Open Peer Review on Qeios

Thermal Comfort Temperature Evaluation in Hospital Wards for Patient Safety and Climate Change Sustainability

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Funding: Al-Farahidi University and Al-Kademia Teaching Hospital

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Abstract

The quality of Iraq's direct heat recovery system is affected by the country's construction design, particularly in light of the warming climate Reference Minimum

26.6 C Reference Average Air Temperature38.6 C,. There is growing concern that the local building patterns need to be addressed openly because the lack of electricity makes the mechanical cooling of buildings difficult in Iraqi cities. This methodology demonstrates the capability to generate precise forecasts of forthcoming air temperatures by using variables as little as 5 percent. This paper presents a standardized methodology for evaluating thermal comfort in the field. The study analyzes the hybrid ventilation systems utilized by Kadhimiya Teaching Hospital round-the-clock to maintain the constant air quality in the wards. Installing climate control is crucial in these locations to maintain thermal comfort as a potentially powerful but costly response to climate change. Adding fans to military fortifications in Iraq appears to be a cost-effective and simple method to improve their resistance to the extreme heat that is anticipated to become more common due to global warming. However, in evaluating the thermal comfort of buildings in Iraq's current and future climates, the established method is significantly more useful.

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Keywords: thermal comfort; sustainable buildings; ward temperature.

1. Introduction

The concept of "sustainable construction" refers to construction methods that aim to reduce waste, preserve the environment, and adhere to all relevant regulations while maintaining high standards of quality and safety. Extensive research in the field of construction management has been dedicated to the study of green building practises since the 1980s [1]. The topic of expediting and enhancing the implementation of sustainable construction practises is currently garnering significant interest within both the academic and practical realms [2][3][4][5]. The research is grounded on the discovery that regulatory incentives [6][7][8], developer acceptance [9][10], a well-established supplier chain [11][12], and high-quality construction green building certification and compliance (CGCC) [13][14] are all essential factors for the actualisation of green construction.

The implementation of green building practises is predominantly undertaken by contractors, and the extent to which the project's green building goals are achieved is significantly influenced by the Construction Green Building Certification (CGCC) programme. The significance of CGCC should not be exaggerated. There has been a significant rise in the quantity of research endeavours focused on CGCC during the previous decade or two. However, it remains uncertain to what extent we have advanced in comprehending this phenomenon. It is evident that our present state of knowledge surpasses that of previous eras. However, further elucidation is required about CGCC and its operational mechanisms [15]. The extensive use of ideas and concepts from diverse fields is mostly accountable for this phenomenon observed in CGCC. Scholars hailing from a variety of disciplines, including enterprise management, construction management, environmental management, and sustainability, contribute to the academic literature by publishing both empirical and theoretical research on the concept of Corporate Governance and Corporate Citizenship (CGCC) in numerous scholarly publications. This multidisciplinary approach results in a plethora of interpretations of CGCC from multiple perspectives, thereby enriching the understanding of this concept. Consequently, the existing comprehension of CGCC remains inadequate. Significantly, there is a notable lack of comprehensive discourse within the scholarly community regarding the correlation between these findings across other disciplines and a broader framework for the idea of CGCC.

The objective of this research is to provide insight into the interconnectedness across many disciplines within the subject of CGCC. Hence, the objectives of this study are to (1) conduct a comprehensive evaluation and critical examination of the current body of research on CGCC, (2) consolidate the outcomes into a cohesive, multidimensional, and interdisciplinary knowledge framework, and (3) identify potential areas of research that have not been adequately explored, with the aim of suggesting future directions for investigation.

Our review presents several significant contributions to the study and implementation of CGCC. Initially, we present a detailed assessment of the existing body of literature pertaining to CGCC. Furthermore, an integrated framework was constructed in order to organise the existing literature and establish a foundation for future researchers to further develop the field and provide guidance to professionals. In addition, we put out a prospective research agenda by delineating deficiencies in the existing corpus of knowledge, emerging domains of enquiry, and prevailing limitations within the discipline.

Shade, dense building styles, and trees all have an effect on solar heat gains from typical, intensive construction in Iraqi

metropolitan districts. Consequently, there is very little heat gain, even during the warmest months of the year. Improvements in system design over the past several decades have made it possible for thermal storage mass direct heating systems to operate at optimal efficiency during the summer when demand for heat is lowest. The design of direct cool temperatures recovery systems, which take advantage of the generous control of a sky viewing factor that reduce the input solar radiation in surrounding buildings, must therefore take environmental factors into account. As a result, the world is paying more attention to environmentally responsible building and service methods [16].

Designing comfortable hospitals in dry hot climates requires architects to consider the heat generated by patients and medical equipment. This approach works well for most high-end structures in Iraq. Additionally, since solar inflow varies with latitude, many regions experience warming summer breezes. In Iraq, cold air typically moves in from the west as part of the prevailing weather patterns. Theoretical studies suggest that urban heat has become a crucial issue in the world's largest cities [17][18]. To accurately assess heat load, the commission plans to run a simulation that incorporates the work of other works [19][20] Ozaki measures ambient temperature by considering the internal properties of materials[21]. The hospital's dual ventilation system incorporates both automatic and manually operated doors. This study aims to evaluate potential renovation outcomes for passively ventilated closets with regards to comfort.

2. Methodology

2.1. The Al-Kadhimiya Teaching Hospital Structure

Since its initial construction in (1987), Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, located at 60 threet north east Baghdad city, has a hot desert climate. The summer months, from June to August, are extremely hot with temperatures averaging between 40°C and 45°C. The winter months, from December to February, are mild with temperatures ranging between 10°C and 15°C.very little changes have been made to the four-story hospital, where the wards rise from the podium's lower three floors. The first and second temperature control devices were set up in three distinct wards and a nursing station on the ground level. The wings at the top, like the area, take up the entire width of the tower on level (2) (18.3 m). There are five meters of guards on the sixth floor. The hospital occupies the bulk of the edifice. North-west corner and both ends of the separate elevator tower (Fig.1).

