

DEVELOPMENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN SICK BUILDING SYNDROME AND MICRO-CLIMATE

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This thesis submitted in fulfillment requirements for the degree of Master of Philosophy

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May 2015

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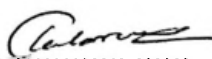
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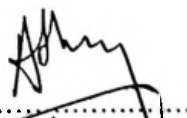
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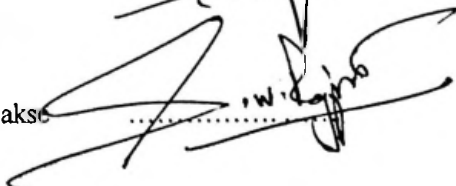
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ABSTRACT

It has been identified that the incorporation of vegetation in built-environments is a sustainable solution for reducing the energy demand for thermal comfort and air quality in tropical climate and reducing building related stress to improve the human condition. Even though a considerable amount of research has been carried out in order to identify the effect of vegetation on built-environment, hardly any guideline can be found in such incorporation. This study is aimed at the development of guidelines for incorporation of vegetation in built-environments in national scale.

In order to achieve this objective incorporation of vegetation in both indoor and outdoor was studied separately. Initially the effect of the indoor plant on indoor environment was studied in order to quantify the amount of plants to be kept inside a room. This quantification was carried out based on the CO₂ absorption capacity. An equation was developed to determine the amount of leaf area per space, using absorption rate and ventilation rate as parameters. The need for a database of CO₂ absorption rates for varying species was identified consequently.

Framework criteria to develop such database were also identified based on theory, literature review, and experiments. Experiments were carried out in a large-scale chamber with and without plants, and varying several conditions. The identified framework criteria are indoor temperature and relative humidity, lighting source and combinations, orientation of windows, leaf area density per window length, existing CO₂ concentration and night time CO₂ emission. The opinion survey was carried out to identify the public preference towards keeping indoor plants. Majority of the respondents preferred to have indoor plants majorly due to the visual comfort provided by the plants.

Subsequently, incorporation of vegetation in outdoor micro-climates was studied. An experimental study was carried out to measure temperature, relative humidity, CO₂, NO₂, and PM_{2.5} concentrations in five residential buildings selected based on their micro-climatic features. A parametric study was also carried out using CFD based software, 'ENVI-met' in order to identify strategies to design and plan garden vegetation for residential buildings. The computer models were validated for wind

speed, temperature, CO₂ concentration and wall surface temperatures using field measured data.

It was identified that locating vegetation in northern and southern sides of the building provides the highest beneficial effect on atmospheric temperature and CO₂ concentration where locating vegetation in eastern and western sides provides the highest beneficial effect on wall temperature. It was also identified that the effect of vegetation in the ground level diminishes after a certain height. Thus it was concluded the necessity of the vertical greenery systems in high-rises.

Air pollutant concentration may vary based on vertical elevation. Therefore, a separate study was conducted to evaluate vertical dispersion profiles of several air pollutants. A declining trend of several air pollutants were observed with the building height. A stagnation of air pollutant in street canyons and dense building arrangement was observed. A higher level of air pollution was observed in such arrangements than in locations surrounded by vegetation and water bodies.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My sincere gratitude is first expressed to my main supervisor; Prof. Mrs. C. Jayasinghe of Department of Civil Engineering, University of Moratuwa for giving me this valuable opportunity to read for a MPhil together with motivation, valuable thoughts and for the continuous guidance provided throughout this research.

I am grateful and indebted to my co- supervisors, Prof. S. A. S. Perera of the Department of Chemical and Process Engineering, University of Moratuwa and Dr. S. W. Rajapakse, medical officer in charge, counselling unit, National Cancer Institute for their helpful suggestions, important advices and constant encouragement during the course of this work.

