in the reference office.
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 1.05
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 1.183
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.01
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 0.88
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.514 SNIP 0.731
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.561 SNIP 0.891
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.544 SNIP 1.104
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.498 SNIP 0.742
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.93 SNIP 0.956
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.614 SNIP 1.187
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.791 SNIP 0.903
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.677 SNIP 1.639
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.843 SNIP 1.29
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.4 SNIP 1.26
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 1.054 SNIP 2.001
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 1.055 SNIP 1.28
Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.917 SNIP 1.739
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 1.637 SNIP 2.271
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.67 SNIP 2.027
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.357 SNIP 0.753
Original language: English
DOIs:
10.1080/10789669.2013.842819
Phthalate metabolites in urine samples from Danish children and correlations with phthalates in dust samples from their homes and daycare centers

Around the world humans use products that contain phthalates, and human exposure to certain of these phthalates has been associated with various adverse health effects. The aim of the present study has been to determine the concentrations of the metabolites of diethyl phthalate (DEP), di(n-butyl) phthalate (DnBP), di(iso-butyl) phthalate (DiBP), butyl benzyl phthalate (BBzP) and di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) in urine samples from 441 Danish children (3–6 years old). These children were subjects in the Danish Indoor Environment and Children's Health study. As part of each child's medical examination, a sample from his or her first morning urination was collected. These samples were subsequently analyzed for metabolites of the targeted phthalates. The measured concentrations of each metabolite were approximately log-normally distributed, and the metabolite concentrations significantly correlated with one another. Additionally, the mass fractions of DEP, DnBP, DiBP and BBzP in dust collected from the children's bedrooms and daycare centers significantly correlated with the concentrations of these phthalates' metabolites (monoethyl phthalate (MEP), mono-n-butyl phthalate (MnBP), mono-isobutyl phthalate (MiBP) and monobenzyl phthalate (MBzP), respectively) in the children's urine. Such correlations indicate that indoor exposures meaningfully contributed to the Danish children's intake of DEP, DnBP, DiBP and BBzP. This was not the case for DEHP. The urine concentrations of the phthalate metabolites measured in the present study were remarkably similar to those measured in urine samples from children living in countries distributed over four continents. These similarities reflect the globalization of children's exposure to phthalate containing products.
Progress in thermal comfort research over the last twenty years
Climate change and the urgency of decarbonizing the built environment are driving technological innovation in the way we deliver thermal comfort to occupants. These changes, in turn, seem to be setting the directions for contemporary thermal comfort research. This article presents a literature review of major changes, developments, and trends in the field of thermal comfort research over the last 20 years. One of the main paradigm shift was the fundamental conceptual reorientation that has taken place in thermal comfort thinking over the last 20 years; a shift away from the physically based determinism of Fanger's comfort model toward the mainstream and acceptance of the adaptive comfort model. Another noticeable shift has been from the undesirable toward the desirable qualities of air movement. Additionally, sophisticated models covering the physics and physiology of the human body were developed, driven by the continuous challenge to
model thermal comfort at the same anatomical resolution and to combine these localized signals into a coherent, global thermal perception. Finally, the demand for ever increasing building energy efficiency is pushing technological innovation in the way we deliver comfortable indoor environments. These trends, in turn, continue setting the directions for contemporary thermal comfort research for the next decades.

**General information**

**State:** Published  
**Organisations:** Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment, University of Sydney, Shibaura Institute of Technology, University of California, Chongqing University, University of the Sacred Heart (Japan), Waseda University, Tsinghua University, National University of Singapore  
**Authors:** Dear, R. J. D. (Ekstern), Akimoto, T. (Ekstern), Arens, E. A. (Ekstern), Brager, G. (Ekstern), Candido, C. (Ekstern), Cheong, K. W. D. (Ekstern), Li, B. (Ekstern), Nishihara, N. (Ekstern), Sekhar, S. C. (Ekstern), Tanabe, S. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Zhang, H. (Ekstern), Zhu, Y. (Ekstern)  
**Pages:** 442-461  
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**Main Research Area:** Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**

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**Volume:** 23  
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**Ratings:**  
- BFI (2018): BFI-level 2  
- Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2017): BFI-level 1  
- Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 3.9  
- Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.396  
- Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2016): BFI-level 1  
- Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.55  
- Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2015): BFI-level 1  
- Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 3.88  
- Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 4.33  
- Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2014): BFI-level 1  
- Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 4.57  
- Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 4.904  
- Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2013): BFI-level 1  
- Scopus rating (2013): CiteScore 3.63  
- ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes  
- Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2012): BFI-level 1  
- Scopus rating (2012): CiteScore 2.72  
- Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 3.302  
- ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes  
- Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2011): BFI-level 1  
- Scopus rating (2011): CiteScore 2.42  
- Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 2.55  
- ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes  
- Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2010): BFI-level 2  
- Web of Science (2010): Impact factor 2.029
Rapport over analyse af boligejerens socioøkonomiske gevinst ved indeklimaforbedring som følge af energirenovering

Sammenhæng mellem luftkvalitet i grundskoler og elevers indlæring

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment
Authors: Kjeldsen, B. U. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Wargocki, P. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Number of pages: 23
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Publication information
Publisher: Center for Indeklima og Energi, Institut for Byggeri og Anlæg, Danmarks Tekniske Universitet
Original language: Danish
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
Sammenhæng mellem luftkvalitet i grundskoler og elevers indlæring.pdf
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::8255
Publication: Research › Report – Annual report year: 2013

Ultrafine particles: Exposure and source apportionment in 56 Danish homes

Particle number (PN) concentrations (10-300 nm in size) were continuously measured over a period of ∼45 h in 56 residences of nonsmokers in Copenhagen, Denmark. The highest concentrations were measured when occupants were present and awake (geometric mean, GM: 22.3 × 10⁴ cm⁻³), the lowest when the homes were vacant (GM: 6.1 × 10³ cm⁻³) or the occupants were asleep (GM: 5.1 × 10³ cm⁻³). Diary entries regarding occupancy and particle related activities were used to identify source events and apportion the daily integrated exposure among sources. Source events clearly resulted in increased PN concentrations and decreased average particle diameter. For a given event, elevated particle concentrations persisted for several hours after the emission of fresh particles ceased. The residential daily integrated PN exposure in the 56 homes ranged between 37 × 10³ and 6.0 × 10⁶ particles per cm³·h/day (GM: 3.3 × 10⁵ cm⁻³·h/day).

On average, −90% of this exposure occurred outside of the period from midnight to 6 a.m. Source events, especially candle burning, cooking, toasting, and unknown activities, were responsible on average for −65% of the residential integrated exposure (51% without the unknown activities). Candle burning occurred in half of the homes where, on average, it was responsible for almost 60% of the integrated exposure. © 2013 American Chemical Society.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment, Lund University, University of Copenhagen
Authors: Bekö, G. (Intern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Wierzbicka, A. (Ekstern), Karottki, D. G. (Forskerdatabase), Toftum, J. (Intern), Loft, S. (Forskerdatabase), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Pages: 10240-10248
Publication date: 2013
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Environmental Science & Technology (Washington)
Volume: 47
Issue number: 18
ISSN (Print): 0013-936X
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 6.58 SJR 2.535 SNIP 1.941
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 6.653
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 6.26 SJR 2.559 SNIP 1.902
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 6.198
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 2.546 SNIP 1.838 CiteScore 5.61
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 5.393
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.777 SNIP 2.003 CiteScore 5.5
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 5.33
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.952 SNIP 2.102 CiteScore 5.52
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 5.481
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 3.115 SNIP 2.043 CiteScore 5.17
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 5.257
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 3.18 SNIP 1.945 CiteScore 5.16
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 5.228
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.979 SNIP 1.726
Web of Science (2010): Impact factor 4.827
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 2.86 SNIP 1.809
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.96 SNIP 1.935
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 2.774 SNIP 1.914
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 2.55 SNIP 1.893
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 2.608 SNIP 1.999
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 2.86 SNIP 2.046
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 2.54 SNIP 2.065
Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 2.392 SNIP 1.949
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 2.387 SNIP 1.968
Web of Science (2001): Indexed yes
Window opening behaviour modelled from measurements in Danish dwellings

A method of defining occupants’ window opening behaviour patterns in simulation programs, based on measurements is proposed. Occupants’ window opening behaviour has a strong effect on indoor environment and the energy consumed to sustain it. Only few models of window opening behaviour exist and these are solely based on the thermal indoor/outdoor environment. Consequently, users of simulation software are often left with little or no guidance for the modelling of occupants’ window opening behaviour, resulting in potentially large discrepancies between real and simulated energy consumption and indoor environment.

Measurements of occupant’s window opening behaviour were conducted in 15 dwellings in Denmark during eight months. Indoor and outdoor environmental conditions were monitored in an effort to relate the behaviour of the occupants to the environmental conditions. The dwellings were categorized in four groups according to ventilation type (natural/mechanical) and ownership (owner-occupied/rented) in order to investigate common patterns of behaviour. Logistic regression was used to infer the probability of opening and closing a window.

The occupants’ window opening behaviour was governed by different but distinct habits in each dwelling. However, common patterns were also identified in the analysis: Indoor CO2 concentration (used as indicator of indoor air quality) and outdoor temperature were the two single most important variables in determining the window opening and closing probability, respectively. The models could be implemented into most simulation programs, which would enable a better chance of mimicking the behaviour of the occupants in the building and thus simulating the indoor environment and energy consumption correctly. © 2013 Elsevier Ltd.
Associations between multiple indoor environmental factors and clinically confirmed allergic disease in early childhood

Background: Previous studies, mainly questionnaires have reported associations between some indoor environmental factors and allergic diseases. Our aim was to investigate the possible association between objectively assessed indoor environmental factors and clinically confirmed asthma, rhinoconjunctivitis and atopic dermatitis.

Method: A cross-sectional case-cohort study (n = 500) based on 2835 children, aged 3–5 years, responding to a questionnaire, consisted of 300 subjects randomly selected and 200 cases with at least two parentally reported doctor diagnosed allergic diseases (asthma, allergic rhinoconjunctivitis or atopic dermatitis). The same physician conducted a clinical examination of all the 500 children including structured interview on allergic heredity, clinical and medical history. Specific s-IgE against inhalant and food allergens was determined. The homes were investigated by inspectors assessing air change rates, relative humidity, temperature, CO2, and dust samples were collected for analyses of indoor allergens, phthalates, nicotine and polyaromatic hydrocarbons. The diagnosis of allergic disease was based on internationally
accepted criteria. 
Result: In the base group (n = 300) asthma was clinically diagnosed in 5.1%, rhinoconjunctivitis in 5.1% and atopic dermatitis in 11.0%. Air change rates were below the recommended 0.5 in 56% of all the homes. Air change rates were higher among children asthma/rhinoconjunctivitis (P < 0.05). Stratified analyses showed lower air change rates (P < 0.05) in sensitized children with asthma. Concentrations of nicotine and house dust mite allergens were higher (P < 0.05) and cat allergens lower (P < 0.05) in the asthma group. When the diagnosis of allergic disease was based solely on questionnaire data no significant associations between environmental factors and allergic disease were found.

Conclusion: Air change rates were insufficient in the majority of the homes, and low rates were associated with higher concentrations of HDM allergens and sensitization in children with asthma. Asthma was associated with higher levels of nicotine and phthalates in dust. Pet keeping history proved an active avoidance behavior against cats. The lower levels of cat allergens among asthmatics may reflect avoidance behavior against ‘visible’ allergen sources (cat) but not to ‘invisible’ allergens (HDM). Questionnaire studies are inappropriate for evaluation for analysis of interaction between indoor.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment, Odense University Hospital, Aarhus University, University of Southern Denmark, Municipality of Odense
Authors: Callesen, M. B. (Forskerdatabase), Bekö, G. (Intern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Sigsgaard, T. (Forskerdatabase), Jensen, T. (Ekstern), Clausen, G. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Norberg, L. (Ekstern), Hoest, A. (Ekstern)
Pages: 630
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Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 6.048
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 6.23 SJR 2.841 SNIP 2.521
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 7.361
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BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
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Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 6.335
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
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Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.529 SNIP 2.161 CiteScore 5.51
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Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.218 SNIP 1.939 CiteScore 4.91
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 5.995
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
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BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 2.126 SNIP 1.853 CiteScore 4.81
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 5.883
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Children's health and its association with indoor environments in Danish homes and daycare centres – methods

The principle objective of the Danish research program Indoor Environment and Children's Health (IECH) was to explore associations between various exposures that children experience in their indoor environments (specifically their homes and daycare centers) and their well-being and health. The targeted health endpoints were allergy, asthma, and certain respiratory symptoms. The study was designed with two stages. In the first stage, a questionnaire survey was distributed to more than 17,000 families with children between the ages of 1 and 5. The questionnaire focused on the children's health and the environments within the homes they inhabited and daycare facilities they attended. More than 11,000 questionnaires were returned. In the second stage, a subsample of 500 children was selected for more detailed studies, including an extensive set of measurements in their homes and daycare centers and a clinical examination; all clinical examinations were carried out by the same physician. In this study, the methods used for data collection within the IECH research program are presented and discussed. Furthermore, initial findings are presented regarding descriptors of the study population and selected characteristics of the children's dwellings and daycare centers.

