

ICB02 Kansas City 2002

An Update on the Development of a Universal Thermal Climate Index

**Progress Report of ISB Commission 6 on UTCI
Under the „umbrella“ of WMO**

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Why UTCI?

- **Assessment of the thermal environment:**
Key issue in human biometeorology
- **History: >100 simple thermal indices**
- **Last 30 years: heat budget modeling**
- **Integration of new knowledge and concerns**
- **Need: global harmonization → UTCI (ISB Comm.)**

Key applications

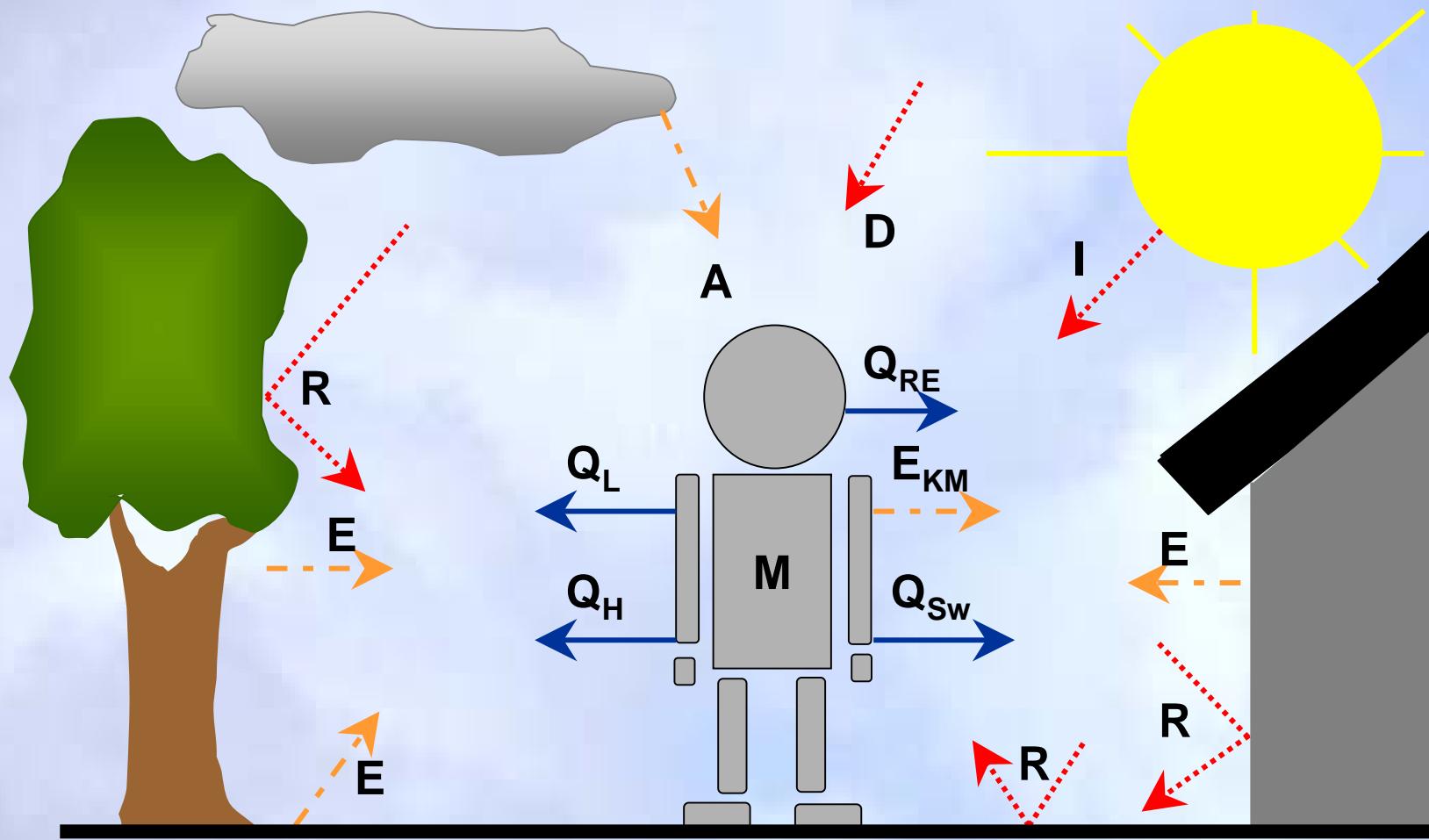
Daily forecasts

- Public weather service
- Warnings (windchill, heat load)
- Advice (clothing, outdoor activities)

Climate

- Bioclimatological assessments
- Bioclimate maps in all scales (micro - macro)
- Urban design, engineering of outdoor spaces
- Consultancy for residence
- Outdoor recreation and climatotherapy
- Epidemiology
- Climate impact research

The Thermal Environment



Thermophysiological Assessment of the Thermal Environment

ASHRAE
code

A
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Descriptive term

PMV	-
PT*	°C
PET	°C
OUT_SET*	°C
AT 1,2,3	°C
(WCT)	°C
T_{sk}	°C
SR	kgs^{-1}
E_{sk}	Wm^{-2}
W_{sk}	%
I_{cl}	clo
	?
	?