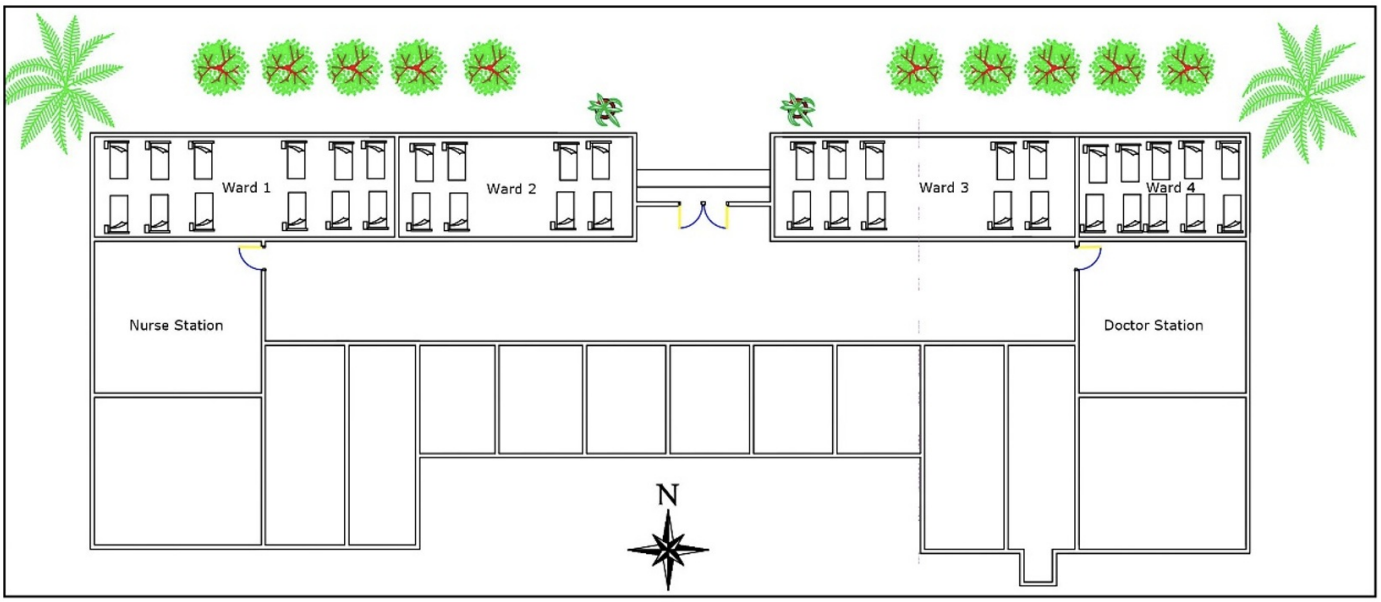


Figure 1. Al-Kadhimiya Teaching Hospital Ground Floor Plan (Source, authors).

The model was built using data collected in the field from January 2021 to March 2022. Field measurements taken between March and August of 2022 were utilized to check the accuracy of the models. The average, minimum, and maximum air temperatures, total solar irradiation, reference point incidence, and reflected hemisphere sun radiation (0.3-3 micro) were all measured using shielded copper-constant thermocouples. The Eppley 4-48 pyrometer was set up on the device horizontally.

The albedo of the Earth's surface was determined by subtracting the average amount of light reflected from the average amount of light obtained via shortwave radiation. Greenfield coverage as a percentage of total land area, the ratio of real sunshine hours to estimated sunshine hours (n/n), and wind speed (WS). The percentage of land area within a circle with radii of 50 and 100 meters.

Daily monthly average air temperature was monitored by means of shielded copper-constantan thermocouples. Total solar radiation. The ratio of daily total reflected, and incoming shortwave radiation was calculated for surface albedo, actual sunshine hour’s ratio n/N, wind speed, relative humidity.

Above the medical center, a sensitive anemometer was installed to measure wind velocity. Analogue transmissions from a Hewlett-Packard/Compaq. The data gathering system was linked to the output data on an hourly basis using a Hewlett Packard 9845 B computer. Kruger (2007) revealed that a region's typical temperature is a crucial factor in ecology.

The sum of all the stories was tallied at the medical center. Primary ward features and surrounding vegetation were analyzed. Under the umbrella word "G." is the H / B ratio, which compares the height to the width of the building. Reactive analyses are carried out to learn the temperature dependence of each air parameter. For the purpose of the sensitivity analysis performed on the basis of conditions on 10 June 2022, the data from the Baghdad Weather Station are summarized in Table 1.

Climate Factors	Data
Reference Minimum Air Temperature	26.6 C
Reference Average Air Temperature	38.6 C
Reference Maximum Air Temperature	50.5 C
Reference Incoming Total Solar Radiation	33.4 $MJ/m^2/d$
Reference Outgoing Solar Radiation	6.6 $MJ/m^2/d$
Reference Maximum Solar Radiation	3.24 $MJ/m^2/d$
Reference Incident Solar Latitude	80 degrees
Reference Sunshine	14.3 hours
Reference Wind Speed	6.5 m/s

Table 1. Input on climate predictors based on data at the local weather station on 10 June 2022.