I am thankful to the members of the Progress review panel (Prof. R. A. Attalage, Dr. Jagath Manatunge, Dr. L. L. Ekanayake) for their continuous monitoring of this research despite their busy schedule and the valuable input provided. I am grateful to Prof. M. T. R. Jayasinghe, Senior professor, University of Moratuwa for his valuable advices given when it is needed. I wish to thank Mr. M. Ekanayaka, the curator of the University of Moratuwa for providing required plants for the study. I also wish to thank all the staff members of the Department of Civil Engineering, who helped me in various ways during the time I spent as a full time research student.

My special thanks go to the Senate Research Grant of University of Moratuwa (Grant no: SRC/LT/2013/1) for creating this opportunity to me by providing financial support during this research study.

I am grateful to Mr. Senaka Wanigarathna and Mrs. N. N. Wijeyrama for their assistance provided on taking permission to carry out experimental work in multi-storied buildings.

I wish to express my deep appreciation to Mr. S. Yathavan, Mr. M. R. M. Rihan, and Mrs. D.S.P.R.D. Premachandra for the assistance given in experimental work. My sincere gratitude for those who participated in the experimental work as occupants and those who supplied valuable data for our questionnaire forms during our study.

I cannot end without thanking my Parents, family members, friends and colleague for their constant encouragement, love and guidance in my life.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Declaration.....	iii
Abstract.....	iv
Acknowledgement.....	vi
Chapter 1.....	1
1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 General.....	1
1.2 The Objectives.....	5
1.3 The Methodology.....	6
1.4 Arrangement of the report.....	7
Chapter 2.....	8
2 Literature review.....	8
2.1 IEQ and Associated Health Effects.....	8
2.2 Sick building syndrome (SBS).....	11
2.3 Reasons for Poor Indoor Environmental Quality.....	12
2.3.1 Indoor and outdoor sources.....	12
2.3.2 Ventilation rates.....	14
2.3.3 Outdoor air quality.....	14
2.4 Effect of Indoor Plants on Indoor Air Quality.....	16
2.4.1 Absorption of Carbon dioxide.....	20
2.4.1.1 Laboratory-scale chamber studies.....	21
2.4.1.2 Actual studies.....	23
2.4.2 Absorption of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs).....	27
2.4.2.1 Actual room studies.....	29
2.4.3 Other air pollutants absorption.....	29

2.4.4	Psychological effect	29
2.5	Outdoor micro-climate	30
2.5.1	Effect of vegetation on temperature	31
2.5.1.1	Quantification of the effect of vegetation	31
2.5.2	Effect of vegetation on air quality	34
2.5.2.1	Sri Lankan outdoor micro climate study	35
2.5.3	Numerical simulation of outdoor micro climate	35
2.5.3.1	Quantifying outdoor micro-climatic features	38
2.6	Vertical Greening in High-rises	39
2.6.1	Vertical profiles of several air quality parameter	40
3	Effect of indoor plants on indoor air quality	42
3.1	General	42
3.2	CO ₂ Absorption by indoor Plants	43
3.2.1	Simulation of CO ₂ concentration inside a mechanically ventilated room 43	
3.3	The Framework Criteria for Experiments on Absorption rates	45
3.3.1	Indoor temperature and relative humidity	46
3.3.2	Moisture condition of the soil	46
3.3.3	Indoor lighting source and lighting level	46
3.3.4	Orientation of windows	49
3.3.5	Leaf area density	50
3.3.5.1	Experimental plant	52
3.3.5.2	Experimental procedure	52
3.3.5.3	Experimental results	56
3.3.6	Existing CO ₂ concentration	59
3.3.6.1	Experimental procedure	62

