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PREDICTING RECTPL TEMPERATURE RESONSE UNDER DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CLIMATE, SOLAP LOAD, WORK INTENSITY AND CLOTHING

Y. Shaoiro, D. Moran, Y. Eostein, R. Burstein, J. Alter

Heller Institute of Medical Research, Sheba Medical Center 52621, Tel-Hashomer and the Sackler School of Medicine, Tel-Aviv University, 69978 Tel-Aviv, Israel

Address for reprints:
Y. Epstein
Heller Institute of Medical Research
Sheba Yedical Center
Tel-Hashomer 52621, Israel

An earlier mathematical model to:predict body core temperature (T_{re}), which was based on indoor laboratory studies (1) was found to be over estimatina when data was compared to T_{re} measurments recorded under outdoor natural climate in shaded areas or oben field exposed to direct solar radiation. Analyzina the discrepancy it was concluded that radiative heat transfer should **be** considered seperately for short wave radiation absorbed by the body (H_r) and lona wave emission from the body to the atmosphere (Hl_{eff}). These two variables eaual zero under controlled laboratory environment, when all seroundina objects are at ambient temperature, but are meaningful1 under outdoor conditions. Thus, the model was adjusted for outdoor use as follows:

$$T_{re} = 36.75t0.004\ (M\text{-}W_{ex})\ \mathbf{t}\ 0.0011\ H_c\ \mathbf{t}\ 0.0025\ H_r\ -\ 0.0025\ Hl_{eff}\ \mathbf{t}\ 0.8\ \exp\ (0.0047\ (E_{req}\ -\ E_{max}));\ (^{o}C)$$

The two components of radiation were inteorated into the model, also as oart of E_{req}, all other components remained as determined by Givoni and Goldman (1). H_r is calculated as: $H_r = 4.0\ (clo_o/clo)\ (\Delta MRT)$; (watt)
where: clo_o - insulation coefficient of air around a nude body; clo - insulation coefficient of clothina; MRT - mean radiant temperature. Hl_{eff} is calculated as: $Hl_{eff} = 0.9\ \phi_B\ (clo_o/clo)\ Khc$; (watt)
where; ϕ_B - emitted flux density based on the Stephan-Boltzman law (watt); Khc - a constant dependent on metabolic rate (0.43 at rest; 0.57 at work). The validity and applicability of the model was tested under wide ranae of climatic conditions, solar load, work intensity, and clothing. Under outdoor conditions this model was found to predict T_{re} better than could be predicted by the original model, but since at indoor conditions H_r and Hl_{eff} eaual zero the original model is still valid for laboratory studies.

(1) Givoni B. and Goldman R.F; J. Aool. Physiol. 32: 812, 1972.