Data from the local Weather Station and Research Center in Baghdad for the prediction of air temperature including minimum, average maximum air conditioning, gross incoming, outgoing solar radiation, wind speed, precipitancy, and sunset durations. The other measurement parameters H / B, A covered, A opened, G covered, W area are simple to obtain. The estimate of albedo, LE, and n / N.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Air conditions and Temperature

To determine how fast the wind was blowing, a sensitive anemometer was dangling from the roof of the hospital. The analog signals were from an HP or Compaq computer. each HP 9845 B computer was used to connect the data collection system to the output data once each hour.

According to Kruger and Givont, estimation, ambient temperature is one of the most important factors in the natural world. It all started with counting floors at a hospital [22]. Key characteristics of wards and the green area immediately adjacent to them were examined. The letter G also includes the height-to-width ratio, or H / B ratio, of the building**.** To learn how all air characteristics change with temperature, reactive analyses are performed. The results of the sensitivity analysis are based on the state of affairs on June 10, 2022.

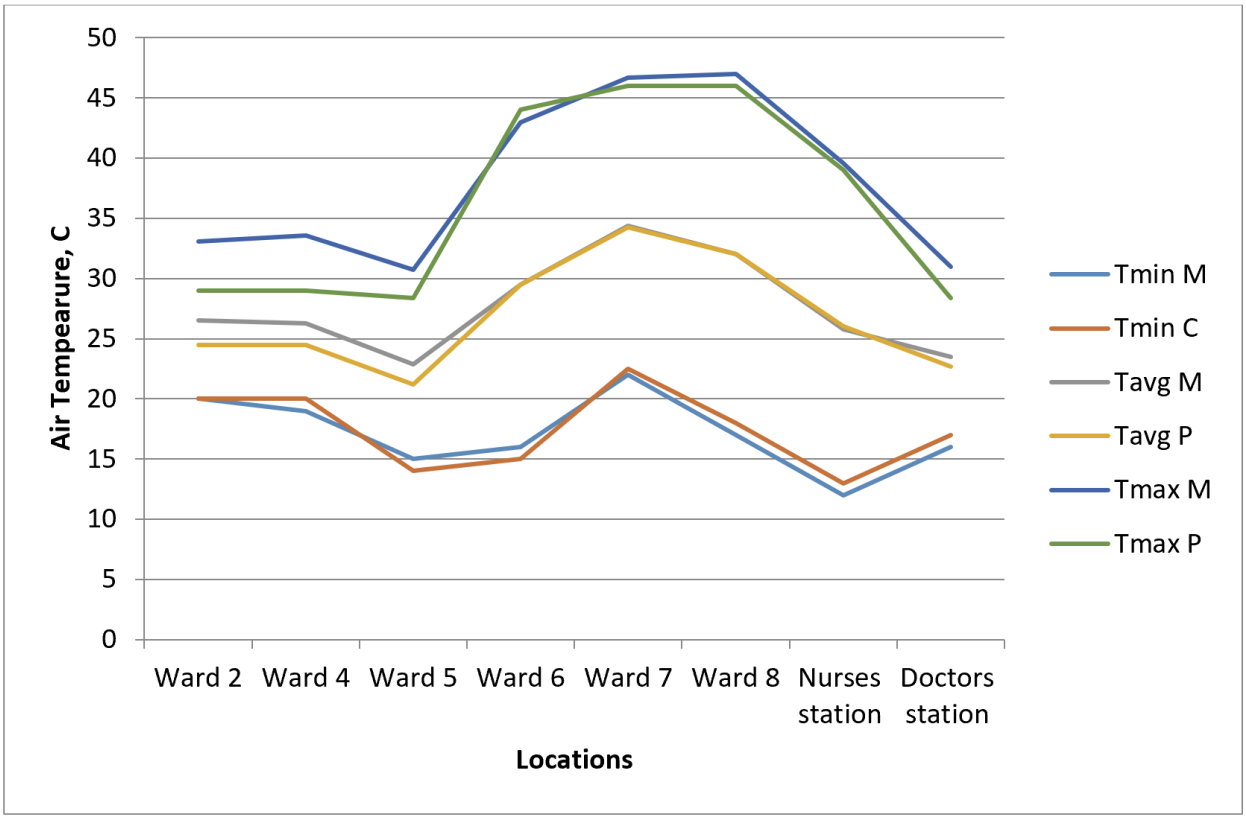


Figure 2. The values of between the minimum, average, and maximum air temperatures comparisons.

Figure 2 displays the minimum, median, and typical air temperatures (measured,M,calculated,Cpretected,P). Low, average, and high temperatures are tracked based on how the air behaves near plants based on their LAI. Increasing plant cover has been shown to reduce air temperature maxima (Table 1). The green ratio shielded G and the sky, and LAI determined the mean temperature. Diffused sunlight from a low above sky helps to maintain a comfortable temperature. It has a high Leaf Area Index (LAI), which accounts for its vibrant green color. The average air temperature reduces by 0.5 °C with every G increment over a 0.03-0.20 m^2/m^2 area, which is equivalent to an LAI of 4.5 m^2/ha. The green density modifies sky penetration, which in turn modifies maximum air temperature by shading effect [23][24]

	Inter (a)	Slope (b)	Area covered %	Q_t	G cover	H/B ratio	W area	N	α	R^2	F	SE
T min	2.04	0.886	0.007		0.210	0.032	2.0E-5			0.90	1805	0.53
T avg	5.76	0.746	0.006	2.0E-02	0.03	-0.025	1.0E-02	0.33		0.68	334.5	0.37
T max	17.17	0.431	0.009	0.13		0.18	5.3E-03	1.333	.98	0.46		

Table 2. Relationships between air temperatures and reference climatic factors at Baghdad.