Thermophysiology

Heat budget models
(one or two nodes)

Fanger (1970)
Steadman (1984,1994)
Gagge et al. (1986)
Hoeppel (1984,1999)
Blazejczyk (1994)
Horikoshi et al. (1995,1997)
Pickup&de Dear (2000)
Jendritzky et al. (1979,1991)
Bluestein&Osczevski (2002)

Meteorology

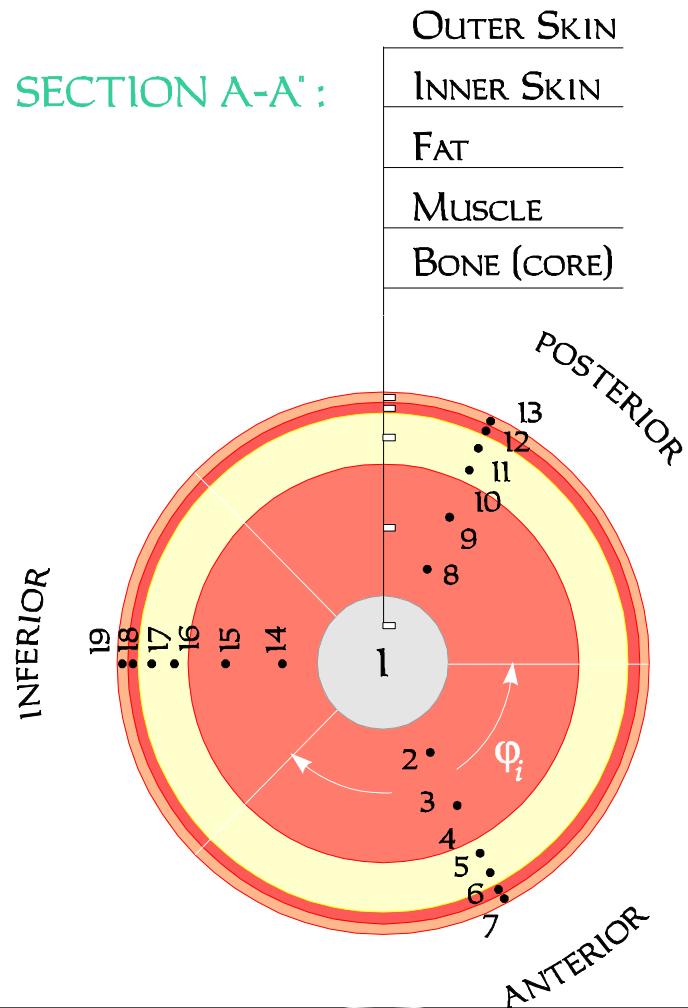
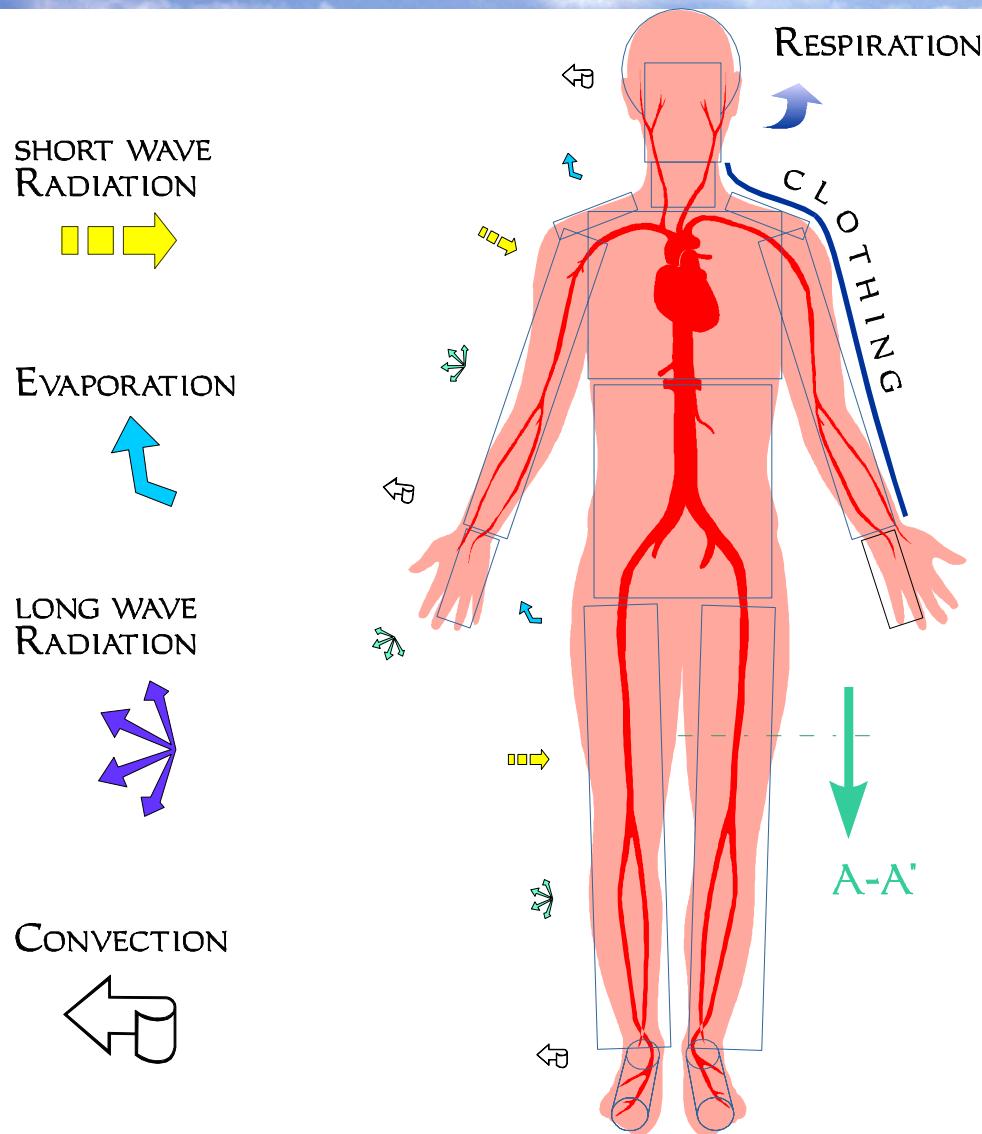
T_a
 T_{mrt}
 v
 e