General information

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Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Systems Biology, Center for Microbial Biotechnology, H. C. Andersen Children's Hospital, Odense City Government and Administration, Nyborg Town Administration, SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden, Aarhus University
Authors: Clausen, G. (Intern), Høst, A. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Callesen, M. (Ekstern), Buhl, S. (Ekstern), Ladegaard, M. B. (Ekstern), Langer, S. (Ekstern), Andersen, B. (Intern), Sundell, J. (Intern), Bornehag, C. (Intern), Sigsgaard, T. (Ekstern)
Pages: 467-475
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
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Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 3.9
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.396
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BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.55
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 4.383
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 3.88
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 4.33
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 4.57
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 4.904
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): CiteScore 3.63
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 4.202
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): CiteScore 2.72
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ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): CiteScore 2.42
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ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
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Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
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Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.759 SNIP 2.166
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.978 SNIP 3.847
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.635 SNIP 2.515
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.341 SNIP 1.273
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Cognitive test performance following exposure to noise in an open-office simulation study

Objective: Noise in open-plan offices may increase mental fatigue of the employees at the end of the day. Measurements: 225 employees completed a screening questionnaire. Of these, 50 persons (33 females) who normally worked in open-plan offices agreed to participate in the experiment. All who participated completed two counter balanced experimental sessions, one with exposure to simulation of office noise (Leq=55 dB(A)) and one without noise (Leq=50 dB(A)). To simulate a workday, each session lasted about 7 hours, where the participants engaged in different computerised work tasks. Before and after each simulated workday, the participants performed different tests, including Choice Reaction Time (CRT) test, Sustained Attention to Response Task (SART) test, and a Two-Back Task (TBT) test. Results: Working in noise did not affect the number of correct trials in the cognitive test after work. Yet, there were differences in performance between subgroups that were defined with respect to the degree of disturbance to noise they experienced in their normal work conditions. Conclusion: There were no signs of increased mental fatigue during the experimental sessions. However, there were slight differences in test performance between groups reporting being disturbed by noise for more or less than 50% of the time in their normal open office environment.

Effect of open-plan office noise on occupant comfort and performance

This study investigated effects on comfort, symptoms, and office work performance of exposure to office noise. Forty-nine subjects who were employees working in open-plan offices participated in two full-day experiments simulating an ordinary work day; one day with and one day without exposure to pre-recorded office noise. Exposure to office noise affected negatively ratings of adverse perceptions, selected symptoms, and self-assessed performance, but not the performance of the simulated office tasks. Occupants who in their daily work were disturbed by open-plan office noise were less tolerant to the noise exposure than those who were not.
Estimates of total phthalate intakes for Danish children and the contributions to these intakes from dust ingestion, inhalation and dermal absorption in homes and daycare centers

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment, Swedish Environmental Research Institute, H. C. Andersen Children's Hospital
Authors: Bekö, G. (Intern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Langer, S. (Ekstern), Callesen, M. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Number of pages: 2
Publication date: 2012
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Biomarkers, Exposure pathways, Phthalate metabolites, Tolerable daily intake

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Paper No.: 7B.1
Publication: Research - peer-review › Paper – Annual report year: 2012

Healthy Buildings 2012: indeklima med hovedet nedad

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 44
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Publication: Communication › Journal article – Annual report year: 2012

Hvordan er det nu med de der luftstrømninger?

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State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 36-39
Publication date: 2012
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: HVAC Magasinet
Issue number: 6
Simulation of indoor environment in low energy housing
The aim of this study was to assess whether low energy consumption in dwellings imposes problems by deteriorating the indoor environment. Several indoor environment parameters were correlated with the energy consumption of low energy houses. One house from a village of low energy houses in Denmark was selected and sensitivity analyses were conducted for the importance of occupancy, ventilation, window opening, and heat recovery efficiency. In particular occupancy and venting played significant roles for the indoor environment and energy consumption. It was also shown that with passive measures, but also with the installation of a chiller, a comfortable thermal indoor environment could be achieved with only a minor increase in the energy consumption.
The adjuvant effect of phthalate exposure on IgE sensitisation in early childhood

Background: Dust phthalate concentrations have previously been shown to be weakly associated with parentally reported allergic diseases, but the validity of the results have been questioned. Our aims were to investigate the association between phthalate diester exposure from two environments and IgE sensitization in children.

Method: A cross-sectional case-cohort study (n = 500) based on 2835 children, aged 3–5 years, responding to a questionnaire in the Danish Indoor Environment and Children’s Health study consisted of 300 subjects randomly selected and 200 cases with at least two parentally reported doctor diagnosed allergic diseases (asthma, allergic rhinoconjunctivitis or atopic dermatitis). The same physician conducted a clinical examination of all the 500 children including a structured interview on allergic heredity, clinical and medical history. Specific serum-IgE against inhalant and food allergens was determined. Samples of settled dust were collected from the children’s bedroom and daycare center for analyses of five phthalates (DEP, DnBP, DiBP, BBzP & DEHP). Phthalate intakes through three different exposure routes were calculated. The diagnosis of allergic disease was based on internationally accepted criteria.

Result: In the group of randomly selected children IgE sensitization was associated with the total phthalate exposure (P < 0.05) with adjusted OR’s = 3.26. There was a clear dose-response relationship between total phthalate exposure in the homes and IgE sensitization in children with asthma, allergic rhinoconjunctivitis or atopic dermatitis (P < 0.05, aOR = 2.59) and DEHP exposure (P < 0.05, aOR = 3.45). IgE sensitization in children with asthma was associated with DnBP exposure (P < 0.05). IgE sensitization in the cases were associated (P < 0.05) with DnBP and BBzP exposure in the daycare centers, while analysis for the allergic diseases separately demonstrated an association with DEP, DnBP, DiBP and BBzP (P < 0.05). The association between IgE sensitization and DEP, DnBP, DiBP and BBzP was also found in the calculated phthalate intakes from the different exposure pathways, particularly in asthma (aOR > 18).

Conclusion: We found significant associations between IgE sensitization and both phthalate dust concentrations and calculated phthalate intakes. Such an association has previously been indicated in animal studies, but this is the first demonstration of such an association in human studies.
The impact of a photocatalytic paint on indoor air pollutants: Sensory assessments
The ability of a commercial photocatalytically active cement-based paint to improve the perceived air quality was evaluated. The paint was applied to pieces of gypsum board with a total surface area of 13 m² (23% of the total wall surface). To initiate the photocatalytic activity, the paint was illuminated by bulbs emitting visible/UV light. A mixture of common indoor pollutants, including emissions from chipboard, linoleum and carpet, as well as human bioeffluents and isopropanol, were used to test the efficacy of the paint. A sensory panel of 35 subjects assessed the air quality in the test-room once before and twice after a step-change in the room condition (i.e., either a change in the sensory pollution load or the illumination of the paint). Illumination of the paint in the room polluted with building materials significantly decreased the acceptability of the air quality at both 40% (p <0.01) and 95% (p <0.05) of the final steady-state condition. Introduction of bioeffluents significantly affected the perceived air quality only shortly after the step-change (40% steady-state); with non-illuminated paint the acceptability decreased; with illuminated paint the acceptability increased. Emission of isopropanol at 1 cm³/h had no effect on the perceived air quality (both with and without illumination).
Thermal and Air Quality Acceptability in Buildings that Reduce Energy by Reducing Minimum Airflow from Overhead Diffusers

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Section for Indoor Environment, University of California, Taylor Engineering, Price Industries
Authors: Arens, E. (Ekstern), Zhang, H. (Ekstern), Hoyt, T. (Ekstern), Kaam, S. (Ekstern), Goins, J. (Ekstern), Baumann, F. (Ekstern), Zhai, Y. (Ekstern), Webster, T. (Ekstern), West, B. (Ekstern), Paliaga, G. (Ekstern), Stein, J. (Ekstern), Seidl, R. (Ekstern), Tully, B. (Ekstern), Rimmer, J. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
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Electronic versions: eScholarship_UC_item_3jn5m7kg.pdf
Differences Between Passive And Active Cooling Systems In Gender, Physiological Responses, Thermal Sensation And Productivity

could occur due to application of low energy/exergy cooling systems, on human thermal comfort, physiological responses, and productivity. Furthermore, focus is on the differences between gender. This paper presents preliminary results obtained from experiments with four test subjects. To examine the influence of passive and active cooling systems a climate room setup with experimental subjects is used. Twenty subjects (10 male; 10 female; age: 1830; BMI: 1825) will participate in the experiments. So far, one male subject visited the climate room on six occasions: passive cooling through (1) mixing ventilation (To=26°C), active cooling by convection through (2) mixing and (3) displacement ventilation, active cooling by radiation (4) through the ceiling and mixing ventilation (5) through the floor and mixing ventilation and (6)
through the floor and displacement ventilation. Three female subjects visited the climate room on two occasions: (1) and (4). During the experiments both physiological responses and thermal sensation were measured. To assess the productivity and performance a 'Remote Performance Measurement' (RPM) method was used.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, Eindhoven University of Technology, Maastricht University
Authors: Schellen, L. (Ekstern), Loomans, M. (Ekstern), van Marken Lichtenbelt, W. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), de Wit, M. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2011

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Conference: 12th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Austin, TX, United States, 05/06/2011 - 05/06/2011
Thermal comfort, Prediction of thermal comfort under non-uniform environmental conditions, Thermo Physiological Test Room, Physiological responses, Productivity, Thermophysiological model
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Source: orbit
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Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2011

Effects on perceived air quality of a photocatalytic cement-based paint tested under steady-state and transient conditions

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Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Kolarik, J. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
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Building materials, PCO, Human bioeffluents
Links:
http://lifelong.engr.utexas.edu/2011/
Source: orbit
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Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2011

Field measurements of seasonal changes in ventilation rate and spatial distribution of gaseous pollutants in five Danish homes

General information
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Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Gustavsen, S. (Intern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Number of pages: 2
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Real time measurements, Occupied residences, Active tracer gas
Links:
Implementation of multivariate linear mixed-effects models in the analysis of indoor climate performance experiments

The aim of the current study was to apply multivariate mixed-effects modeling to analyze experimental data on the relation between air quality and the performance of office work. The method estimates in one step the effect of the exposure on a multi-dimensional response variable, and yields important information on the correlation between the different dimensions of the response variable, which in this study was composed of both subjective perceptions and a two-dimensional performance task outcome. Such correlation is typically not included in the output from univariate analysis methods. Data originated from three different series of experiments investigating the effects of air quality on performance. The example analyses resulted in a significant and positive correlation between two performance tasks, indicating that the two tasks to some extent measured the same dimension of mental performance. The analysis seems superior to conventional univariate statistics and the information provided may be important for the design of performance experiments in general and for the conclusions that can be based on such studies.

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Organisations: DTU Data Analysis, Department of Informatics and Mathematical Modeling, Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, ALECTIA A/S
Authors: Jensen, K. L. (Ekstern), Spliid, H. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 129-136
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 2.577
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 0.799 SNIP 1.176 CiteScore 2.25
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 2.204
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.746 SNIP 1.168 CiteScore 1.9
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 2.309
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.838 SNIP 1.47 CiteScore 2.66
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 3.246
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.727 SNIP 1.332 CiteScore 2.29
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 2.104
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.913 SNIP 1.332 CiteScore 2.26
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 2.59
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.763 SNIP 1.347 CiteScore 2.18
Indoor Environment Exposure and Absenteeism in 151 Danish Day-Care Facilities

General information
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Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, Odense University Hospital, Odense City Government and Administration, Nyborg Town Administration
Authors: Clausen, G. (Intern), Gustavsen, S. (Intern), Buhl, S. (Ekstern), Ladegaard, M. B. (Ekstern), Callesen, M. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Number of pages: 28
Publication date: 2011

Indeklima i skoler – Status og konsekvenser

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Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Wargocki, P. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Number of pages: 28
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General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 6-6
Publication date: 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Publication: Communication › Journal article – Annual report year: 2011

Lavenergi med omtanke

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Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Ratings:
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Original language: Danish
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Publication: Communication › Journal article – Annual report year: 2011
Modeling of ventilation rates in bedrooms based on building characteristics and occupant behavior

General information
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Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Bekö, G. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Pages: Abstract no. 600
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Title of host publication: Proceedings of Indoor Air 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 12th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Austin, TX, United States, 05/06/2011 - 05/06/2011
Linear regression model, Air change rate, Carbon dioxide, Homes
Links:
http://www.isiaq.org/events/indoor-air-2011
Source: orbit
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Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2011

Modeling ventilation rates in bedrooms based on building characteristics and occupant behavior
Air change rate (ACR) data obtained from the bedrooms of 500 Danish children and presented in an earlier paper were analyzed in more detail. Questionnaires distributed to the families, home inspections and interviews with the parents provided information about a broad range of residential characteristics and occupant behavior. These were tested in several linear regression models to identify the degree of effect each selected independent variable has on the total ACR. The measured ACRs are summarized by some of the most significant variables such as room volume (higher ACR in smaller rooms), number of people sleeping in the bedroom (higher ACR with more people), average window and door opening habits (higher ACR with more opening), sharing the bedroom with other family members (higher ACR in shared rooms), location of the measured room (higher ACR above ground floor), year of construction (lowest ACR in buildings from early 1970s), observed condensation on the bedroom window (higher ACR at less condensation), etc. The best-fitting model explained 46% of the variability in the air change rates. Variables related to occupant behavior were stronger predictors of ventilation rate (model R² ≈ 0.30) than those related to building characteristics (model R² ≈ 0.09). Although not perfectly accurate on a room-to-room basis, our best-fitting model may be useful when a rough estimate of the average air change rate for larger study populations is required in future indoor air quality models.

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Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Bekö, G. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
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Publication date: 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 5.22 SJR 2.169 SNIP 2.534
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.539
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 4.51 SJR 1.998 SNIP 2.215
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 4.053
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Modelling occupants’ heating set-point preferences

Discrepancies between simulated and actual occupant behaviour can offset the actual energy consumption by several orders of magnitude compared to simulation results. Thus, there is a need to set up guidelines to increase the reliability of
forecasts of environmental conditions and energy consumption. Simultaneous measurement of the set-point of thermostatic radiator valves (trv), and indoor and outdoor environment characteristics was carried out in 15 dwellings in Denmark in 2008. Linear regression was used to infer a model of occupants’ interactions with trvs. This model could easily be implemented in most simulation software packages to increase the validity of the simulation outcomes.