When buildings are raised to higher heights, the surrounding air temperature is influenced to remain low, average, and

typical (Table 2). Because of the cooling effect of looking up towards the sky. As a result of the increased LAI. Table 2 and Figure 3 display the variables used in the sensitivity analysis that were modified in the various temperature models. Small (5%) variables are used in this approach to construct accurate predictions of future air temperatures. In regression, the variables work in the other direction.

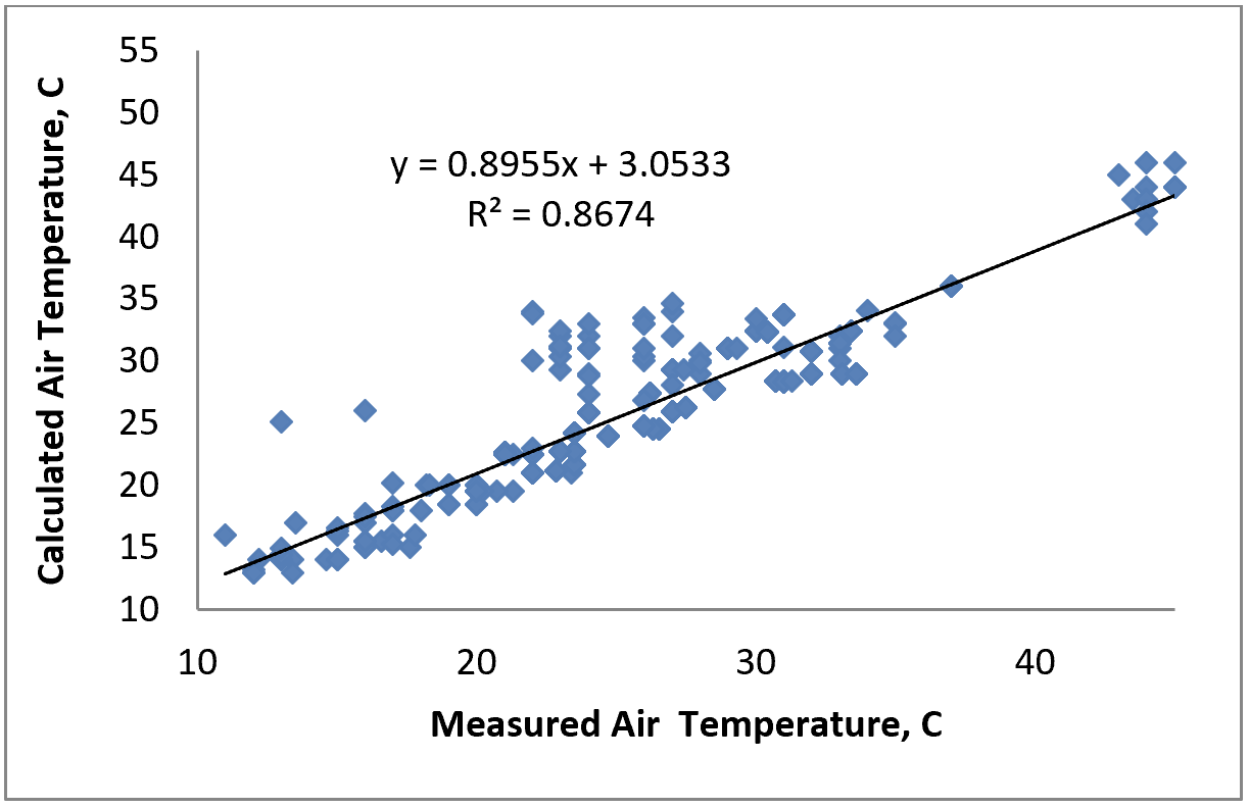


Figure 3. Relationships between calculated and measured temperature.

3.2. Thermal Comfort Evaluation for Hospitals

Increases in building height have a moderating effect on the ambient air temperature, keeping it near the norm regardless of the building's height (Table 2). Because taking in expansive views of the sky can help you feel more refreshed. Given the higher LAI. In Table 2 and Figure 3, we can see the sensitivity analysis variables that were changed in the different temperature models. This method uses relatively small (5%) variables to create reliable forecasts of future atmospheric temperatures. Contrary to what one might expect, in regression the variables are the ones that change directions.

3.3. Easy Criteria for Overheating

In the 1980s, engineers working on dynamic thermal models that recorded the temperature inside a building once an hour had to devise ways to simulate actual overheating [3]. This is especially crucial for autonomously operated passively heated and cooled structures, which was considered by Lomas et al. [12]. Although no field study had linked internal temperature with a thermal comfort impression by the late 1980s, academics and technology practitioners had created

practical proposals based on the engineering assessment. Other research [25][26] revealed four unique sets of parameters. The idea of utilizing severe days to test compliance with the same requirements was first proposed in the late 1990s; these days are a UK approach that has little to do with climate change when they were provided.

Neither the standard procedure nor the possible outcomes of picking a particularly difficult year for development are questioned. There is no theory or data to back up the paper's claim.

Average daily air temperatures throughout the summer months of June, July, and August indicated that the forecasted year was the third warmest out of the previous 20. When it comes to commercial and institutional buildings in modern Iraq, "6 percent yearly occupied above 30 °C" is deemed acceptable, while "the appropriate temperature is 37 °C in warm weather." Because of imprecise service descriptions, compliance requirements are not met. In the Handbook, we get a high-level summary of the few data we have on the internal workings. Without air conditioning, it is recommended that classrooms and businesses adhere to the 32 °C/6% humidity norm. The Giridharan et al. HTM03-01 Technical Memorandum [27] details hospital-specific internal design characteristics for single and generalized stations with ventilation.

No information on nighttime lows is provided, and nursing stations do not offer any direct protection for the weather data that will be used to decide eligibility. The memorandum does not touch fans or other forms of low-energy cooling devices.