Deutscher Wetterdienst

Business Unit Human Biometeorology



Fiala et al. 2001



Main research teams for the most advanced multi-node models considered as basis for the UTCI development

- Fiala D., Lomas K.J., Stohrer M. (2001)
- Huizenga C., Zhang H., Arens E. (2001)
- Tanabe S.I., Kobayashi K., Nakano J.,
Ozeki Y., Konishi M. (2002)

Variables for multi-node model simulations

Meteorological input

Δ

Air temperature (T_a): $-40^{\circ}\text{C} < T_a < +45^{\circ}\text{C}$ 5K

Mean radiant temperature (T_{mrt}): $-10\text{K} < T_{\text{mrt}} - T_a < +40\text{K}$ 10K

Relative humidity (rh): $5\% < \text{rh} < 95\%$ 15%

Relative wind speed (v_r): 1.1, 2.2, 4.4, 8.8, 17.6 m/s (*2)

→ 3780 combinations (partially unrealistic, but which?)

Intrinsic clothing (Icl): 0.4, 0.6, 0.9, 1.3, 1.8, 2.6 clo

Simulation of all T_{mrt} , rh, v_r combinations within a given Icl dependent range of T_a (*to reduce number of simulations*)

Simulated whole body and local thermophysiological variables

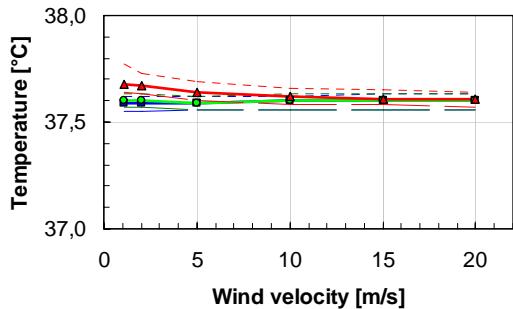
- Mean skin temperature, $T_{sk,m}$
- Head core temperature (hypothalamus), T_{hy}
- Total evaporative heat loss from the skin, E_{sk}
- Skin wettedness, w_{sk}
- Local skin temperatures of face and hands, $T_{sk,f,h}$