General information
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Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Andersen, R. V. (Intern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 1451-1456
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Title of host publication: Proceedings of Building Simulation 2011: 12th Conference of International Building Performance Simulation Association
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
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Links:
http://www.bs2011.org/
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 315988
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2011

Modelling window opening behaviour in Danish dwellings
In this paper we present and analyse data from two studies of window opening behaviour in residential buildings in Denmark. Based on measurements of indoor environment, weather and window opening behaviour in 15 dwellings, we propose a model that will predict window opening behaviour. The data showed that other factors than thermal effects impact the behaviour of the occupants. Some of these factors were included in the model. We present data from repeated questionnaire surveys that show that occupants tend to adjust heating setpoints, adjust clothing and operate windows when feeling thermally uncomfortable.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Andersen, R. V. (Intern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Publication date: 2011

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Indoor Air 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 12th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Austin, TX, United States, 05/06/2011 - 05/06/2011
Thermal comfort, Energy, Simulation, Air quality
Links:
http://www.isiaq.org/events/indoor-air-2011
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 315040
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2011

Nicotine in dust samples collected from children’s bedrooms and daycare centers in Denmark

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Gothenburg
Authors: Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Langer, S. (Ekstern), Fischer, A. (Ekstern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Pages: Abstract No. 326
Publication date: 2011

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Indoor Air 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Reflections on the State of Research: Indoor Environmental Quality

More than 30 years after the First International Indoor Climate Symposium, ten researchers from the USA, Slovakia, Sweden, and Denmark gathered to review the current status of indoor environmental research. We initiated our review with discussions during the 1-day meeting and followed that with parallel research and writing efforts culminating with internal review and revision cycles. In this paper, we present our choices for the most important research findings on indoor environmental quality from the past three decades followed by a discussion of the most important research questions in our field today. We then continue with a discussion on whether there are research areas for which we can ‘close the book’ and say that we already know what is needed. Finally, we discuss whether we can maintain our identity in the future or it is time to team up with new partners.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Clausen, G. (Intern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Corsi, R. (Ekstern), Gunnarsen, L. (Ekstern), Nazaroff, W. (Ekstern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern), Sigsgaard, T. (Ekstern), Sundell, J. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern)
Pages: 219-230
Publication date: 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Indoor Air
Volume: 21
Issue number: 3
ISSN (Print): 0905-6947
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 3.9
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.396
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.55
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 4.383
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 3.88
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 4.33
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 4.57
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 4.904
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): CiteScore 3.63
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 4.202
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): CiteScore 2.72
Simulation of energy use, human thermal comfort and office work performance in buildings with moderately drifting operative temperatures

Annual primary energy use in a central module of an office building consisting of two offices separated with a corridor was estimated by means of dynamic computer simulations. The simulations were conducted for conventional all-air VAV ventilation system and thermo active building system (TABS) supplemented with CAV ventilation. Simulations comprised moderate, hot-dry and hot-humid climate. Heavy and light wall construction and two orientations of the building (east–west and north–south) were considered. Besides the energy use, also capability of examined systems to keep a certain level of thermal comfort was examined. The results showed that with the moderate climate, the TABS decreased the primary energy use by about 16% as compared with the VAV. With hot–humid climate, the portion of the primary energy saved by TABS was ca. 50% even with the supply air dehumidification taken into account. The TABS working in a moderate climate kept the predicted percentage of dissatisfied (PPD) 10%; 1.4% in comparison to 17.5% h/yr. The highest estimated loss of occupants’ productivity related to their thermal sensation hasn’t exceeded 1% in whole year average.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, ALECTIA A/S
Authors: Kolarik, J. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern), Jensen, K. L. (Ekstern)
Pages: 2988-2997
Publication date: 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Energy and Buildings
Volume: 43
Issue number: 11
Simulering af indeklima og energiforbrug i lavenergibyggeri

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 34,36
Publication date: 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: H V A C Magasinet
Issue number: 9
ISSN (Print): 1603-6913
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Electronic versions:
Simulering af indeklima.pdf
Links:
http://techmedia.swiflet.com/tm/hvac/59/1/
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 316391
Publication: Communication › Journal article – Annual report year: 2011

Squalene and cholesterol in dust from Danish homes and daycare centers
Given the rate at which humans shed their skin (desquamation), skin flakes that contain squalene and cholesterol are anticipated to be major constituents of indoor dust. These compounds have been detected in more than 97% of the dust samples collected from 500 bedrooms and 151 daycare centers of young children living in Odense, Denmark. The mass fractions of squalene in dust were approximately log-normally distributed (homes: GM = 32 μg/g, GSD = 4.3; daycare centers: GM = 11.5 μg/g, GSD = 4.3); those of cholesterol displayed a poorer fit to such a distribution (homes: GM = 625 μg/g, GSD = 3.4; daycare centers: GM = 220 μg/g, GSD = 4.0). Correlations between squalene and cholesterol were weak (r = 0.22). Furthermore, the median squalene-to-cholesterol ratio in dust (0.05) was more than an order of magnitude smaller than that in skin oil. This implies sources in addition to desquamation (e.g., cholesterol from cooking) coupled, perhaps, with a shorter indoor lifetime for squalene. Estimated values of squalene’s vapor pressure, while uncertain, suggest meaningful redistribution from dust to other indoor compartments. We estimate that dust containing squalene at 60 μg/g would contribute about 4% to overall ozone removal by indoor surfaces. This is roughly comparable to the fraction of ozone removal that can be ascribed to reactions with indoor terpenes. Squalene containing dust is anticipated to contribute to the scavenging of ozone in all settings occupied by humans.

General information
State: Published
Squalene and cholesterol in dust samples collected from children's bedrooms and daycare centers in Denmark

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Gothenburg
Authors: Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Langer, S. (Ekstern), Fischer, A. (Ekstern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Pages: Abstract No. 413
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 12th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Austin, TX, United States, 05/06/2011 - 05/06/2011
Stratum corneum, Skin surface lipids, Cooking, Ozonolysis, Desquamation
Links:
http://www.isiaq.org/events/indoor-air-2011
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 313705
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2011

Stor dansk delegation til Indoor Air 2011

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 24-26
Publication date: 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: H V A C Magasinet
Air pollution from residential wood combustion in a Danish village: Indoor-outdoor measurements

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Publication date: 2010

**Publication information**
Original language: English
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
Indoor_outdoor.pdf
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 272344
Publication: Research › Report – Annual report year: 2010

Central automatic control or distributed occupant control for better indoor environment quality in the future

Based on a database accumulated from several recent surveys of office buildings located in a temperate climate (Denmark), the effect on occupant perceptions and symptom prevalence was compared in buildings with natural and with mechanical ventilation in which earlier studies have shown a discrepancy in the degree of perceived control. The database was composed of 1272 responses obtained in 24 buildings of which 15 had mechanical ventilation (997 responses) and 9 had natural ventilation (275 responses). The number of occupant-reported control opportunities was higher in buildings with natural ventilation. Analysis of occupant responses, after grouping according to categories determined by the degree of satisfaction with the perceived control, showed that it was more likely the degree of control satisfaction that affected the prevalence of adverse perceptions and symptoms. Thus, the degree of control, as perceived by occupants, seemed more important for the prevalence of adverse symptoms and building-related symptoms than the ventilation mode per se. This result indicates that even though the development and application of new indoor environment sensors and HVAC control systems may allow for fully automated IEQ control, such systems should not compromise occupants' perception of having some degree of control of their indoor environment.

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 23-28
Publication date: 2010
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**
Journal: Building and Environment
Volume: 45
Issue number: 1
ISSN (Print): 0360-1323
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 5.22 SJR 2.169 SNIP 2.534
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.539
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 4.51 SJR 1.998 SNIP 2.215
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 4.053
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 2.067 SNIP 2.463 CiteScore 4.37
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.887 SNIP 2.742 CiteScore 4.14
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 3.341
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.547 SNIP 2.551 CiteScore 3.57
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 2.7
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.293 SNIP 2.857 CiteScore 3.06
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 2.43
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.127 SNIP 2.279 CiteScore 2.76
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 2.4
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.245 SNIP 2.058
Web of Science (2010): Impact factor 2.131
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.025 SNIP 1.889
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.938 SNIP 1.413
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.826 SNIP 1.771
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.016 SNIP 1.716
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.933 SNIP 1.296
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.572 SNIP 1.259
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.898 SNIP 0.963
Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 1.216 SNIP 1.436
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.809 SNIP 1.065
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.585 SNIP 1.086
Characterization and optimized control by means of multi-parameter controllers

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Mathematical Statistics, Department of Informatics and Mathematical Modeling, Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, Danish Technological Institute, Businessminds
Authors: Jensen, S. Ø. (Ekstern), Andersen, P. H. D. (Intern), Heerup, C. (Ekstern), Larsen, S. (Ekstern), Olsen, L. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Trombe, P. (Intern)
Number of pages: 276
Publication date: 2010

Classroom ventilation must be improved for better health and learning

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Wyon, D. P. (Intern), Wargocki, P. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Pages: 35-39
Publication date: 2010

Differences between young adults and elderly in thermal comfort, productivity and thermal physiology in response to a moderate temperature drift

Results from naturally ventilated buildings show that allowing the indoor temperature to drift does not necessarily result in thermal discomfort and may allow for a reduction in energy use. However, for stationary conditions, several studies indicate that the thermal neutral temperature and optimum thermal condition differ between young adults and elderly. There is a lack of studies that describe the effect of aging on thermal comfort and productivity during a moderate temperature drift. In this study, the effect of a moderate temperature drift on physiological responses, thermal comfort, and productivity of eight young adults (age 22–25 year) and eight older subjects (age 67–73 year) was investigated. They were exposed to two different conditions: S1-a control condition; constant temperature of 21.5°C; duration: 8 h; and S2-a transient condition; temperature range: 17–25°C, duration: 8 h, temperature drift: first 4 h: +2 K/h, last 4 h: −2 K/h. The results indicate that thermal sensation of the elderly was, in general, 0.5 scale units lower in comparison with their younger counterparts. Furthermore, the elderly showed more distal vasoconstriction during both conditions. Nevertheless, TS of the elderly was related to air temperature only, while TS of the younger adults also was related to skin temperature. During the constant temperature session, the elderly preferred a higher temperature in comparison with the young adults.
Indeklima i danske boliger og børneinstitutioner

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Pages: 32-34
Publication date: 2010
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: H V A C Magasinet
Volume: 46
Issue number: 6
ISSN (Print): 1603-6913
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 272499
Publication: Communication - Journal article – Annual report year: 2010

Indeklima i danske boliger og daginstitutioner

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Pages: 32-34
Publication date: 2010
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
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Issue number: 6
ISSN (Print): 1603-6913
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: English
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 272376
Influence on Occupant Responses of Behavioral Modification of Clothing Insulation in Nonsteady Thermal Environments (RP-1269)

This paper presents climate chamber experiment results in which subjects were exposed to increasing and decreasing dynamic temperature drifts while being allowed to adjust their clothing insulation as desired. The objective of the study was to substantiate the scientific basis of the recommendations on drifting temperatures as stated in ASHRAE Standard 55-2004, Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy (ASHRAE 2004) and to extend the scope of the recommendations to cover not only thermal comfort, but also the perception of air quality, health, and performance. The experiments addressed both the summer and winter comfort ranges of temperature, and subjects were exposed to rates of temperature change of -1.2 K/h (-2.2 degrees F/h), 0 K/h (0 degrees F/h), 1.2 K/h (2.2 degrees F/h), and 2.4 K/h (4.3 degrees F/h). Exposure duration was 4 h, except for the 2.4 K/h (4.3 degrees F/h) condition when it was 2 h. Thermal sensation responses observed with adjustable clothing insulation did not differ from those observed with fixed clothing insulation, which were reported in an earlier paper. However, with fixed clothing insulation, longer exposures (>4 h) seemed to aggravate general sick-building syndrome (SBS) symptoms, an effect that was not observed with adjustable clothing insulation. In addition, the study did not detect any systematic influence on the performance of operative temperature ramps, regardless of the clothing adjustment opportunity. Although the current study focused on thermal comfort and SBS symptoms and performance, the recommendations on drifting temperatures, as stated in ASHRAE Standard 55 (ASHRAE 2004), were generally verified. But, longer exposures to increasing temperatures may increase the intensity of general SBS symptoms when no opportunity to adjust clothing insulation is available.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Kolarik, J. (Intern), Belikowska, D. (Ekstern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern)
Pages: 59-74
Publication date: 2010
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: HVAC & R Research
Volume: 16
Issue number: 1
ISSN (Print): 2374-4731
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 1.05
Komfort, symptomer og præstation med varierende temperaturer

General information
Phthalate and PAH concentrations in dust collected from Danish homes and daycare centers

As part of the Danish Indoor Environment and Children's Health (IECH) study, dust samples were collected from 500 bedrooms and 151 daycare centers of children (ages 3 to 5) living on the island of Fyn. The present paper reports results from the analyses of these samples for five phthalate esters (diethyl phthalate (DEP), di(n-butyl) phthalate (DnBP), di(isobutyl) phthalate (DiBP), butyl benzyl phthalate (BBzP), di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)) and three PAHs (pyrene, benz[a]anthracene (B[a]A) and benzo[a]pyrene (B[a]P)). The three PAHs and DEHP were detected in dust samples from all sites, while DEP, DnBP, DiBP and BBzP were detected in more than 75% of the bedrooms and more than 90% of the daycare centers. The dust mass-fractions of both phthalates and PAHs were log-normally distributed. With the exception of DEP, the mass-fractions of phthalates in dust were higher in daycare centers than homes: PAH mass-fractions in dust were similar in the two locations. There was no correlation among the different phthalates in either homes or daycare centers. In contrast, the PAHs were correlated with one another more strongly so in homes (R² = 0.80-0.90) than in daycare centers (R² = 0.28-0.45). The dust levels of several phthalates (BBzP, DnBP and DEHP) were substantially lower than those measured in a comparable study conducted 6-7 years earlier in Sweden. Although usage patterns in Denmark differ from those in Sweden, the current results may also reflect a change in the plasticizers that are used in common products including toys. PAH levels were roughly an order of magnitude lower than those measured in Berlin and Cape Cod residences, suggesting that the Danish sites are less impacted by motor vehicle emissions.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Kolarik, J. (Intern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern)
Pages: 36-37
Publication date: 2010
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Ny REHVA anvisning om skolers indeklima og energieffektivitet

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 10-11
Publication date: 2010
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Phthalate and PAH concentrations in dust collected from Danish homes and daycare centers