3.3.6.2	Calculation of the absorption rate.....	62
3.3.6.3	Experimental results	64
3.3.6.4	Verification of the absorption rate.....	67
3.3.7	Night-time emission	69
3.3.7.1	Experimental procedure.....	69
3.3.7.2	Experimental results	70
3.4	Effect of indoor plants on VOC concentration	71
3.4.1	Experimental procedure	71
3.4.2	Experimental results.....	73
3.5	Opinion Survey on Indoor Plants.....	75
3.6	Summary	76
4	Effect of vegetation on outdoor micro-climate	77
4.1	Introduction.....	77
4.2	Experimental Study on the Effect of Micro-climate on Thermal Comfort and Air Quality.....	78
4.2.1	Study Location	78
4.2.2	Data Collection.....	79
4.2.2.1	Analysis of the vegetative cover.....	80
4.2.3	Results and discussion	82
4.2.3.1	Level of indoor environmental quality	82
4.2.3.2	Effect of micro-climatic features on air quality parameters	83
4.2.3.2.1	Temperature and relative humidity	83
4.2.3.2.2	CO ₂ Concentration	84
4.2.3.2.3	NO ₂ Concentration	85
4.2.3.2.4	PM _{2.5} Concentration	86
4.2.3.3	Effectiveness of experimental studies on outdoor micro-climate.	87



4.3	Computer Simulation of Outdoor Micro-climate.....	89
4.3.1	ENVI-met Software Package	89
4.3.1.1	Models in ENVI-met	89
4.3.1.2	Structure of ENVI-met.....	90
4.3.1.3	Limitations of ENVI-met.....	91
4.3.2	Study location	92
4.3.3	Model development.....	93
4.3.3.1	Spatial and temporal parameters.....	93
4.3.3.2	Buildings and vegetation	94
4.3.3.3	Soil profiles.....	96
4.3.3.4	Other input atmospheric parameters	98
4.3.4	Model verification.....	99
4.3.4.1	Field measurement.....	99
4.3.4.2	Model verification using wind speed.....	101
4.3.4.3	Model verification using temperature.....	104
4.3.4.4	Model performance in estimating atmospheric CO ₂ concentration 106	
4.3.5	Combinations of vegetative cover.....	107
4.3.6	Results and discussion	110
4.3.6.1	Atmospheric temperature.....	110
4.3.6.2	Atmospheric CO ₂ concentration	113
4.3.6.3	Wall temperatures	115
4.3.6.4	Verification of the effect of vegetation on wall surface temperature 117	
4.4	Summary	121
	Chapter 5	123

5	Vertical profiles of air pollutants for vertical greenery.....	123
5.1	Introduction	123
5.2	Experimental Study.....	124
5.2.1	Site description.....	125
5.2.2	Data collection	127
5.3	Results and Analysis	127
5.3.1	Vertical profile NO ₂ concentration.....	127
5.3.2	Vertical profile CO ₂ concentration.....	129
5.3.3	Vertical profile PM _{2.5} concentration.....	130
5.4	Factors Affecting the Vertical Profile of Air Pollutants	131
6	Conclusions.....	133
6.1	Recommendations.....	135
6.2	Future work	136
7	References.....	138
	Annex A	149
	Annex B	150
	Annex C	153
	Annex D	154
	Annex E	155



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Global and Sri Lankan population growth trends (Source: Sunday Times newspaper [2011, Nov]).....	1
Figure 1.2: (a) – Variation of atmospheric CO ₂ concentration for past 50 years (Source: NOAA) , (b) – Global annual-mean surface air temperature change, with the base period 1951-1980(J. Hansen et al. 2001).....	2
Figure 1.3: Number of people living in countries with air quality concentrations above the levels of the NAAQS in 2013 (Source: US EPA)	3
Figure 1.4: The inter-relationship of environmental degradation cycle.....	4
Figure 1.5: The methodology flow chart of the study.....	6
Figure 2.1: Arrangement of cells in a plant leaf.....	20
Figure 3.1: CO ₂ balance between plant system and surrounding environment	43
Figure 3.2: Mass balance of CO ₂ inside a mechanically ventilated room.....	44
Figure 3.3: Mass balance of CO ₂ inside a mechanically ventilated room with indoor plants	44
Figure 3.4: Relative action of photosynthesis in the wave range of PAR (a) and relative sensitivity of human eye in wave range of PAR (b) (Jones 1992).....	47
Figure 3.5: Spectral intensity distribution of different light sources (Source: http://www.lamptech.co.uk).....	47
Figure 3.6: Representative curves of apparent photosynthesis on sun (solid line) and shade (broken line) species. (Bohning and Burnside 1956).....	49
Figure 3.7: Solar radiation received through the windows facing different directions	50
Figure 3.8: Shading of leaves with the increase of leaf area density	51
Figure 3.9: Non applicability of leaf area/floor area in plant studies.....	51
Figure 3.10: Plants used in the experiments; Pleomele (a) and Table palm (b).....	53
Figure 3.11: The layout of the test room 1	54
Figure 3.12: The layout of the test room 2.....	54
Figure 3.13: Arrangement of Pleomele plants and data collector in the test room 1	55
Figure 3.14: Arrangement of Table palm and data collector in the test room 2	55
Figure 3.15: Variation of CO ₂ concentration for 3 hours with the increase of number of plants for Pleomele	57