Exposure time two hours; cooling time for $T_{sk,f,h} < 0^\circ\text{C}$

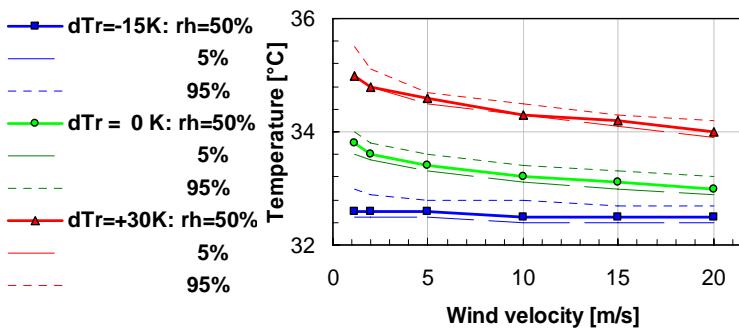
Simulation multisegmental model of D. Fiala et al., 2001

$T_a = +30^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{Icl} = 0.5 \text{ clo}$, walking 4 km/h = 2.3 MET (135 Wm^{-2}), exposure t = 2 hrs

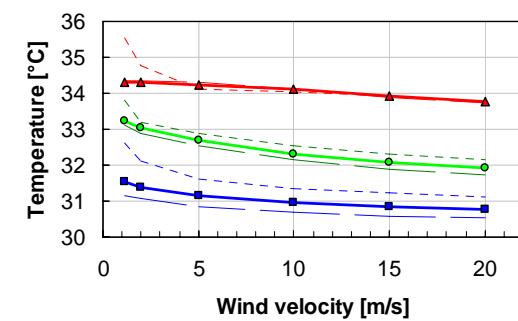
Core (head) temperature



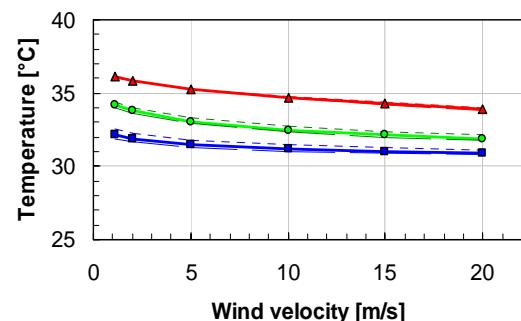
Mean skin temperature



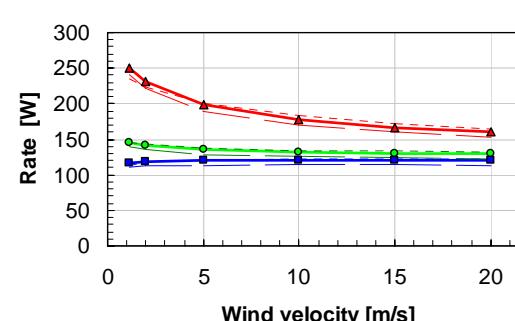
Skin temperature face



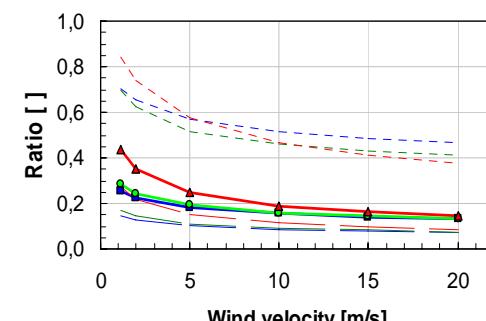
Skin temperature hand



Skin evaporation



Wetted skin surface



Reference conditions for UTCI temperature*

- Activity walking 4 km/h = 2.3 MET ($\sim 135 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$)
- Calm wind, i.e. only wind induced by walking (1.1 m/s)
- $T_{\text{mrt}} = T_a$
- $\text{rh} = 50\%$ (still under discussion)
- Icl : fixed or variable (0.4 -2.6 clo) (not yet defined)

*Temperature of a reference environment that provides the same heat exchange as under the actual thermal conditions

Summary: Basic features of UTCI

- Thermophysiological significant in the whole range of heat exchange conditions
- Valid in all climates, seasons and scales
- Useful for key applications in human biometeorology
- Steady-state conditions → practically useful results
- Independent of individual characteristics
- Prediction of whole body and local thermal effects
- Based on the most advanced multi-node models
- Temperature scale index