As part of the Danish Indoor Environment and Children's Health (IECH) study, dust samples were collected from 500 bedrooms and 151 daycare centers of children (ages 3 to 5) living on the island of Fyn. The present paper reports results from the analyses of these samples for five phthalate esters (diethyl phthalate (DEP), di(n-butyl) phthalate (DnBP), di(isobutyl) phthalate (DiBP), butyl benzyl phthalate (BBzP), di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)) and three PAHs (pyrene, benz[a]anthracene (B[a]A) and benzo[a]pyrene (B[a]P)). The three PAHs and DEHP were detected in dust samples from all sites, while DEP, DnBP, DiBP and BBzP were detected in more than 75% of the bedrooms and more than 90% of the daycare centers. The dust mass-fractions of both phthalates and PAHs were log-normally distributed. With the exception of DEP, the mass-fractions of phthalates in dust were higher in daycare centers than homes: PAH mass-fractions in dust were similar in the two locations. There was no correlation among the different phthalates in either homes or daycare centers. In contrast, the PAHs were correlated with one another more strongly so in homes (R² = 0.80-0.90) than in daycare centers (R² = 0.28-0.45). The dust levels of several phthalates (BBzP, DnBP and DEHP) were substantially lower than those measured in a comparable study conducted 6-7 years earlier in Sweden. Although usage patterns in Denmark differ from those in Sweden, the current results may also reflect a change in the plasticizers that are used in common products including toys. PAH levels were roughly an order of magnitude lower than those measured in Berlin and Cape Cod residences, suggesting that the Danish sites are less impacted by motor vehicle emissions.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Ventilation rates in the bedrooms of 500 Danish children

The ongoing "Indoor Environment and Children's Health" (IECH) study investigates the environmental risk factors in homes and their association with asthma and allergy among children aged 1-5 years. As part of the study, the homes of 500 children between 3 and 5 years of age were inspected. The selected children included 200 symptomatic children (cases) and 300 randomly selected children (bases). As part of the inspection, the concentration of carbon dioxide in the bedrooms of the children was continuously measured over an average of 2.5 days. The ventilation rates in the rooms during the nights when the children were sleeping in the room were calculated using a single-zone mass balance for the occupant-generated CO2. The calculated air change rates were log-normally distributed (R^2 > 0.98). The geometric mean of the air change rates in both the case and the base group was 0.46 air changes per hour (h^{-1}; geom. SD = 2.08 and 2.13, respectively). Approximately 57% of both cases and bases slept at a lower ventilation rate than the minimum required ventilation rate of 0.5 h^{-1} in new Danish dwellings. Only 32% of the bedrooms had an average CO2 concentration below 1000 ppm during the measured nights. Twenty-three percent of the rooms experienced at least a 20-minute period during the night when the CO2 concentration was above 2000 ppm and 6% of the rooms experienced concentrations above 3000 ppm. The average air change rate was higher with more people sleeping in the room. The air change rate did not change with the increasing outdoor temperature over the 10-week experimental period. The calculation method provides an estimate of the total airflow into the bedroom, including airflows both from outdoors and from adjacent spaces. To study the accuracy of the calculated air change rates and their deviation from the true outside air change rates, we calculated CO2 concentrations at different given air change rates using an indoor air quality and ventilation model (Contam). Subsequently we applied our calculation procedure to the obtained data. The air change rate calculated from the generated CO2 concentrations was found to be between 0% and 51% lower than the total air change rate defined in the input variables for the model. It was, however, higher than the true outside air change rate. The relative error depended on the position of the room in relation to the adjacent rooms, occupancy in the adjacent room, the nominal air change rate and room-to-room airflows.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, Manufacturing Engineering, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Bekö, G. (Intern), Lund, T. (Intern), Nors, F. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Pages: 2289-2295
Publication date: 2010
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Building and Environment
Volume: 45
Occupant Behaviour with regard to Control of the Indoor Environment

A large proportion of the world's energy consumption is spent in an effort to maintain a comfortable and healthy indoor environment. As a consequence, reductions in the energy consumed to climatise buildings are instrumental to the efforts of reducing energy related CO2 emissions and alleviating the European energy import dependencies. Whole building simulations of indoor environment and energy consumption are becoming more and more used in the design phase of buildings. Previously, the simulation of physical factors such as transmission and ventilation heat losses has received a lot of attention. As a consequence, most programs are capable of accurate simulations of the physical properties of a building. However, even though the occupants’ control of the various systems in the building has a significant impact on the energy consumption and the indoor environment, only few studies have focused on the behaviour of their occupants. As a consequence, there is a need to investigate occupants’ interactions with building controls, such as opening of windows, adjustments of heating set-points, use of solar shading, etc. Some models of occupants’ interactions with operable windows do exist, but these are based on measurements in offices, and they only take thermal comfort into account. The work described in this thesis mainly focused on the window opening and heating behaviour of occupants in Danish dwellings. Also the use of solar shading and artificial lighting has received some attention. The control related behaviour of occupants was found to have a substantial impact on the energy performance of a building. This becomes increasingly important in buildings designed using the adaptive model of thermal comfort, where occupants are encouraged to interact with building controls. It was found that determination of acceptable thermal conditions with the adaptive model may result in significant energy savings and at the same time will not have large consequences for the mental performance of the occupants. Large differences in the behaviour patterns of occupants were found between dwellings. The time of day had a great effect on the behaviour patterns in the investigated dwellings. This effect was significant at similar environmental conditions, suggesting that environmental variables alone can not explain all the variance in the observed behaviour. The results showed that the behaviour of the occupants was driven by a variety of variables, including thermal comfort, perception of air quality and other IEQ variables, weather and physical aspects of the dwelling. Based on observation of real behaviour, a definition of occupant behaviour patterns in building simulation programs was proposed. The proposed model was implemented into the simulation environment IDA ICE and compared to a reference simulation, which emulated a simulation as it could have been performed by a designer. There were large differences in the simulated indoor environment between the two simulations, which resulted in considerably lower energy consumption in the reference simulation. Since the definition is based on observation of real behaviour, it will significantly increase the validity of the simulation result and ensure that the results are closer to reality, when implemented into simulation programs. Furthermore, it will enable designers to better assess the effects of the occupant’s behaviour and thereby the effects of different designs.
A Bayesian Network approach to the evaluation of building design and its consequences for employee performance and operational costs

A Bayesian Network approach has been developed that can compare different building designs by estimating the effects of the thermal indoor environment on the mental performance of office workers. A part of this network is based on the compilation of subjective thermal sensation data and the associated objective thermal measurements from 12,000 office occupants from different parts of the world. A Performance Index (P) is introduced that can be used to compare directly the different building designs and furthermore to assess the total economic consequences of the indoor climate with a specific building design. In this paper, focus will be on the effects of temperature on mental performance and not on other indoor climate factors. A total economic comparison of six different building designs, four located in northern Europe and two in Los Angeles, USA, was performed. The results indicate that investments in improved indoor thermal conditions can be justified economically in most cases. The Bayesian Network provides a reliable platform using probabilities for modelling the complexity while estimating the effect of indoor climate factors on human beings, due to the different ways in which humans are affected by the indoor climate.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, Coastal, Maritime and Structural Engineering, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Jensen, K. L. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Friis-Hansen, P. (Intern)
Pages: 456-462
Publication date: 2009
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Journal: Building and Environment
Volume: 44
Issue number: 3
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Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 5.22 SJR 2.169 SNIP 2.534
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.539
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 4.51 SJR 1.998 SNIP 2.215
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 4.053
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 2.067 SNIP 2.463 CiteScore 4.37
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.887 SNIP 2.742 CiteScore 4.14
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 3.341
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.547 SNIP 2.551 CiteScore 3.57
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 2.7
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.293 SNIP 2.857 CiteScore 3.06
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 2.43
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
A case-base study of residential IEQ related risk factors and parental reports of asthma and allergy among 500 Danish children – IECH

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, Center for Microbial Biotechnology, Department of Systems Biology, BioChemical Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern), Callesen, M. (Ekstern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Langer, S. (Ekstern), Andersen, B. (Intern), Høst, A. (Ekstern)
Pages: 617
Publication date: 2009

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Healthy Buildings
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 256083
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2009
A questionnaire survey on dwelling characteristics and the prevalence of asthma and allergy among Danish children – IECH

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Callesen, M. (Ekstern), Sundell, J. (Intern), Bornehag, C. (Intern), Hest, A. (Ekstern)
Pages: 613
Publication date: 2009

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proc. of Healthy Buildings 2009
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 256084
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2009

Carbon dioxide concentrations and ventilation rates in 500 Danish homes: Indoor Environment and Children’s Health (IECH) study

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Bekö, G. (Intern), Nors, F. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Clausen, G. (Intern)
Publication date: 2009

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Healthy Buildings 2009
Volume: CD, paper No.: 383
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 253851
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2009

Glem aldrig brugeren

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 6
Publication date: 2009
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: H V A C Magasinet
Volume: 7
ISSN (Print): 1603-6913
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 256089
Publication: Communication › Journal article – Annual report year: 2009
Indoor Environment and Children's Health (IECH) – An ongoing epidemiological investigation on the association between indoor environmental factors in homes and kindergartens and children's health and wellbeing

Indoor environment and children's health in 151 Danish kindergartens

Healthy Buildings 2009

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, Center for Microbial Biotechnology, Department of Systems Biology
Authors: Clausen, G. (Intern), Høst, A. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Bekö, G. (Intern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Callesen, M. (Ekstern), Buhl, S. (Ekstern), Ladegaard, M. B. (Ekstern), Langer, S. (Ekstern), Andersen, B. (Intern), Sundell, J. (Intern), Bornehag, C. (Intern), Sigsgaard, T. (Ekstern)
Pages: 603
Publication date: 2009
Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Healthy Buildings 2009
Place of publication: Syracuse
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 256075
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2009

Indoor Environment and Children's Health (IECH) – An ongoing epidemiological investigation on the association between indoor environmental factors in homes and kindergartens and children's health and wellbeing

Indoor environment and children's health in 151 Danish kindergartens

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Clausen, G. (Intern), Nors, F. (Ekstern), Nielsen, T. (Ekstern), Buhl, S. (Ekstern), Ladegaard, M. B. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 619
Publication date: 2009
Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Healthy Buildings
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 256077
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2009
Influence on occupant responses of behavioral modification of clothing insulation in non-steady thermal environments

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Kolarik, J. (Intern), Belkowska, D. (Ekstern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern)
Pages: 164
Publication date: 2009

**Host publication information**
Title of host publication: Proc. of Healthy buildings 2009
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 256086
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2009

Long term monitoring of window opening behaviour in Danish dwellings

**ABSTRACT:** During the first eight months of 2008, measurements of occupant behaviour and eight environmental variables was carried out in 15 dwellings. Logistical regression was applied to infer the probability of open window as a function of the outdoor temperature. The results were compared with the findings in the literature. The measured variables just prior to an opening/closing event were compared to variables where no events occurred. Indoor air quality and solar radiation where found to be the main drivers in the occupants’ determination of when to open a window. The indoor air quality and outdoor temperature affected when the window was closed and finally the time of day had an impact on the window opening behaviour of the occupants.

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Andersen, R. V. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern)
Pages: 490-494
Publication date: 2009

**Host publication information**
Editors: Demers, C., Potvin, A.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Building controls, Behaviour, Thermal comfort, Adaptation, Building simulation
Electronic versions:
PLEA2009 full paper - Rune.pdf
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 255790
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2009

Occupant performance and building energy consumption with different philosophies of determining acceptable thermal conditions

Based on building energy and indoor environment simulations, this study uses a recently developed method relying on Bayesian Network theory to estimate and compare the consequences for occupant performance and energy consumption of applying temperature criteria set according to the adaptive model of thermal comfort and the more conventional PMV model. Simulations were carried out for an example building with two configurations (with and without mechanical cooling) located in tropical, subtropical, and temperate climate regions. Even though indoor temperatures differed significantly between building configurations, especially in the tropical climate, the estimated performance differed only modestly between configurations. However, energy consumption was always lower in buildings without mechanical cooling, particularly so in the tropical climate. The findings indicate that determining acceptable indoor thermal environments with the adaptive comfort model may result in significant energy savings and at the same time will not have large consequences for the mental performance of occupants.

**General information**
Occupant Responses and Office Work Performance in Environments with Moderately Drifting Operative Temperatures (RP-1269)

Fifty-two experimental subjects (50% female) were seated in a climate chamber and exposed to operative temperature ramps with different slopes, directions, and durations during two related experiments. The first experiment covered a temperature range of 22°C–26.8°C (71.6°F–80.2°F) and subjects wore light clothing (0.5 clo). The operative temperature was increased in rates of 0.6 K/h (1.1°F/h) (for 8 h), 1.2 K/h (2.2°F/h) (for 4 h), 2.4 K/h (4.3°F/h) (for 2 h), and 4.8 K/h (8.6°F/h) (for 1 h), respectively. In one session, subjects were exposed to a constant temperature of 24.4°C (75.9°F) (for 4 h). The second experiment covered a temperature range of 17.8°C–25°C (64°F–77°F), and subjects wore heavier clothing (0.7 clo). Temperature ramps of 0.6 K/h (1.1°F/h) (for 8 h), 1.2 K/h (2.2°F/h) (for 6 h), 0.6 K/h (–1.1°F/h) (for 8 h), and 1.2 K/h (–2.2°F/h) (for 6 h) and exposure to a constant temperature of 21.4°C (70.5°F) (for 6 h) were examined. Subjects assessed their thermal sensation, acceptability of the thermal environment, perceived air quality, and intensity of sick building syndrome (SBS) symptoms. Subjects’ performance was measured by simulated office work, including tasks such as addition, proofreading, reading and comprehension, and text typing. Results of the experiments showed that even moderately changing operative temperature ramps were sensed by sedentary subjects when exposure times exceeded 4 h. No significant effects on SBS symptoms related to local irritation of mucous membranes were found, while intensity of headache, concentration ability, and general well-being were significantly affected in most of the ramps. Linear dependence of perceived air quality on operative temperature was noted. No significantly consistent effects of individual temperature ramps on office work performance were found.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology
Authors: Kolarik, J. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern), Shitzer, A. (Ekstern)
Pages: 931
Publication date: 2009
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: H V A C & R Research
Volume: 15
Issue number: 5
ISSN (Print): 2374-4731
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 1.05
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 1.183
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Simulated performance of the Thermo Active Building System (TABS) with respect to the provided thermal comfort and primary energy use

The central module of an office building conditioned by a Thermo Active Building System (TABS) coupled with constant volume ventilation was evaluated by means of dynamic computer simulations. Additionally, the same building model was simulated with a conventional all air VAV ventilation system for comparison. The results showed that with the moderate climate, the TABS decreased the primary energy use by about 16% as compared with the VAV. With hot-humid climate, the portion of the primary energy saved by TABS was ca. 50% even with the supply air dehumidification taken into
account. The TABS working in a moderate climate kept the Predicted Percentage of Dissatisfied (PPD) 10%; 1.4% in comparison to 17.5% hours/year.