Thermal comfort and the ability to sleep through the night in a hospital setting are of utmost importance for patients, family members, and medical staff. The literature review highlighted the vagueness of the criterion, in part because, as is typical, thermal comfort is unrelated to sleep due to "this mindset which conveys thermal environments' happiness." Table 3 lists the climate variables that influence well statistically.

Table 3. The influencing climate variables

Variables	Intercept (a)	Slope (b)	R^2
Mean Well-being x Mean hourly Temperature (Clear sky)	0.1	2.38	0.80
Mean Well-being x Mean hourly Temperature (Dusty sky)	0.07	1.1	0.52
Mean Well-being Temperature x Mean hourly Temperature (Clear sky)	0.71	2.38	0.91
Mean Well-being x Mean hourly Temperature (Dusty sky)	0.58	1.03	0.68
Mean Energy Reduction x TSD	0.005	23.5	0.63

Many studies have shown positive correlations between higher temperatures and happier people, but less is known about the link between a less polluted environment and happier people [28][29]. No one in Baghdad, Iraq, or the Gulf region seems to connect the dots between deadly air temperatures and health problems. The impact of dust and heat on orange can now be better understood. The primary objective is to discover a quick and cheap approach to measuring how temperature affects people's health and happiness.

The other objective is to examine the connections between dusty regions and thermal fluxes and idle heat. Baghdad's daytime temperature and general health are discussed in terms of their hourly values throughout the summer's dusty and dust-off cycles.

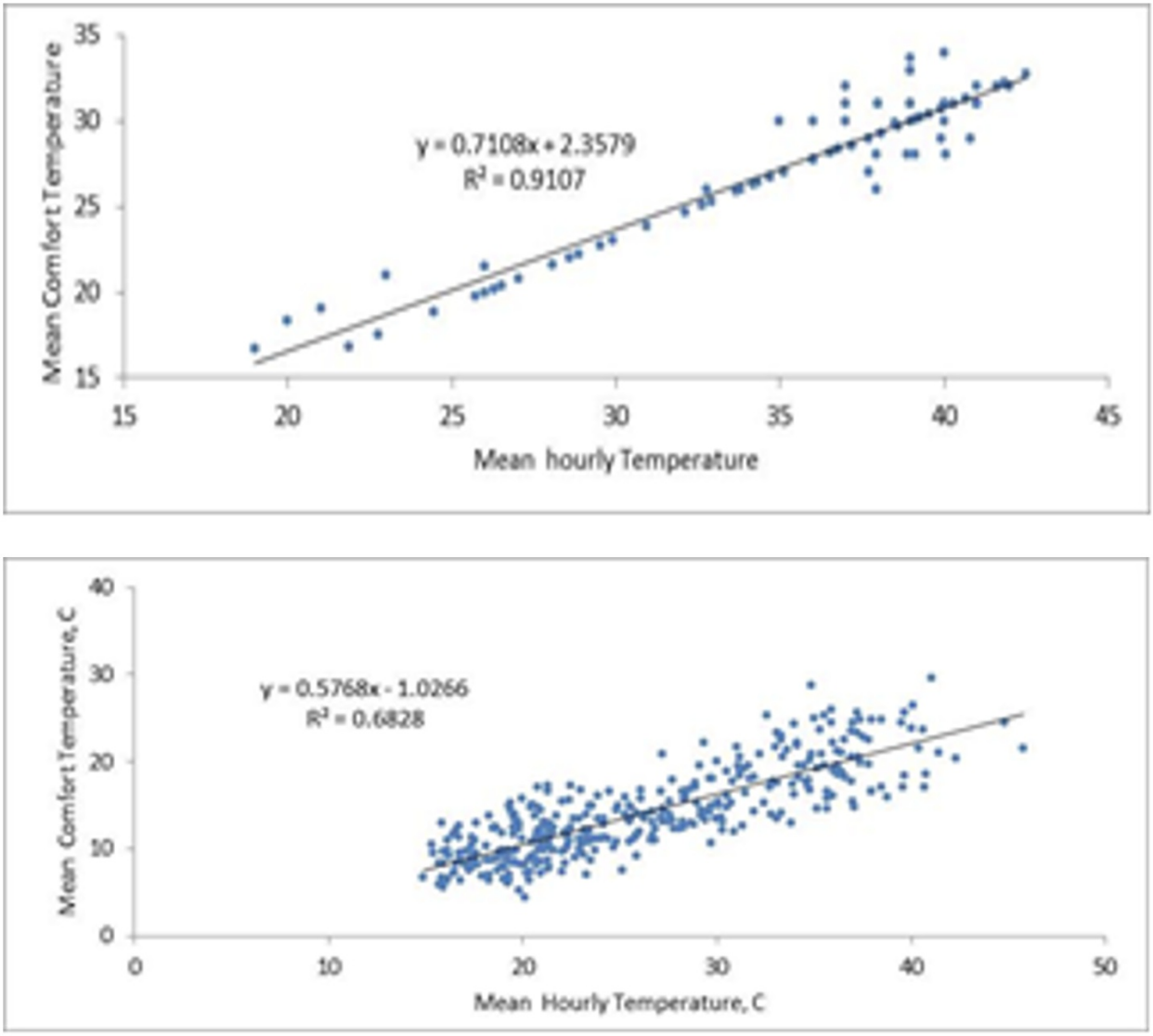


Figure 4. Relations between idling heat and dusty regions with the thermal fluxes.

Figure 4 presents a statistical breakdown of the climate variables that have an impact, although the null hypothesis that environmental heat impacts are larger than poisoned storms cannot be rejected. Heat waves and dust storms are only two examples of how climate change has negatively impacted human health and well-being. This adaptive behavior just needs to account for the orange dust concentration, according to the discussion of factor comparisons between extreme weather and this behavior [30][31].