Figure 3.16 : Variation of CO ₂ concentration for 6 hours with the increase of the number of plants for Table palm.....	57
Figure 3.17 : Reduction in CO ₂ concentration with leaf area for Table palm.....	58
Figure 3.18 : Reduction in CO ₂ concentration with leaf area for Pleomele.....	58
Figure 3.19 : Comparative variation of CO ₂ absorption of two species	59
Figure 3.20 : Variation of the rate of photosynthesis with the increase of CO ₂ concentration (http://www.skool.ie/skool/homeworkzone.asp?id=233)	60
Figure 3.21 : Possible variations of absorption rate in the indoor CO ₂ concentration range.....	60
Figure 3.22 : Temporal CO ₂ concentration variation with and without plant.....	63
Figure 3.23 : CO ₂ variation with time for different concentrations (Pleomele).....	65
Figure 3.24 : CO ₂ variation with time for different concentrations (Table palm)	65
Figure 3.25 : The trend lines of the dispersion of CO ₂ inside the room (Pleomele)..	66
Figure 3.26 : The trend lines of the dispersion of CO ₂ inside the room (Table palm)	66
Figure 3.27 : Actual and theoretical CO ₂ development inside the room due to occupant generation	68
Figure 3.28 : Actual and theoretical CO ₂ development inside the room due to occupant generation with Table palm inside.....	68
Figure 3.29 : Nocturnal variation of CO ₂ concentration with and without plants	70
Figure 3.30 : The arrangement of test room 1	72
Figure 3.31 : Arrangement of the Pleomele plant and the data collector in the test room 1	72
Figure 3.32 : Spraying furniture polish to create a VOC source.....	73
Figure 3.33 : Barrier effect on VOC dispersion by indoor plants	74
Figure 3.34 : VOC dispersion with and without plants for Table palm	74
Figure 3.35 : Reasons to have plants inside	75
Figure 4.1 : Site Map of the Study Area	79
Figure 4.2 : Percentage of micro-climatic features in the Sites	81
Figure 4.3 : Level of vegetation in the selected sites [(a) – Site 1, (b) – Site 2].....	82
Figure 4.4 : Variation of Indoor-outdoor temperature difference with time.....	84
Figure 4.5 : Variation of indoor-outdoor RH with time.....	84
Figure 4.6 : Variation of Indoor-outdoor CO ₂ with time	86