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Kolarik, J. (Intern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Publication date: 2009

**Host publication information**
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Healthy Buildings 2009
Volume: CD, paper No.: 309
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Thermo Active Building System, Energy Consumption, Thermal Comfort
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 255535
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2009

**Simulation of the effects of window opening and heating set-point behaviour on indoor climate and building energy performance**
Simultaneous measurement of occupant behaviour, indoor and outdoor environment was carried out in 15 dwellings in Denmark during the period from January to August 2008. Based on the measurements occupant behavioural patterns were defined and implemented in the building simulation program IDA ICE. A case and a reference simulation were carried out. In the case, the behaviour patterns derived from the measurements were used while the reference used simulated behaviour patterns defined like they might have been by a consultant engineer. The simulated behaviour patterns resulted in large differences in indoor environmental variables between the two simulations. The heat consumption was more than three times as high in the case as in the reference simulation. This underlines the importance of considering the behaviour of the occupants in the design process of buildings.

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Andersen, R. V. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern)
Pages: 610
Publication date: 2009

**Host publication information**
Title of host publication: Proceedings of the 9th international conference - Healthy Buildings 2009
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Occupant behaviour, Energy, Simulation, Window opening, heating set-point
Electronic versions:
HB2009_Full_Paper 2.pdf
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 255797
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2009

**Skolerne igen, igen**

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 6
Publication date: 2009

**Host publication information**
Title of host publication: H V A C Magasinet
Volume: 12
ISSN (Print): 1603-6913
Ratings:
Repeated surveys of occupant control of the indoor environment were carried out in Danish dwellings from September to October 2006 and again from February to March 2007. The summer survey comprised 933 respondents and the winter survey 636 respondents. The surveys were carried out by sending out invitations to addresses obtained from a Danish register along with information on dwelling characteristics. Meteorological data was obtained from the Danish Meteorological Institute. Four control mechanisms (window open/closed, heating on/off, lighting on/off and solar shading in/not in use) were analysed separately by means of multiple logistic regression in order to quantify factors influencing occupants' behaviour. The window opening behaviour was strongly related to the outdoor temperature. The perception of the environment and factors concerning the dwelling also impacted the window opening behaviour. The proportion of dwellings with the heating turned on was strongly related to the outdoor temperature and the presence of a wood burning stove. The solar radiation, dwelling ownership conditions and the perception of the indoor environment also affected the use of heating. The results of the statistical analyses form a basis for a definition of standard behaviour patterns which can be used to make calculation of energy consumption of buildings more accurate.
Thermal comfort, physiological responses and performance of elderly during exposure to a moderate temperature drift

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, Eindhoven University of Technology
Authors: Schellen, L. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 249
Publication date: 2009

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proc. of Healthy Buildings 2009
Central automatic control or distributed occupant control for better indoor environment quality in the future

Based on a database accumulated from several recent surveys of office buildings located in a temperate climate (Denmark), the effect on occupant perceptions and symptom prevalence was compared in buildings with natural and mechanical ventilation in which earlier studies have shown a discrepancy in the degree of perceived control. The database was composed of 1353 responses obtained in 25 buildings of which 15 had mechanical ventilation (997 responses) and 9 had natural ventilation (275 responses). Analysis of occupant responses, after grouping according to categories determined by the degree of satisfaction with the perceived control, showed that the degree of control satisfaction, but rarely building category (natural vs. mechanical ventilation), affected the prevalence of adverse perceptions and symptoms. Thus, the degree of control, as perceived by occupants, was more important for the prevalence of adverse symptoms and building related symptoms than the ventilation mode per se. This result indicates that even though the development and application of new indoor environment sensors and HVAC control systems may allow for fully automated IEQ control, such systems should not compromise occupants’ perception of having some degree of control of their indoor environment.
Human subjects’ perception of indoor environment and their office work performance during exposures to moderate operative temperature ramps

The objective of the presented research work was to study the effects of moderate operative temperature drifts on human thermal comfort, perceived air quality, intensity of SBS symptoms and office work performance. Experimental subjects (52, 50% female) were seated in a climatic chamber and exposed to operative temperature ramps (±0.6 K/h, ±1.2 K/h, ±2.4 K/h, ±4.8 K/h) of different direction and duration. The studied temperature ranges were 22-26.8ºC (light clothing - 0.5 clo) and 17.8-25ºC (heavier clothing - 0.7 clo). Exposure to steady temperatures (24.4, 21.4ºC) corresponding to a neutral thermal sensation was also included. Subjects filled out questionnaires regarding perception of the environment and intensity of SBS symptoms. Subjects performed simulated office tasks (addition, text typing, proof reading, comprehension and reasoning). Results showed that all tested ramps were recognized by sedentary subjects when the exposure time exceeded four hours. No significant effect on SBS symptoms related to local irritation of mucous membranes was found, while intensity of headache, well feeling and concentration ability was significantly higher at the end of the exposure to the temperature ramps. A linear relation between perceived air quality and temperature (enthalpy) was found. No significant consistent effect of individual temperature ramps on office work performance was found. Increasing operative temperature appeared to slightly decrease speed of addition and text typing regardless the slope of the ramp, when compared to constant temperature condition. With respect to mentioned results it can be recommended to avoid ramp with slopes equal or above 1.1ºC/0.25h. Spaces where temperature ramps occur should be properly ventilated to avoid further increase of SBS symptoms caused by aggravation of perceived air quality. Increasing temperature may negatively influence speed of simple, repetitive tasks of mental work. The significant effect on complex tasks that require concentration, vigilance and logical thinking was not found.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology
Authors: Kolarik, J. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern), Shitzer, A. (Ekstern)
Pages: 429
Publication date: 2008

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Indoor Air 2008
ISBN (Print): 97-88-77877270-1
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 11th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Copenhagen, Denmark, 17/08/2008 - 17/08/2008
Office work performance, Thermal comfort, Temperature ramp
Links:
http://www.indoorair2008.org
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 232895
Publication: Research - peer-review › Conference abstract in proceedings – Annual report year: 2008

Indeklima i danske skoler

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Gustafsen, S. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 10-12
Publication date: 2008
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: H V A C Magasinet
Volume: 44
Issue number: 12
ISSN (Print): 1603-6913
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 232890
Occupant behaviour and control of indoor environment surveyed in Danish dwellings

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, Mathematical Statistics, Department of Informatics and Mathematical Modeling
Authors: Andersen, R. V. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Andersen, K. K. (Intern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern)
Pages: 827
Publication date: 2008

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Indoor Air 2008 : The 11th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate
Volume: 11
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 11th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Copenhagen, Denmark, 17/08/2008 - 17/08/2008
Occuptant behaviour, Questionnaire survey, Energy consumption
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 232080
Publication: Research › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2008

Occupant responses and energy use in buildings with moderately drifting temperatures

Earlier studies conducted in climate chambers have examined a large range of temperature ramps from 0.5 K/h to 5 K/h (0.9°F/h to 9°F/h), but their focus was mostly on establishing temperature limits for acceptable thermal comfort with non-steady-state temperatures. Thus, when this ASHRAE funded research was initiated in 2005 knowledge was lacking on how the intensity of building related symptoms, the perception of air quality and the performance of office work were affected by exposure to non-steady-state temperatures. ASHRAE Standard 55 (2004) provides recommendations for maximum rates of temperature change to avoid discomfort, but these recommendations are based mostly on engineering judgment and to some extent on results of earlier thermal comfort research. New approaches to reducing the consumption of energy for climate conditioning in buildings are often associated with indoor temperatures that drift somewhat during the day, and there was a need to extend the scope of the recommendations to cover not only thermal comfort, but also health and productivity. The aim of the proposed research was to carry out human subject experiments and field observations to validate the scientific basis of the recommendations on non-steady-state temperatures as stated in Standard 55 and to evaluate how Sick Building Syndrome symptoms, perceived air quality and performance are affected by such changing temperatures. In addition, the feasibility of non-steady-state temperatures as a means of energy savings and reduction of installed HVAC system capacity was evaluated by dynamic simulation of building energy consumption and indoor environment, taking into account potential effects on occupants of such non-steady thermal environments. Several building HVAC configurations and locations with different outdoor climate conditions were simulated. Two different approaches were used in the human subject experiments; a) exposure of human subjects to temperature ramps with fixed clothing insulation and b) with subjects being allowed to adjust their clothing insulation as desired. In the former experiments, subjects' thermal sensation was expected to vary along with the drifting temperature, as a basis for the most conservative limits to design temperatures and their maximum permitted rate of change, while in the latter experiments, thermal sensations were expected to remain more stable, justifying wider temperature limits. Experiments covered short-term exposures (1 and 2 hrs) at high rates of temperature change as well as moderate to long-term exposures (4 and 8 hrs) at modest and low rates of temperature change. Temperature ramps spanned the summer and winter comfort ranges of temperature. The experiments were designed to address not only thermal comfort but also to determine whether a range of human symptoms would be affected by increasing and decreasing temperature ramps, and to quantify their effects on the performance of typical office tasks.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern), Kolarik, J. (Intern), Mattarolo, L. (Ekstern), Beikowska, D. (Ekstern)
Secondary organic aerosols from ozone-initiated reactions with emissions from wood-based materials and a "green" paint

This study examined the formation and growth of secondary organic aerosols (SOA) generated when ozone was added to a 1 m³ glass chamber that contained either pine shelving, oriented strand board (OSB), beech boards, or beach boards painted with an "eco" paint. The experiments were conducted at close to real-world conditions; the chamber was ventilated at w0.5 air changes/h; the loadings (exposed surface of building materials to chamber volume) were in the range of 1–2.5 m²/m³; and the initial O₃ concentrations were between 15 and 40 ppb. Throughout each experiment particles were measured with both a condensation nuclei counter and an optical counter, while terpenes were measured before and after the ozone exposure period using sorbent tubes. The pine boards emitted primarily α-pinene and 3-carene and lesser amounts of 5 other terpenes; when O₃ was introduced, the particle counts increased dramatically; the mass concentration reached w15 mg/m³ at w20 ppb O₃, and w95 mg/m³ at w40 ppb O₃. The OSB emitted primarily limonene and α-pinene. Although the particle counts increased when O₃ was introduced, the increase was not as large as anticipated based on the terpene concentrations. The beech boards emitted negligible quantities of terpenes, and the introduction of O₃ resulted in almost no increase in the particle concentration. Beech boards painted with an "eco" paint emitted large amounts of limonene and lesser amounts of carvone; upon introduction of O₃ the particle counts increased sharply with the mass concentration reaching w20 mg/m³ at w15 ppb O₃ and w160 mg/m³ at w35 ppb O₃. These experiments demonstrate that the emission of terpenes and potential generation of SOA varies greatly among different types of wood and pressed wood materials. In the case of the pine boards and painted beech boards, the SOA concentrations generated at modest O₃ concentrations approach or exceed current guideline levels for PM2.5 established by the US EPA and the World Health Organization.
ISSN (Print): 1352-2310
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 4.12 SJR 1.523 SNIP 1.451
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 3.708
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 4.01 SJR 1.495 SNIP 1.599
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 3.629
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.754 SNIP 1.615 CiteScore 3.73
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.612 SNIP 1.661 CiteScore 3.55
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 3.281
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.766 SNIP 1.62 CiteScore 3.52
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 3.062
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.981 SNIP 1.674 CiteScore 3.47
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 3.11
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.971 SNIP 1.78 CiteScore 3.84
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 3.465
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.907 SNIP 1.485
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.979 SNIP 1.46
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.877 SNIP 1.579
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.999 SNIP 1.547
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.87 SNIP 1.571
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.872 SNIP 1.588
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 2.007 SNIP 1.77
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Thermal comfort, physiological responses and performance during exposure to a moderate temperature drift

The objective of this research was to study the effects of a moderate temperature drift on human thermal comfort, physiological responses, productivity and performance. A dynamic thermophysiological model was used to examine the possibility of simulating human thermal responses and thermal comfort under moderate transient conditions. To examine the influence of a moderate temperature ramp, a climate room set-up with experimental subjects was used. Eight subjects visited the climate room on two occasions: 1) exposure to a transient condition (a moderate temperature ramp) and 2) a steady temperature corresponding with a neutral thermal sensation (control situation). During the experiments both physiological responses and thermal sensation were measured. Productivity and performance were assessed with a ‘Remote Performance Measurement’ (RPM) method. Physiological and thermal sensation data indicate significant differences between the transient condition and the control situation. Productivity and performance tests show no significant changes between the two situations. Simulations obtained with the thermophysiological model were in good agreement with the measurements. Possible improvements of the performance and productivity tests and the thermophysiological model will be discussed.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Indoor Environment, Department of Civil Engineering, Eindhoven University of Technology
Authors: Schellen, L. (Ekstern), van Marken Lichtenbelt, W. (Ekstern), de Wit, M. (Ekstern), Loomans, M. (Ekstern), Friins, A. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 555
Publication date: 2008

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of the 11th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate
Place of publication: Copenhagen
Publisher: International Centre for Indoor Environment and Energy
ISBN (Print): 9788778772701
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 11th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Copenhagen, Denmark, 17/08/2008 - 17/08/2008

Electronic versions:
PaperID_555.pdf
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 232860
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2008

Total building economic consequences of the effect of temperature on mental performance of office workers

A building simulation program called iDbuild has been developed that calculates the consequences for the indoor environment and energy consumption of selected building design parameter variations. The program thus supports the decision process by facilitating the comparison of different building designs. This paper describes the development of a new module to iDbuild, which calculates the overall economic consequences of parameter variations of the air quality and thermal conditions in an office environment, when accounting for the effect on employee performance of the indoor environment.