While several studies have examined the correlation between temperature and other variables, less attention has been paid to the correlation between goodness and the presence of dust in the air. It is not often known that toxic or extremely hot weather can strike the Gulf region, which includes Baghdad, Iraq. The results of this study shed light on the effects of

dust and heat. The primary goal at this time is to locate a simple and inexpensive approach to estimating the degree to which temperature affects human health [32][33]. The other goal is to look into how dusty places are related to thermal fluxes and unused heat. It is explained why the daytime and nighttime values of dusty and dust hours in Baghdad during the summer are the way they are.

Baghdadis' quality of life, health, and productivity suffer when they are subjected to the city's dangerously high temperatures and thick layers of orange dust.

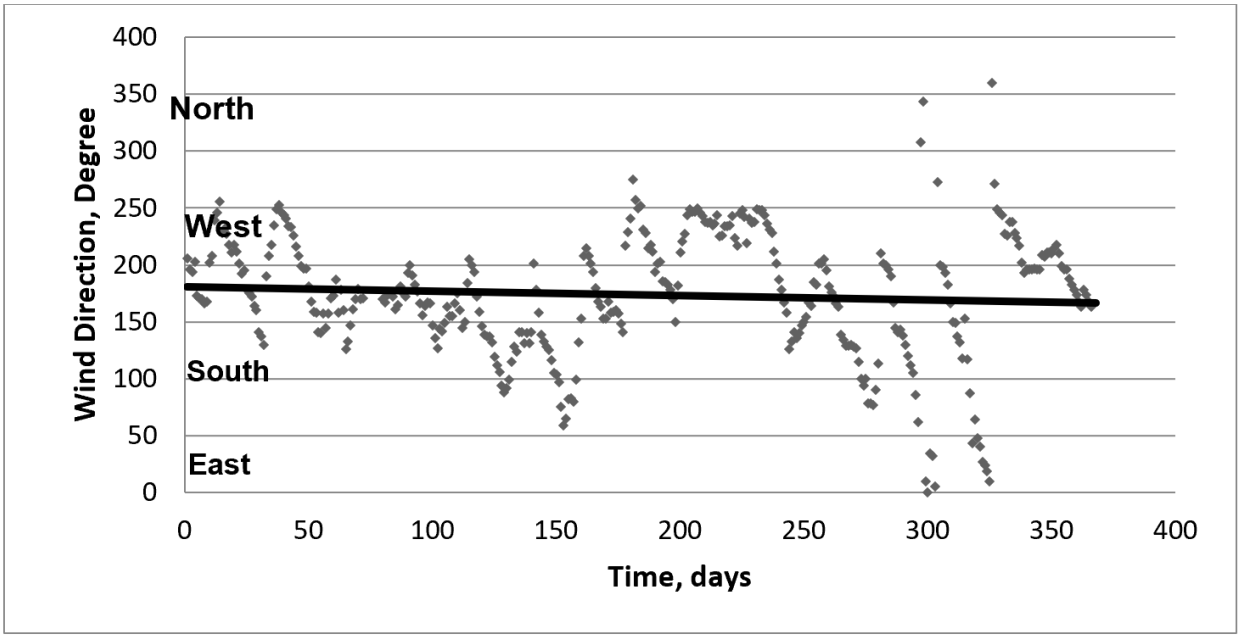
Also, climate change over the next few decades will exacerbate both outdoor and indoor pollution. City-specific regulations for improving outdoor climate can play a significant role in reducing the effects of climate change if individuals and governments work together to implement them. In order to reduce air temperature and prevent future dangerous dust events that threaten the health of people in Baghdad and its neighbors, the fight against desertification will develop forested areas and regenerate range land in the region.

3.4. Criteria of Adaptation

Artificial and natural ventilation systems are utilized interchangeably in hospitals. The population's thermal responses in unrestricted areas and those in restricted areas (such as those with artificial heating and cooling) have historically differed [34][35]. Such systems continue to sway now due to variations in climate and other extraneous influences like people's thermal expectations. An engineering vibration design is used for the evaluation [36][37]. In addition, the use of renewable energies like wind technology is essential for sustainable urban and building construction (Figures 5-6).

Patients have grown accustomed to and appreciative of the cozy atmosphere in the facility. The temperatures in abandoned buildings are unbearable. There should be more than just ordinary air conditioning; there should be areas that reflect the weather, the season, and the culture. Because of the people that work and visit hospitals in Iraq, the temperature almost always needs to be changed. Hospitals work hard to reduce patients' need to stay overnight so that they can better accommodate their patients (and guests). Numerous field studies lend credence to the idea of temperature adaptation. [29]. Adaptive thermal comfort standards have led to an appropriate rise in interior temperature and the acceptance of all adaptive requirements on operating temperature OT. There has been a recent rise in ambient air temperature.

The primary contention is that the adaptive parameters are given too much leeway due to the large number of factors that can influence thermal comfort. Given the foregoing, it is appropriate to utilize adaptive comfort measurement in line with the research of De Dear and Brager [30] to foresee whether hospital patients in Iraq may be uneasy in the future based on the criterion [33]. Since 2004, the ASHRAE thermal comfort envelopes have been used as the basis for this design. A. Ballinger. 1992 [20].