Figure 4.7: Variation of NO ₂ concentration with time.....	86
Figure 4.8: Variation of PM _{2.5} concentration with time.....	87
Figure 4.9: PM _{2.5} concentration variation with the distance to the main road	87
Figure 4.10: ENVI-met structure (Source: ENVI-met manual).....	92
Figure 4.11: The Google map image of the study area	92
Figure 4.12: Vertical grid types specified in the ENVI-met	93
Figure 4.13: Obtaining 3-dimensional input coordinates.....	94
Figure 4.14: Defining vegetation in the simulation.....	95
Figure 4.15: Defined model area for ENVI-met simulation building (Ash colour) and vegetation (Green Colour).....	95
Figure 4.16: Soil profiles used in the ENVI-met models.....	97
Figure 4.17: Locations of the climatic measurement stations	99
Figure 4.18: Arrangement of the climate measuring stations (a) Station 3 (b) Station 2.....	100
Figure 4.19: Measuring the wind speed in Station 1	101
Figure 4.20: Actual wind speed vs. model wind speed.....	102
Figure 4.21: Modeled wind profile around the building and the observed wind directions (Red arrows) in the stations.....	103
Figure 4.22: Actual temperature and modeled temperature with measured light intensity at station 2	104
Figure 4.23: Actual temperature and modelled temperature with measured light intensity at station 3	105
Figure 4.24: Actual temperature and modelled temperature with measured light intensity at station 4	105
Figure 4.25: Actual CO ₂ concentration and modeled CO ₂ concentration at station 2	106
Figure 4.26: Actual CO ₂ concentration and modelled CO ₂ concentration at station 3	107
Figure 4.27: Actual CO ₂ concentration and modelled CO ₂ concentration at station 4	107
Figure 4.28: The demarcated boundary of the CEC (Red line)	108

Figure 4.29: Building and vegetation layout of defined combinations (a- Combination 2, b- Combination 3, c- Combination9, d- Combination10).....	109
Figure 4.30: Outside surface temperature variation of the eastern wall of the building	115
Figure 4.31: Outside surface temperature variation of the western wall of the building	116
Figure 4.32: Outside surface temperature variation of the northern wall of the building	116
Figure 4.33: Outside surface temperature variation of the southern wall of the building	117
Figure 4.34: Location of the experimental study (Red circle)	118
Figure 4.35: Constructed physical models	118
Figure 4.36: Dimensions of the physical models (a- 3D view, b- plan view).....	119
Figure 4.37: Variation of outer surface temperature of eastern wall	120
Figure 5.1: Study location	124
Figure 5.2: Satellite images of the vicinity of the selected buildings (a-B1, b-B2)	125
Figure 5.3: The layout of the building (B1)	126
Figure 5.4: The layout of the building (B2)	126
Figure 5.5: Vertical profile of NO ₂ concentration in B1	128
Figure 5.6: Vertical profile of NO ₂ concentration in B2	128
Figure 5.7: Vertical profile of CO ₂ concentration in B1	129
Figure 5.8: Vertical profile of CO ₂ concentration in B2	130
Figure 5.9: Vertical profile of PM _{2.5} concentration in B1	131
Figure 5.10: Vertical profile of PM _{2.5} concentration in B2	131
Figure 6.1: An arrangement for vertical greenery	136

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1: Several air pollutants and associated health effects	8
Table 2-2: Threshold values for indoor air pollutants recommended by several organizations	11
Table 2-3: Indoor and outdoor sources.....	12
Table 2-4: Summary of indoor plants.....	17
Table 2-5: Quantification of CO ₂ absorption by different plant species.	25
Table 2-6 : Removal of VOCs by several species (Wolverton, Johnson, and Bounds 1989)	28
Table 2-7: Comparison of commonly used research methodologies	37
Table 3-1: Description of the test rooms	53
Table 3-2: Equations to simulate indoor CO ₂ concentration for different cases	61
Table 3-3: CO ₂ absorption rates for two plants for different CO ₂ concentration ranges	67
Table 4-1: Details of sample sites	81
Table 4-2: Recorded range of the air pollutants inside the building	83
Table 4-3: Vegetation profiles defined in the ENVI-met.....	96
Table 4-4: Description of input parameters.....	98
Table 4-5: The amount of vegetation provided in different cases as a percentage of opening space	109
Table 4-6: The atmospheric temperature difference for different vegetation cases identified	111
Table 4-7: Maximum temperature reduction at 1 m height with the reduction of vegetation at different height levels	112
Table 4-8: The reduction of atmospheric CO ₂ concentration for different vegetation cases identified	113