General information
State: Published
concentration of CO2 were monitored in 2-10 locations/office to evaluate the variation throughout the offices. A representative measurement point was subsequently selected and measurements of the same parameters were made during one week. All offices were monitored during the same week and occupant responses to the indoor environment were collected via the internet on the same day within that week. The temperature and the CO2 concentration varied more and were in some cases higher in the naturally ventilated buildings, but occupant responses in terms of symptoms and adverse perceptions differed only modestly between the two building types. Although rarely supported by statistical significance, the results indicated a somewhat higher degree of satisfaction with the indoor environment and a lower prevalence/intensity of symptoms among the occupants in the naturally ventilated buildings.

**General information**

**State:** Published  
**Organisations:** Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering  
**Authors:** Hummelgaard, J. (Ekstern), Juhl, P. (Ekstern), Saebjørnsson, K. (Ekstern), Clausen, G. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Langkilde, G. (Intern)  
**Pages:** 4051-4058  
**Publication date:** 2007  
**Main Research Area:** Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**

**Journal:** Building and Environment  
**Volume:** 42  
**Issue number:** 12  
**ISSN (Print):** 0360-1323  
**Ratings:**  
- BFI (2018): BFI-level 1  
- Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2017): BFI-level 1  
- Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 5.22 SJR 2.169 SNIP 2.534  
- Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.539  
- Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2016): BFI-level 1  
- Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 4.51 SJR 1.998 SNIP 2.215  
- Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 4.053  
- Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2015): BFI-level 1  
- Scopus rating (2015): SJR 2.067 SNIP 2.463 CiteScore 4.37  
- Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2014): BFI-level 1  
- Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.887 SNIP 2.742 CiteScore 4.14  
- Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 3.341  
- Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2013): BFI-level 1  
- Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.547 SNIP 2.551 CiteScore 3.57  
- Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 2.7  
- ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes  
- Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2012): BFI-level 1  
- Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.293 SNIP 2.857 CiteScore 3.06  
- Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 2.43  
- ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes  
- Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2011): BFI-level 1  
- Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.127 SNIP 2.279 CiteScore 2.76  
- Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 2.4  
- ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes  
- Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes  
- BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Repeated surveys on occupant behaviour and indoor climate were carried out in Danish dwellings from September to October 2006 and again from February to March 2007. The summer survey comprised 933 respondents and the winter survey 636 respondents. The surveys were carried out by sending 5000 invitations to a sample of the Danish housing stock. The addresses were obtained from a Danish register along with information on physical properties of each dwelling. Meteorological data was obtained from the Danish Meteorological Institute. The outdoor temperature, solar radiation and type of supplementary heating had the largest effect on the proportion of dwellings with the heating on. The outdoor solar radiation and the perceived illumination had the largest effect on the proportion of dwellings with lights on. The most frequent reason listed for opening the windows in summer and winter was to obtain more air movement.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Andersen, R. V. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern)
Pages: 147-152
Publication date: 2007

Host publication information
Title of host publication: 6th international conference on Indoor Climate of Buildings '07 : Indoor Environment and Energy performance of buildings
Editors: Petras, D., Balazová, I.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 207434
Publication: Research › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2007
Simulation of the Effects of Occupant Behaviour on Indoor Climate and Energy Consumption

In this study the influence of occupant behaviour on energy consumption were investigated in simulations of a single room occupied by one person. The simulated occupant could manipulate six controls, such as turning on or off the heat and adjusting clothing. All control actions were carried out with the aim of keeping the PMV value within predefined limits in accordance with CR1752 [1]. An energy consuming and an energy efficient behavioural mode were simulated. A reference simulation was made during which the occupant had no control over the environment. The occupant was able to keep the thermal indoor environment close to neutral when he/she had the possibility to manipulate the controls. The energy consumption was similar within each behavioural mode regardless of the PMV limits. However, the energy consumption in the energy consuming behavioural mode was up to 330 % higher than in the energy efficient behavioural mode.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Andersen, R. V. (Intern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Publication date: 2007

Survey of Occupant behaviour and control of the indoor environment in Danish Dwellings
Repeated surveys on occupant behaviour and indoor climate were carried out in Danish dwellings in September to October 2006 and again in February to March 2007. The summer survey comprised 933 respondents and the winter survey 636 respondents. The surveys were internet based and were carried out by sending out invitations to 5000 addresses in Denmark. The addresses were obtained from a Danish register along with information on physical properties of each dwelling. Meteorological data from the closest weather station was obtained from the Danish Meteorological Institute. Out of the three parameters: Outdoor temperature, wind speed and solar radiation, the outdoor temperature had the largest effect on the proportion of dwellings with windows open and heating on. The solar radiation had a small effect on the proportion of dwellings with lights on, while none of the parameters seemed to affect the proportion of dwellings with solar shading in use. The most significant reason listed for opening the windows in summer and winter was to obtain more air movement. Danish dwellings and European offices were affected in the same way by the outdoor temperature, when it comes to the proportion of dwellings/offices with windows open or heating on. The outdoor temperature did not seem to affect the proportion of dwellings with solar shading in use.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Andersen, R. V. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern)
Publication date: 2007

Thermal Comfort, Perceived Air Quality and Intensity of SBS symptoms during Exposure to Moderate Operative Temperature Ramps

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Kolarik, J. (Ekstern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Mattarolo, L. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 237
Publication date: 2007
Ozone initiated reactions and human comfort in indoor environments

Chemical reactions between ozone and pollutants commonly found indoors have been suggested to cause adverse health and comfort effects among building occupants. Of special interest are reactions with terpenes and other pollutants containing unsaturated carbon-carbon bonds that are fast enough to occur under normal conditions in various indoor settings. These reactions are known to occur both in the gas phase (homogeneous reactions) and on the surfaces of building materials (heterogeneous reactions), producing a number of compounds that can be orders of magnitude more odorous and irritating than their precursors. The present thesis investigates the effects of ozone-initiated reactions with limonene and with various interior surfaces, including those associated with people, on short-term sensory responses. The evaluations were conducted using a perceived air quality (PAQ) method introduced by Fanger (1988). The experiments, involving hundreds of human subjects and subsequent physical and chemical measurements, were conducted under realistic indoor conditions in unfurnished office-like environments, in stainless-steel chambers and inside a full-scale model of a section of an airplane cabin. These experiments have shown that the common occurrence of ozone and limonene at typical concentrations and ventilation rates encountered indoors can significantly reduce the perceived air quality even under conditions when these pollutants cannot be sensed if present by themselves. Many of the reaction products that are typical for ozone-limonene chemistry have been concomitantly identified with real time measurement using proton-transfer-reaction mass spectrometry (PTR-MS), at concentrations high enough to be responsible for the sensory effects reported. The stabilized reaction products of ozone-limonene chemistry including aldehydes, ketones and carboxylic acids are known to partition between the gas phase and condensed phase according to the vapour pressure specific to each compound. The concentrations of condensed phase products, which can be easily detected by ordinary particle counters, were shown to be proportional to the magnitude of the sensory responses. However, the particles themselves did not appear to be the primary causative agent, but instead are co-varying surrogates for sensory offending gas-phase species. The experiments involving heterogeneous reactions of ozone with various indoor materials also showed that these reactions can significantly alter the nature of emitted pollutants from indoor surfaces. One set of experiments with various carpet samples showed that although ozone initiated reactions reduced to some extent the initial strong odor of a new carpet, ozone exposure of old carpets significantly enhanced the emissions of odor offending compounds that can persist for hours and days after ozone exposure has ended. The PTR-MS measurements conducted in the simulated aircraft cabin demonstrated that the presence of ozone had significantly increased the concentrations of numerous oxidized compounds in the air of the cabin environment. The most abundant oxidation products were saturated and unsaturated aldehydes and tentatively identified low-molecular-weight carboxylic acids. Some of these compounds were detected at concentrations high enough to trigger the human olfactory sense. When the cabin contained soiled T-shirts, as well as ozone, the concentration of products derived from oxidized skin oil was significantly higher than when the cabin contained ozone alone. Detailed measurements of ozone removal in the aircraft cabin, under systematically varied conditions have shown how different surfaces, including seats, recirculation filters and people themselves contribute to overall ozone removal. People are the largest ozone sink, removing almost 60% of ozone in the cabin and its recirculation system. The aircraft seats, that are contaminated with human bioeffluents and represent a large surface area in the cabin, were the second largest ozone sink, removing about 25% of the ozone. To a smaller extent ventilation filters (∼7%) and other surfaces (∼10%) also contributed to the removal of ozone.
Human thermal comfort and office work performance in an environment with moderately increasing operative temperature

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Kolarik, J. (Ekstern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Number of pages: 207
Publication date: 2006
Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Healthy Buildings
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 194153
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2006
Indeklimaproblemer kan afhjælpes

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 6
Publication date: 2006
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: H V A C Magasinet
Issue number: 4
ISSN (Print): 1603-6913
Ratings:
- ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
- ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
- ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish

Bibliographical note
Editorial

Influence of ozone-limonene reactions on perceived air quality,

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Tamas, G. (Ekstern), Weschler, C. J. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Fanger, P. O. (Intern)
Pages: 168-178
Publication date: 2006
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Indoor Air
Volume: 16
Issue number: 3
ISSN (Print): 0905-6947
Ratings:
- BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
- Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
- BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
- Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 3.9
- Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.396
- Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
- BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
- Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.55
- Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
- BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
- Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 3.88
- Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 4.33
- Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
Thermal sensation and thermophysiological responses with metabolic step-changes
This study investigated the effect on thermal perception and thermophysiological variables of controlled metabolic excursions of various intensities and durations. Twenty-four subjects alternately were seated on a chair or exercised by walking on a treadmill at a temperature predicted to be neutral at sedentary activity. In a second experimental series, subjects alternated between rest and exercise as well as between exercise at different intensities at two temperature levels. Measurements comprised skin and oesophageal temperatures, heart rate and subjective responses. Thermal sensation started to rise or decline immediately (within one minute) after a change of activity, which means that even moderate activity changes of short duration affect thermal perceptions of humans. After approximately 15-20 min under constant activity subjective thermal responses approximated the steady-state response. The sensitivity of thermal sensation to changes in core temperature was higher for activity down-steps than for up-steps. A model was proposed that estimates transient thermal sensation after metabolic step-changes. Based on predictions by the model, weighting factors were suggested to estimate a representative average metabolic rate with varying activity levels, e.g. for the prediction of thermal sensation by steady-state comfort models. The activity during the most recent 5 min should be weighted 65%, during the prior 10-5 min 25% and during the prior 20-10 min 10%.
Human thermal comfort in environments with moderately drifting operative temperatures – state of the art and current research

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering, Indoor Environment
Authors: Jakub, K. (Ekstern), Olesen, B. W. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Publication date: 2005

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proc. of Energy Efficient Technologies in Indoor Environment
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 184906
Publication: Research › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2005

Indoor air quality and occupant satisfaction in five mechanically and four naturally ventilated open-plan office buildings

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering, Indoor Environment
Authors: Hummelgarrd, J. (Ekstern), Juhl, P. (Ekstern), Sæbjörnsson, K. (Ekstern), Clausen, G. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Langkilde, G. (Intern)
Pages: 675-680
Publication date: 2005

Host publication information
Title of host publication: INDIOAIR 2005 : PROCEEDINGS OF THE 10TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDOOR AIR QUALITY AND CLIMATE
Volume: 1-5
Publisher: Tsinghua University Press
ISBN (Print): 978-7-89494-830-4
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 10th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Beijing, China, 04/09/2005 - 04/09/2005
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 184907
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2005

Influence of ozone-limonene reactions on perceived air quality

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Tamás, G. (Intern), Weschler, C. J. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Fanger, P. O. (Intern)
Pages: 448-492
Publication date: 2005

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proc of. Indoor Air 2005 : 10th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, 2-9 September, Beijing, China
Intervention studies with remote measurement of occupant comfort, health and performance

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Lantner, A. (Ekstern), Svanekjær, H. (Ekstern)
Pages: 178-181
Publication date: 2005

Remote Performance Measurement (RPM) – A new, internet-based method for the measurement of occupant performance in office buildings

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Wyon, D. (Intern), Svanekejær, H. (Ekstern), Lantner, A. (Ekstern)
Pages: 357-361
Publication date: 2005

Air movement - good or bad?