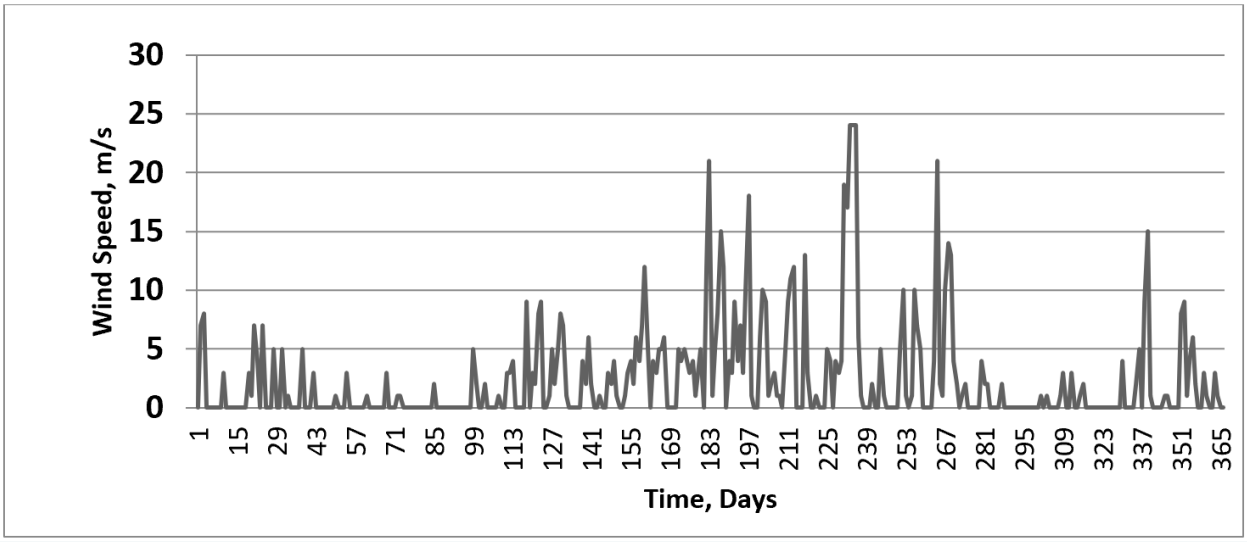


Figure 5. Wind speeds and directions during the year days.

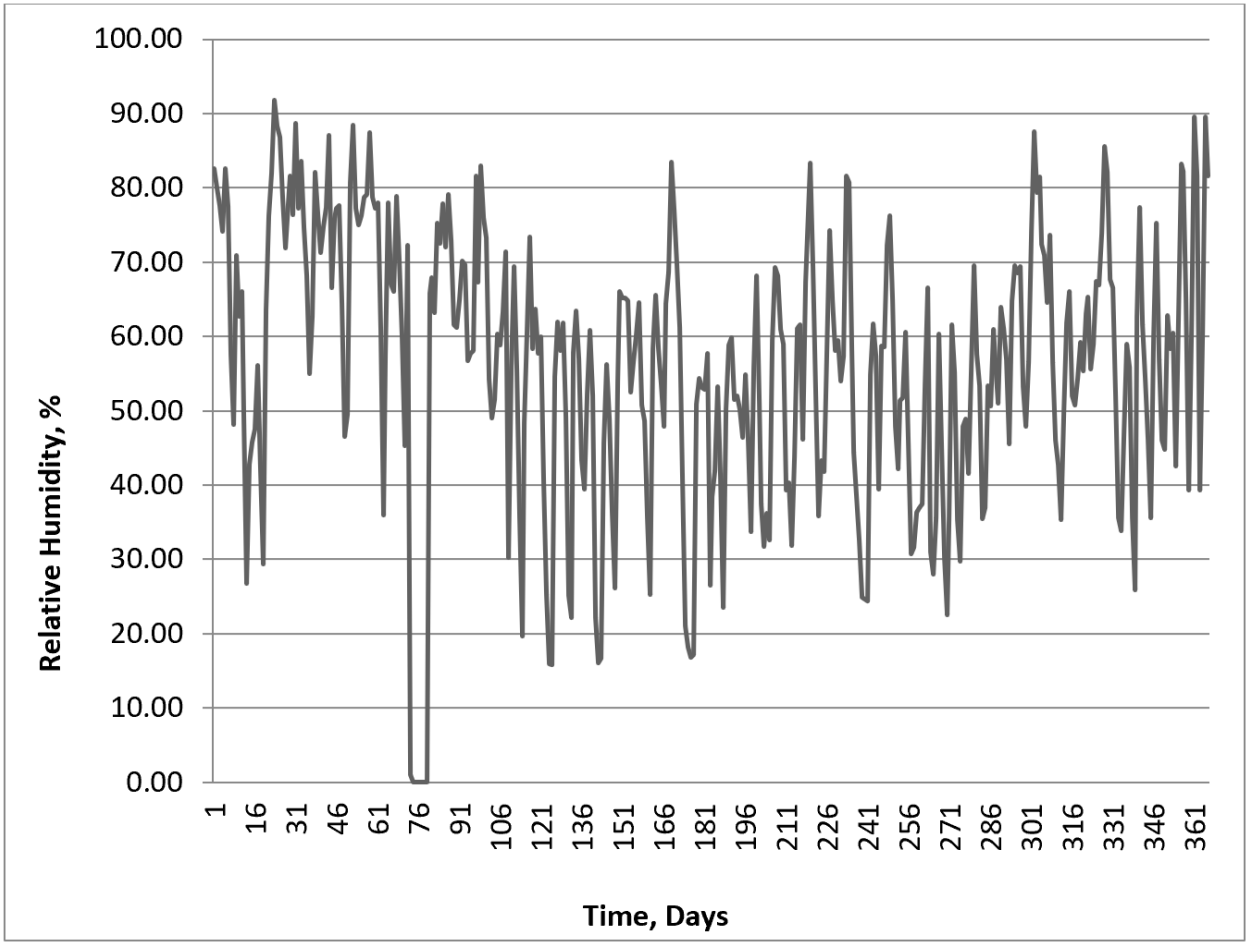


Figure 6. Relative humidity of year days.

3.5. Monitoring

During the hot summer months, three independent hospital wards exceeded the temperature range anticipated by the thermal comfort adaptive model despite low-level monitoring. Since indoor temperatures tend to rise when outside temperatures rise, this feature ensures that the two remain in equilibrium (as seen in Fig. 7). If the nurse's station doesn't have access to electricity, the temperature can rise, causing discomfort for the nurse and the patient. It's likely that energy power heat is escaping through windows and ceilings that aren't properly insulated, leading to overheating. Because no windows can be opened and the radiant ceiling thermostats don't work, people are more agitated than usual because they have no means to monitor the temperature where they are.

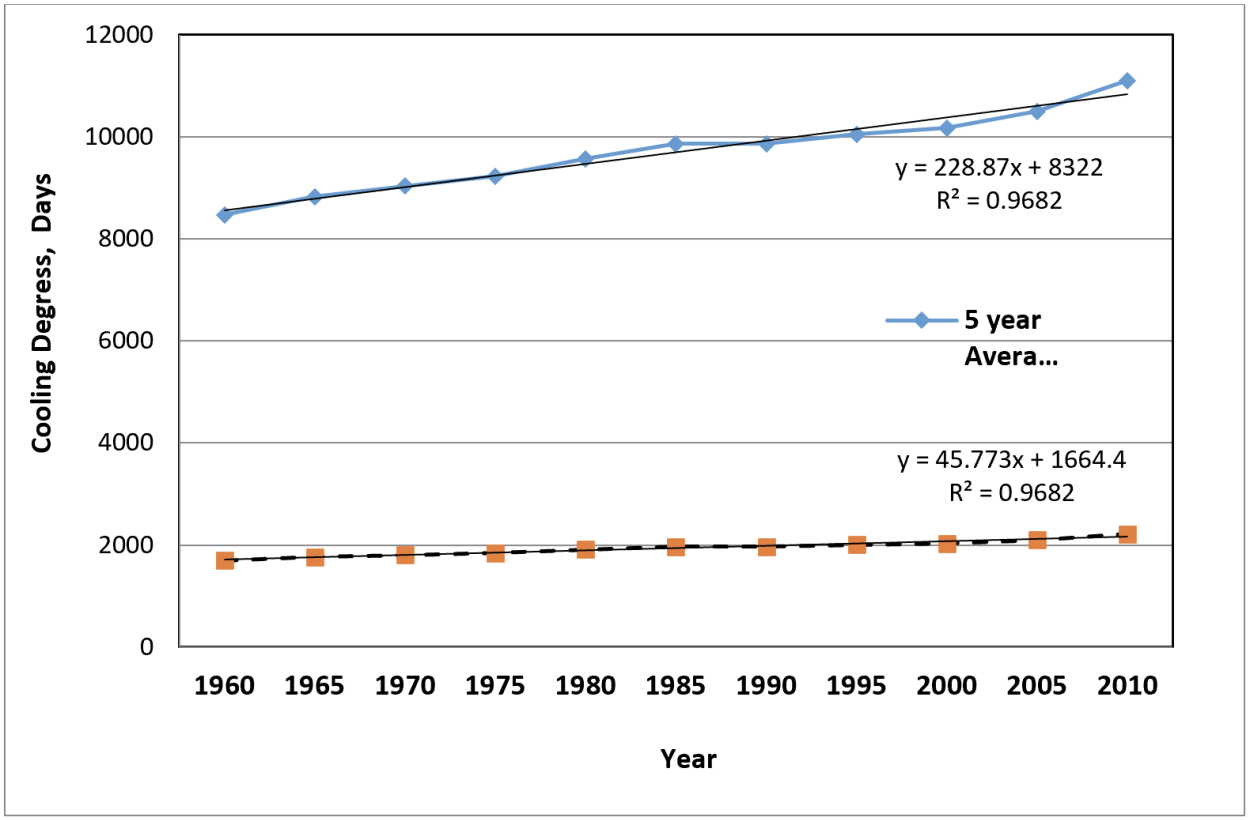


Figure 7. The relationship between cooling degrees and years for the period 1960-2010.

In hot climates, where heat waves and extreme weather are typical, unregulated internal heating makes structures more tolerant to overheating. Therefore, sound procedures in the field of renewable energy are essential for boosting power supply and keeping or reviving the health of the energy industry. These modest costs won't have much of an impact on the hospital's day-to-day operations. Maintenance on a regular basis helps reduce fuel costs and carbon emissions.

4. Conclusions

As with the air temperature estimating models, the sensitivity analysis demonstrated the models' effectiveness in terms of their parameters. The layout of the building and the plants in its vicinity are complementary to one another. The enrages of building management play an important part in mitigating the negative impacts of the heat on the workplace in Baghdad and the surrounding suburbs. The ecological system of the industry must be protected and enhanced at all costs. There are times when workers need more room to spread out, which increases the amount of natural light that enters the office. In this area, the air is cooled not only through evaporation but also by the shade provided by the surrounding vegetation. This technique makes accurate predictions of future atmospheric temperatures using variables as tiny as 5 percent. Technicians in the building sector should optimize the model by tweaking its settings to best suit the project's needs and budget. This study intends to stimulate conversation regarding whether or not present thermal comfort standards are adequate for gauging a building's adaptability to climate change and its potential impacts. The combined measuring and modeling approach utilized should generalize to the assessment of overheating risks in various building types.

Acknowledgments

The authors express their gratitude to Al-Farahidi University's chancellor for effectively cooperating with the Ministry of Health in order to collect and collate the requisite data. The researchers express their gratitude to the Technical Engineering College at Al-Farahidi University for providing funding for the endeavour.

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