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 40-45
Publication date: 2004
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Indoor Air
Volume: 14
Issue number: supplement 7
ISSN (Print): 0905-6947
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 3.9
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.396
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.55
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 4.383
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 3.88
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 4.33
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 4.57
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 4.904
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): CiteScore 3.63
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 4.202
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): CiteScore 2.72
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 3.302
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): CiteScore 2.42
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 2.55
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2010): Impact factor 2.029
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.759 SNIP 2.166
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.978 SNIP 3.847
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.635 SNIP 2.515
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.341 SNIP 1.273
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Web of Science (2001): Indexed yes
Web of Science (2000): Indexed yes

Original language: English
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 155583
Human projected area factors for detailed direct and diffuse solar radiation analysis

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Kubaha, K. (Ekstern), Fiala, D. (Ekstern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Taki, A. (Ekstern)
Pages: 113-129
Publication date: 2004
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: International Journal of Biometeorology
Volume: 49
ISSN (Print): 0020-7128
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 1.22 SJR 0.897 CiteScore 2.51
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 2.577
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 0.799 SNIP 1.176 CiteScore 2.25
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 2.204
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.746 SNIP 1.168 CiteScore 1.9
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 2.309
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.838 SNIP 1.47 CiteScore 2.66
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 3.246
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.727 SNIP 1.332 CiteScore 2.29
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 2.104
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.913 SNIP 1.332 CiteScore 2.26
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 2.59
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.763 SNIP 1.347 CiteScore 2.18
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 2.254
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.933 SNIP 1.399
Web of Science (2010): Impact factor 1.813
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.919 SNIP 1.263
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.965 SNIP 1.48
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.603 SNIP 1.217
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.664 SNIP 1.108
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
New indoor environment chambers and field experiment offices for research on human comfort, health and productivity

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Langkilde, G. (Intern), Fanger, P. O. (Intern)
Pages: 899-903
Publication date: 2004
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Energy and Buildings
Volume: 36
Issue number: 9
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 4.96 SJR 2.061 SNIP 2.12
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.457
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 4.64 SJR 2.055 SNIP 1.968
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 4.067
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 2.04 SNIP 2.146 CiteScore 4.07
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 2.973
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.079 SNIP 2.875 CiteScore 4.21
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 2.884
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.852 SNIP 2.404 CiteScore 3.79
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 2.465
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.745 SNIP 2.696 CiteScore 3.36
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 2.679
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Thermal comfort indices

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Publication date: 2004

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Handbook of Human Factors and Ergonomics Methods
Place of publication: Boca Raton, Fl.
Publisher: CRC Press
Editors: Stanton, N., Hedge, A., Brookhuis, K., Salas, E., Hendrick, H.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 155625
Publication: Research - peer-review › Book chapter – Annual report year: 2004

Transient thermal sensation and comfort resulting from adjustment of clothing insulation

General information
Human Response to Air Movement - Evaluation of ASHRAE’s Draft Criteria

The aim of this study was to evaluate the present ASHRAE Standard 55-92 draft criteria and to describe how air movement is perceived at thermal sensations slightly cooler and slightly warmer than neutral. At temperatures 18°C, 20°C, 23°C, 26°C, and 28°C (64.4°F, 68°F, 73.4°F, 78.8°F, and 82.4°F), 40 subjects at slightly cool, neutral and slightly warm overall thermal sensation were exposed to air velocities that were increased step-by-step from less than 0.1 m/s to 0.8 m/s (19.7 fpm to 157.5 fpm). Subjects who felt cool or slightly cool perceived air movement as being uncomfortable at lower air velocities than did subjects feeling neutral or warmer. No difference in draft sensitivity between subjects feeling neutral, slightly warm or warm was observed. A smaller percentage of subjects were dissatisfied due to draft than prescribed by ASHRAE Standard 55 guidelines on air movement. The discrepancy could be explained by the effect of thermal sensation and activity level on draft sensitivity. Permissible mean air velocities as recommended by the standard thus provide a conservative upper limit for air velocity that protects occupants who are sensitive to air movement, occupants who feel cooler than neutral or occupants who are occupied mostly with sedentary work. To accommodate all occupants in a given indoor environment, it is therefore recommended that air movement generated by the HVAC system be designed according to the criteria in the current Standard 55 to minimize complaints of draft. To provide comfort for occupants who prefer more air movement, local air movement under individual control is easy to generate, e.g. by a desk fan.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Melikov, A. K. (Intern), Tynel, A. (Ekstern), Bruzda, M. (Ekstern), Fanger, P. O. (Intern)
Pages: 187-202
Publication date: 2003
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Volume: 9
Issue number: 2
ISSN (Print): 2374-4731
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Initial studies of oxidation processes on filter surfaces and their impact on perceived air quality

Ozone concentrations were monitored up- and downstream of used filter samples at airflows of 1.0 and 0.2 L s⁻¹. The ozone concentration in the air upstream of the filters was ~75 ppb, while the concentration downstream of the filter was...
initially ~ 35% lower at 1 L s\(^{-1}\) and ~ 55% lower at 0.2 L s\(^{-1}\). Within an hour the removal efficiency had decreased to roughly 5% at 1 L s\(^{-1}\) and 10% at 0.2 L s\(^{-1}\). These filter samples were then placed in either nitrogen or ambient air for 48 hours. Afterwards it was found that there was partial regeneration of the filter’s ozone removal capabilities. In companion studies, human subjects assessed air passing through various filter samples. This occurred when samples were first placed in the test rig (each of 3 filters equivalent); immediately after the samples had sat for 48 hours in ozone, nitrogen or air (ozone-treated worse than air-treated worse than nitrogen-treated); and after ambient air had passed through the treated filters for 2 hours. In the last case all filters were more acceptable than they had been right after the 48-hour treatments. However, the ozonized filter was still the most polluting of the three.

Sensory pollution load from a used ventilation filter at different airflow rates

Simulering af menneskers termiske komfort og fysiologi (Simulation of human thermal comfort and physiology)
Transient thermal sensation and comfort resulting from adjustment of clothing insulation

This study investigated the transient effects on human thermal responses of clothing adjustments. Two different levels of activity were tested, and the temperature was set to result in a warm or cool thermal sensation at each activity level. The subjects (12 females and 12 males) wore identical uniforms and were asked to take off or don a part of the uniform after they had adapted to the experimental conditions for more than 20 minutes. The results showed that the thermal sensation votes responded immediately to the adjustment of clothing insulation and reached a new steady-state level within 5 minutes after both an increase and a decrease of clothing insulation, independent of the activity level.

Ultrafine and fine particle formation in a naturally ventilated office as a result of reactions between ozone and scented products

Ultrafine and fine particle formation as a result of chemical reactions between ozone and four different air fresheners and a typical lemon-scented domestic cleaner was studied in a fully furnished, naturally ventilated office. The study showed that under conditions representative of those occurring in such offices, air fresheners or scented cleaners may react with ozone to form secondary organic aerosols (SOA). The tested air fresheners were relatively small sources of SOA with detectable increases occurring only in the ultrafine particle number concentration. With the cleaner, also an increase in particle mass was observed.

Extension of the PMV model to non-air-conditioned building in warm climates

The PMV model agrees well with high-quality field studies in buildings with HVAC systems, situated in cold, temperate and warm climates, studied during both summer and winter. In non-air-conditioned buildings in warm climates, occupants may sense the warmth as being less severe than the PMV predicts. The main reason is low expectations, but a metabolic rate that is estimated too high can also contribute to explaining the difference. An extension of the PMV model that includes an expectancy factor is introduced for use in non-air-conditioned buildings in warm climates. The extended PMV model agrees well with quality field studies in non-air-conditioned buildings of three continents.
Human preference for air movement

Human preference for air movement was studied at slightly cool, neutral, and slightly warm overall thermal sensations and at temperatures ranging from 18 deg.C to 28 deg.C. Air movement preference depended on both thermal sensation and temperature, but large inter-individual differences existed between subjects. Preference for less air movement was linearly correlated with draught discomfort, but the percentage of subjects who felt draught was lower than the percentage who preferred less air movement.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Melikov, A. K. (Intern), Tynel, A. (Ekstern), Bruzda, M. (Ekstern), Fanger, P. O. (Intern)
Publication date: 2002

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Roomvent 2002
Publisher: Technical University of Denmark and Danvak
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: Roomvent - 8th International Conference on Air Distribution in Rooms, Copenhagen, Denmark, 08/09/2002 - 08/09/2002
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 62542
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2002

Human response to combined indoor environment exposures

Most thermal comfort standards and guidelines presume sedentary, light activity and a neutral overall thermal sensation when predicting local thermal discomfort. In addition, current standards specify criteria for separate aspects of the indoor environment, e.g. thermal climate, air quality or noise, with only little consideration of possible interactions between the different types of exposure. The studies summarized in this article found a clear impact of activity and overall thermal sensation on human sensitivity to air movement, whereas no interaction effects of exposure to several local thermal discomfort factors were observed. Limited evidence was found of significant interactions between different aspects of the indoor environment. Only for the effect of air temperature and air humidity on sensory air quality were well-established relationships available.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Pages: 601-606
Publication date: 2002
Conference: Conference on Moving Thermal Comfort Standards into the 21st Century, Windsor, United Kingdom, 05/04/2001 - 05/04/2001
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Energy and Buildings
Perceived air quality, thermal comfort, and SBS symptoms at low air temperature and increased radiant temperature

This study investigated if low air temperature, which is known to improve the perception of air quality, also can reduce the intensity of some SBS symptoms. In a low-polluting office, human subjects were exposed to air at two temperatures 23 deg.C and 18 deg.C both with and without a pollution source present at the low temperature. To maintain overall thermal neutrality, the low air temperature was partly compensated for by individually controlled radiant heating, and partly by allowing subjects to modify clothing insulation. A reduction of the air temperature from 23 deg.C to 18 deg.C suggested an improvement of the perceived air quality, while no systematic effect on symptom intensity was observed. The overall indoor environment was evaluated equally acceptable at both temperatures due to local thermal discomfort at the low air temperature.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Reimann, G. P. (Ekstern), Foldbjerg, P. (Ekstern), Clausen, G. (Intern), Fanger, P. O. (Intern)
Publication date: 2002

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Indoor Air 2002
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 9th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Monterey, CA, United States, 30/06/2002 - 30/06/2002
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 62559
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2002

Prediction of thermal sensation in non-air-conditioned buildings in warm climates

The PMV model agrees well with high-quality field studies in buildings with HVAC systems, situated in cold, temperate and warm climates, studied during both summer and winter. In non-air-conditioned buildings in warm climates, occupants may sense the warmth as being less severe than the PMV predicts. The main reason is low expectations, but a metabolic rate that is estimated too high can also contribute to explaining the difference. An extension of the PMV model that includes an expectancy factor is introduced for use in non-air-conditioned buildings in warm climates. The extended PMV model agrees well with quality field studies in non-air-conditioned buildings of three continents.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Fanger, P. O. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Publication date: 2002

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Indoor Air 2002
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 9th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Monterey, CA, United States, 30/06/2002 - 30/06/2002
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 62562
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2002
Thermal sensation and comfort with transient metabolic rates

This study investigated the effect on thermal perceptions and preferences of controlled metabolic excursions of various intensities (20%, 40%, 60% relative work load) and durations (3-30 min) imposed on subjects that alternated between sedentary activity and exercise on a treadmill. The thermal environment was held constant at a temperature corresponding to PMV=0 at sedentary activity. Even low activity changes of short duration (1 min at 20% relative work load) affected thermal perceptions. However, after circa 15 min of constant activity, subjective thermal responses approximated the steady-state response, after both up-steps and down-steps of activity.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering, Indoor Environment
Authors: Goto, T. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern), Dear, R. D. (Ekstern), Fanger, P. O. (Intern)
Publication date: 2002

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Indoor Air 2002
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 9th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Monterey, CA, United States, 30/06/2002 - 30/06/2002
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 62505
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2002

Human response to combined indoor environment exposures

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Publication date: 2001

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Moving Thermal Comfort Standards into the 21st Century
Place of publication: Oxford
Publisher: Oxford Brookes University
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: Conference on Moving Thermal Comfort Standards into the 21st Century, Windsor, United Kingdom, 05/04/2001 - 05/04/2001
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 64197
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2001

Thermal comfort in the future - excellence and expectation

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Indoor Environment, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Authors: Fanger, P. O. (Intern), Toftum, J. (Intern)
Publication date: 2001

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Moving Thermal Comfort Standards into the 21st Century
Place of publication: Oxford
Publisher: Oxford Brookes University
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: Conference on Moving Thermal Comfort Standards into the 21st Century, Windsor, United Kingdom, 05/04/2001 - 05/04/2001
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 64182
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2001
Discomfort due to skin humidity with different fabric textures and materials

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Energy Engineering, Novenco
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Rasmussen, L. W. (Ekstern), Mackeprang, J. (Ekstern), Fanger, P. O. (Intern)
Publication date: 2000
Conference: ASHRAE Annual Meeting, Minneapolis, Mn, 01/01/2000
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: ASHRAE Transactions
Volume: 106
Issue number: 2
ISSN (Print): 0001-2505
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 0.53 SJR 0.512 SNIP 0.498
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 0.42 SJR 0.329 SNIP 0.566
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.431 SNIP 0.572 CiteScore 0.36
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.392 SNIP 0.436 CiteScore 0.32
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.425 SNIP 0.435 CiteScore 0.32
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.416 SNIP 0.766 CiteScore 0.29
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.386 SNIP 0.888 CiteScore 0.35
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.484 SNIP 0.685
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.66 SNIP 0.717
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.548 SNIP 0.57
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.509 SNIP 0.787
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.394 SNIP 0.697
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.483 SNIP 0.81
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.413 SNIP 0.74
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.441 SNIP 0.642
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.356 SNIP 0.692
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.537
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.199
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.208
Original language: English
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 175975
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2000

Air humidity requirements for human comfort
Upper humidity limits for the comfort zone determined from two recently presented models for predicting discomfort due to skin humidity and insufficient respiratory cooling are proposed. The proposed limits are compared with the maximum permissible humidity level prescribed in existing standards for the thermal indoor environment. The skin humidity model
predicts discomfort as a function of the relative humidity of the skin, which is determined by existing models for human heat and moisture transfer based on environmental parameters, clothing characteristics and activity level. The respiratory model predicts discomfort as a function of the driving forces for heat loss from the respiratory tract, namely the air temperature and humidity of the surrounding air. An upper humidity limit based on a relative skin humidity of 0.54, corresponding to 20% dissatisfied, results in a maximum permissible humidity level near 100% rh. For respiratory comfort are the requirements much more stringent and results in lower permissible indoor air humidities. Compared with the upper humidity limit specified in existing thermal comfort standards, e.g. ASHRAE Addendum 55a, the humidity limit based on skin humidity was less restrictive and the humidity limit based on respiratory comfort was far more restrictive.

**General information**

State: Published  
Organisations: Department of Energy Engineering  
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Fanger, P. O. (Intern)  
Number of pages: 2  
Publication date: 1999  
Conference: ASHRAE Annual Meeting, Seattle, 01/01/1999  
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**

Journal: ASHRAE Transactions  
Issue number: 105  
ISSN (Print): 0001-2505  
Ratings:  
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1  
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 0.53 SJR 0.512 SNIP 0.498  
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 0.42 SJR 0.329 SNIP 0.566  
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.431 SNIP 0.572 CiteScore 0.36  
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.392 SNIP 0.436 CiteScore 0.32  
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.425 SNIP 0.435 CiteScore 0.32  
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no  
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.416 SNIP 0.766 CiteScore 0.29  
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no  
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.386 SNIP 0.888 CiteScore 0.35  
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no  
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.484 SNIP 0.685  
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.66 SNIP 0.717  
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.548 SNIP 0.57  
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.509 SNIP 0.787  
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.394 SNIP 0.697  
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.483 SNIP 0.81  
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.413 SNIP 0.74  
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.441 SNIP 0.642  
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.356 SNIP 0.692  
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.537  
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.199  
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.208  
Original language: English  
Source: orbit
Effect of fabric texture and material on perceived discomfort at high humidity

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Energy Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Rasmussen, L. W. (Ekstern), Mackeprang, J. (Intern), Fanger, P. O. (Intern)
Pages: 608-613
Publication date: 1999

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proc. Indoor Air '99
Place of publication: London
Publisher: Construction Research Communications, Ltd.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 8th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, 08/08/1999 - 08/08/1999
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 172324
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 1999

Effekt af tekstilmateriale og -struktur på menneskers komfort ved høj fugtighed: (Effect of fabric texture and material on perceived discomfort at high humidity)

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Energy Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Rasmussen, L. (Ekstern), Mackeprang, J. (Intern), Fanger, P. O. (Intern)
Publication date: 1999

Publication information
Original language: Danish
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 172400
Publication: Research - peer-review › Report – Annual report year: 1999

Menneskers oplevelse af træk

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Energy Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Melikov, A. (Intern), Zhou, G. (Intern)
Pages: 27-32
Publication date: 1999

Publication information
Journal: Danvak VVS Bladet
Volume: 35
Issue number: 8
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 172325
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 1999

The impact of human perception of simultaneous exposure to thermal load, low-frequency ventilation noise and indoor air pollution

General information
State: Published
Nye øvre grænser for luftfugtighed

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Energy Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Jørgensen, A. (Ekstern)
Pages: 22-24
Publication date: 1998
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: DANVAK
Volume: 6
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 169817
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 1998

Upper limits for air humidity based on human comfort

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Energy Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Fanger, P. O. (Intern), Jørgensen, A. S. (Ekstern)
Pages: 331-334
Publication date: 1998
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proc. of International Conference on Human-Environment System
Place of publication: Yokohama
Publisher: Society of Human-Environment System, Japan
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: International Conference on Human-Environment System, Yokohama, 01/01/1998
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 170964
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 1998

Upper limits for air humidity to prevent warm respiratory discomfort

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Energy Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Jørgensen, A. (Ekstern), Fanger, P. O. (Intern)
Pages: 15-23
Publication date: 1998
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Energy and Buildings
Volume: 28
Issue number: (3)
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 4.96 SJR 2.061 SNIP 2.12
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.457
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 4.64 SJR 2.055 SNIP 1.968
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 4.067
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 2.04 SNIP 2.146 CiteScore 4.07
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 2.973
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.079 SNIP 2.875 CiteScore 4.21
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 2.884
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.852 SNIP 2.404 CiteScore 3.79
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 2.465
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.745 SNIP 2.696 CiteScore 3.36
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 2.679
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.476 SNIP 2.531 CiteScore 3.23
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 2.386
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.626 SNIP 2.08
Web of Science (2010): Impact factor 2.046
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.533 SNIP 1.811
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.681 SNIP 2.055
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.077 SNIP 1.702
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.382 SNIP 1.764
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.292 SNIP 1.352
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.854 SNIP 1.674
Upper limits for indoor air humidity to avoid uncomfortably humid skin

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Energy Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Jørgensen, A. (Ekstern), Fanger, P. O. (Intern)
Pages: 1-13
Publication date: 1998
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Energy and Buildings
Volume: 28
Issue number: (3)
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 4.96 SJR 2.061 SNIP 2.12
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 4.457
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 4.64 SJR 2.055 SNIP 1.968
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 4.067
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 2.04 SNIP 2.146 CiteScore 4.07
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 2.973
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.079 SNIP 2.875 CiteScore 4.21
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 2.884
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.852 SNIP 2.404 CiteScore 3.79
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 2.465
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.745 SNIP 2.696 CiteScore 3.36
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 2.679
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
Airflow direction and discomfort due to draught

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Energy Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Zhou, G. (Intern), Melikov, A. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 1997

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Clima 2000
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 169024
Publication: Research - peer-review › Book chapter – Annual report year: 1997

Draught sensitivity is influenced by general thermal sensations

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Energy Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Nielsen, R. (Ekstern)
Effekt af luftstrømnings retning på menneskers opfattelse af træk

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Energy Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Melikov, A. K. (Intern), Zhou, G. (Intern)
Number of pages: 51
Publication date: 1996

Publication information
Original language: Danish
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 167483
Publication: Research - peer-review › Report – Annual report year: 1996

Impact of activity level and thermal sensation on human response to air movements

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Energy Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern)
Publication date: 1996

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings
Place of publication: Jerusalem
Publisher: 7th International Conference on Environmental Ergonomics
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: ICEE '96, Jerusalem, 01/01/1996
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 167482
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 1996

Impact of metabolic rate on human response to air movements during work in cool environments

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Energy Engineering
Authors: Toftum, J. (Intern), Nielsen, R. (Ekstern)
Pages: 307-316
Publication date: 1996
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics
Volume: 18
ISSN (Print): 0169-8141
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 1.487 SJR 0.795 CiteScore 1.85
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 1.429
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
Warm or Cold, Lights influence on thermal comfort

Various indicators point out that a connection exists between the ambient temperature and the correlated color temperature that users prefer for the lit environment. In warm climate the use of cooler lighting is much more common than in a colder climate where people use much warmer light sources. Presumably the use of different colored light sources is due to the experience of cooler climate at cooler light sources and the impression of warmth follows a warmer looking light source. With new LED technology the correlated color temperature (warm white to cool white) is easily controllable.
The goal of the project is to demonstrate how controllable LED lighting can be used to expand the temperature interval that users find comfortable. The project is founded on previous research on colored light. It will lead to a decrease in the energy consumption of buildings.

Department of Photonics Engineering
Diode Lasers and LED Systems

Department of Civil Engineering
Section for Indoor Climate and Building Physics
Period: 01/03/2016 → 31/12/2018
Number of participants: 5
Project ID: 70963
Project participant:
Markvart, Jakob (Ekstern)
Thorseth, Anders (Intern)
Dam-Hansen, Carsten (Intern)
Toftum, Jørn (Intern)

Project Manager, organisational:
Logadóttir, Ásta (Ekstern)

Financing sources
Source: Public research council
Name of research programme: ELFORSK
Web address: http://www.elforsk.dk/
Year of approval: 2015

Relations
Related projects:
Combined daylight and Intelligent LED lighting : Getting the daylight into the buildings
Energibesparende LED farveblandings belysningssystem med høj lyskvalitet

Activities:
DALI Designer 5 progamming
Building and Environment (Journal)
CIE Expert Tutorial and Workshop on Research Methods for Human Factors in Lighting
Danish national CIE committee (External organisation)
LED possibilities and challenges

Publications:
Occupant response to different correlated colour temperatures of white LED lighting
Occupant response to controllable LED lighting
Warm or Cold Feelings: Estimating Biases in Field Studies

Press / Media items:
Koldt LED-lys truer nordisk hygge

Impact of human convective boundary layer on inhaled air quality and its protective role under different ventilation strategies

Department of Civil Engineering
Period: 01/09/2013 → 30/09/2015
Number of participants: 7
Phd Student:
Licina, Dusan (Intern)
Supervisor:
Sekhar, Chandra (Ekstern)
Tham, Kwok-Wai (Ekstern)
Main Supervisor:
Melikov, Arsen Krikor (Intern)
Examiner:
Toftum, Jørn (Intern)
Novoselac, Atila (Ekstern)
Poh, Hee Joo (Ekstern)

Financing sources
Source: Internal funding (public)
Name of research programme: Joint degree
Project: PhD

Mechanical Ventilation Solutions for Optimisation of Energy Efficiency an Indoor Environments in Danish Homes

Department of Civil Engineering
Period: 01/09/2013 → 28/04/2018
Number of participants: 7
Phd Student:
Johnston, Christopher Just (Intern)
Supervisor:
Noyé, Peter Anders (Intern)
Toftum, Jørn (Intern)
Main Supervisor:
Nielsen, Toke Rammer (Intern)
 Examiner:
Wargocki, Pawel (Intern)
Afshari, Alireza (Ekstern)
Laverge, Jelle (Ekstern)

Financing sources
Source: Internal funding (public)
Name of research programme: Industrial PhD
Project: PhD

Building certification schemes and the quality of indoor environment

Department of Civil Engineering
Period: 01/01/2012 → 30/11/2015
Number of participants: 6
Phd Student:
Da Silva, Nuno Alexandre Faria (Intern)
Supervisor:
Tham, Kwok-Wai (Ekstern)
Main Supervisor:
Wargocki, Pawel (Intern)
Examiner:
Toftum, Jørn (Intern)
Cheong Kok Wai, David (Ekstern)
Newsham, Guy (Ekstern)

Financing sources
Source: Internal funding (public)
Name of research programme: Institut stipendie (DTU) Samf.
Project: PhD

Human comfort and self-estimated performance in relation to indoor environmental parameters and building features

Department of Civil Engineering
Period: 01/09/2008 → 25/01/2012
Number of participants: 5
Phd Student:
Frontczak, Monika Joanna (Intern)
Main Supervisor:
Wargocki, Pawel (Intern)
Examiner:
Toftum, Jørn (Intern)
Boerstra, Atze Christiaan (Ekstern)
Corgnati, Stefano Paolo (Ekstern)

Financing sources
Source: Internal funding (public)
Name of research programme: Institut stipendie (DTU) Samf.
Project: PhD

Model for Multidimensional Heat, Air and Moisture Conditions in Building Envelope Components
Department of Civil Engineering
Period: 01/08/2006 → 06/01/2010
Number of participants: 8
Phd Student:
Steskens, Paul Wilhelmus Maria Hermanus (Intern)
Supervisor:
Hjorslev Hansen, Morten (Intern)
Janssen, Hans (Intern)
Dela, Birgitte Friis (Intern)
Main Supervisor:
Rode, Carsten (Intern)
Examiner:
Toftum, Jørn (Intern)
Christoffersen, Lars D. (Intern)
Janssens, Arnold (Ekstern)

Financing sources
Source: Internal funding (public)
Name of research programme: Forskningsrådsfinansiering
Project: PhD

Udvikling af model til beregning af de økonomiske konsekvenser af indeklimaforbedringer
Department of Civil Engineering
Period: 01/09/2005 → 22/04/2009
Number of participants: 6
Phd Student:
Jensen, Kasper Lynge (Intern)
Supervisor:
Christoffersen, Lars D. (Intern)
Main Supervisor:
Toftum, Jørn (Intern)
Examiner:
Wargocki, Pawel (Intern)
Boerstra, Atze Christiaan (Ekstern)
Seppänen, Olli (Ekstern)

Financing sources
Source: Internal funding (public)
Name of research programme: ErhvervsPhD-ordningen VTU

Relations
Publications:
Development of a model to calculate the economic implications of improving the indoor climate
Project: PhD

People's Behaviour Regarding Control of the Indoor Environment
Department of Civil Engineering
Period: 01/08/2005 → 02/09/2009
Number of participants: 6
Phd Student: 
Andersen, Rune Korsholm (Intern)
Supervisor: 
Toftum, Jørn (Intern)
Main Supervisor: 
Olesen, Bjarne W. (Intern)
Examiner: 
Nicol, James Fergus (Ekstern)
Brohus, Henrik (Ekstern)
Wargocki, Pawel (Intern)

Financing sources
Source: Internal funding (public)
Name of research programme: DTU, Samfinansiering
Project: PhD

Indoor Particles
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Period: 01/01/2003 → 30/06/2006
Number of participants: 6
Phd Student: 
Tamás, Gyöngyi (Intern)
Supervisor: 
Toftum, Jørn (Intern)
Weschler, Charles J. (Intern)
Main Supervisor: 
Fanger, Povl Ole (Intern)
Examiner: 
D'Angelo, Greta (Intern)
Olesen, Bjarne W. (Intern)

Financing sources
Source: Internal funding (public)
Name of research programme: DTU-lønnet stipendie
Project: PhD

Sensation of "Dryness" humidity of air, comfort and health
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Period: 01/07/2002 → 02/02/2006
Number of participants: 5
Phd Student: 
Lagercrantz, Love Per (Intern)
Main Supervisor: 
Sundell, Jan (Intern)
Examiner: 
Kjærgaard, Søren Kenneth (Ekstern)
Knudsen, Henrik Nellemose (Intern)
Toftum, Jørn (Intern)

Financing sources
Source: Internal funding (public)
Name of research programme: DTU-lønnet stipendie
Project: PhD

Personalized ventilation
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Effect of fabric texture and material on perceived discomfort at high humidity
The project investigates the effect of material (cotton/polyester) and texture (woven/knitted) of the inner layer of a clothing ensemble on human discomfort at high skin humidity.

Department of Energy Engineering
Period: 01/04/1998 → 31/03/1999
Number of participants: 2
Project participant:
Rasmussen, Leif W. (Intern)
Project Manager, organisational:
Toftum, Jørn (Intern)

Human response to air movements - preference and draft discomfort
The influence of overall thermal sensation, activity level, chair insulation, questionnaire design and physical measurement conditions on human perception on air movements will be tested with human subjects in the climate chamber. By direct comparison, environments with low air velocity and at a moderate temperature and environments with elevated air velocity and temperature will be evaluated with respect to comfort and preference.

Department of Energy Engineering
Period: 01/04/1998 → 31/03/1999
Number of participants: 3
Project participant:
Fanger, Povl Ole (Intern)
Melikov, Arsen Krikor (Intern)
Project Manager, organisational:
Toftum, Jørn (Intern)

Effect of air humidity on human comfort
Department of Energy Engineering
Period: 01/10/1995 → 31/12/1996
Number of participants: 1
Project Manager, organisational:
Toftum, Jørn (Intern)

Financing sources
Source: Unknown
Name of research programme: Ukendt
Amount: 380,000.00 Danish Kroner
Source: Unknown
Name of research programme: Ukendt
Amount: 726,000.00 Danish Kroner
Impact of airflow direction on human sensation of draught

Department of Energy Engineering
Period: 01/03/1995 → 31/08/1996
Number of participants: 1
Project Manager, organisational:
Tof tum, Jørn (Intern)

Financing sources
Source: Unknown
Name of research programme: U kent d
Amount: 726,000.00 Danish Kroner
Project

Trækgener i det industrielle arbejdsmiljø

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Period: 01/08/1992 → 16/01/1994
Number of participants: 2
Phd Student:
Tof tum, Jørn (Intern)
Main Supervisor:
Langkilde, Gunnar (Intern)

Financing sources
Source: Internal funding (public)
Name of research programme: DTU-stipendium
Project: PhD