

- **Smart Technology and Fleet Management**

Smart Technology and Fleet Management Benefits of GPS Tracking for Portable Toilets Using IoT Sensors to Monitor Tank Levels Data Dashboards for Sanitation Fleet Efficiency Preventing Theft with Location Monitoring Automating Service Dispatch Based on Fill Data Integrating Maintenance Logs with QR Codes Choosing Hardware for Remote Restroom Monitoring Cellular Versus Satellite Connectivity for Sensors Analyzing Fleet Metrics to Reduce Costs Training Staff on Smart Restroom Technology Security Protocols for Connected Sanitation Devices Scaling IoT Solutions for Large Toilet Fleets

- **Industry Specific Use Cases**

Industry Specific Use Cases Portable Restroom Planning for Music Festivals Sanitation Solutions for Outdoor Weddings Managing Toilets at Construction Job Sites Portable Toilets for Disaster Relief Camps Restroom Needs for Municipal Parks Planning Sanitation for Food Truck Rallies Toilets for Sporting Events and Marathons Portable Restroom Strategies for Film Productions Sanitation Support for Agricultural Harvest Crews Restroom Planning for Camping Events Portable Toilets at Pop Up Retail Markets Sanitation Management for College Commencements

- **About Us**



The Untapped Potential: IoT in the Portable Toilet Rental Industry

Emergency response teams deploy portable toilets after disasters [porta potty professionals](#) pricing.

The portable toilet rental industry, while not glamorous, represents a significant untapped opportunity for IoT innovation and digital transformation. As rental fleets continue to grow, managing thousands of units across multiple locations has become increasingly complex, creating a perfect scenario for IoT implementation.

Consider the current challenges: determining when units need servicing, tracking their locations, monitoring supply levels, and ensuring proper maintenance schedules. Traditional methods rely heavily on manual checks and predetermined routes, often leading to inefficient resource allocation and potential customer dissatisfaction.

IoT solutions can revolutionize this industry by implementing smart sensors that monitor fill levels, track usage patterns, and detect maintenance needs in real-time. For instance, weight sensors can determine when units require servicing, while GPS tracking can optimize route planning for service vehicles. Temperature and chemical level monitors can ensure proper sanitation standards are maintained across the entire fleet.

The scalability of IoT solutions is particularly compelling for large operators. Cloud-based platforms can seamlessly integrate data from thousands of units, providing fleet managers with actionable insights through user-friendly dashboards. This technology not only improves operational efficiency but also enhances the customer experience by ensuring clean, well-maintained facilities.

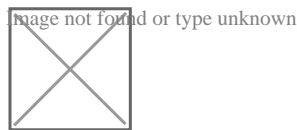
As the industry evolves, early adopters of IoT solutions will gain a significant competitive advantage. The initial investment in sensors and infrastructure may seem substantial, but the long-term benefits - reduced operational costs, improved customer satisfaction, and enhanced resource management - make it a worthwhile venture for forward-thinking portable toilet rental companies.

The future of portable toilet fleet management lies in embracing these smart technologies, transforming what was once a purely mechanical business into a data-driven, efficient operation.

Challenges of Managing Large Porta Potty Fleets Locally

Okay, so youre thinking about scaling up IoT for a massive fleet of portable toilets, right? Sounds... ambitious! But seriously, the potential for streamlining operations and boosting efficiency is huge. However, managing a large porta potty fleet locally, especially when youre talking about IoT integration, presents some unique and, lets be honest, pretty smelly challenges.

First off, theres the sheer volume of data. Think about it: hundreds, maybe thousands, of units all reporting fill levels, usage patterns, location, and maybe even temperature (yikes!). Wrangling that data into something meaningful, something you can actually use to make informed decisions, is a massive undertaking. You need robust data analytics tools and a team who knows what theyre doing to avoid drowning in a sea of information.



Then youve got the connectivity issue. These things arent exactly parked next to cell towers. Youre likely dealing with remote locations, potentially spotty coverage, and the need for reliable, low-power communication protocols. Battery life is another biggie. You dont want your sensors dying halfway through a music festival because they couldnt handle the load. Choosing the right hardware and optimizing power consumption is crucial.

And lets not forget the "field technicians." These are the folks who actually go out and service the units. They need to be trained on how to install, maintain, and troubleshoot the IoT devices. Imagine trying to explain to someone, knee-deep in... well, you know... how to debug a malfunctioning sensor. It requires clear instructions, user-friendly interfaces, and a healthy dose of patience.

Finally, security. Yes, even porta potties need security. You dont want hackers messing with your data or, worse, disabling your monitoring system. Protecting the data transmitted from the sensors and ensuring the integrity of the entire system is paramount.

In short, scaling IoT for a large porta potty fleet is a complex logistical puzzle. Its not just about slapping sensors on toilets. Its about data management, connectivity, field technician training, and robust security measures. Get those right, and you might just revolutionize the portable sanitation industry. Get them wrong, and youll be left with a very smelly, very expensive, and very frustrating mess.

IoT Sensors and Data Collection for Optimized Porta Potty Management

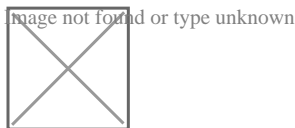
In the realm of public sanitation, managing large fleets of portable toilets efficiently presents a unique challenge, one that can be significantly alleviated through the implementation of IoT solutions. The concept of IoT Sensors and Data Collection for Optimized Porta Potty Management is at the forefront of scaling these solutions to meet the demands of extensive toilet fleets.

Imagine a scenario where you're organizing a large event or managing a sprawling construction site. Traditionally, ensuring that portable toilets remain clean and operational involves manual checks, which are time-consuming and often inefficient. Here's where IoT technology steps in, transforming this mundane task into a smart operation.

IoT sensors installed within each porta potty can collect real-time data on usage patterns, waste levels, and even environmental conditions like temperature and humidity. This data is then transmitted to a centralized system where it's analyzed to provide actionable insights. For instance, sensors can detect when a toilet is nearing capacity or when there's an unusual spike in usage due to peak times at an event. This information allows for predictive maintenance schedules rather than reactive ones; service teams can be dispatched precisely when needed, reducing both over-servicing and under-servicing issues.

The scalability of such a system is particularly beneficial for large toilet fleets. As the number of units increases, so does the complexity of management without IoT solutions. However, with each unit connected via IoT devices, the system scales seamlessly. The centralized platform can handle data from hundreds or even thousands of units without losing efficiency. This means whether you're managing 50 units at a local fair or 500 at a national festival, the core strategy remains consistent but becomes increasingly cost-effective as scale grows.

Moreover, this technology not only optimizes service operations but also enhances user experience by ensuring availability and cleanliness more reliably than traditional methods could achieve. Users benefit from knowing that their facilities are maintained based on actual need rather than arbitrary schedules.



In conclusion, integrating IoT sensors into porta potty management for scaling up operations is not just about technological advancement; it's about enhancing efficiency, reducing costs, improving hygiene standards, and ultimately providing better services across large-scale events or projects. As we move

forward in our tech-driven world, such innovations underscore how even basic public services can leap forward with smart solutions tailored to modern needs.

Real-Time Monitoring and Predictive Maintenance: Reducing Operational Costs

Okay, let's talk about toilets, specifically a whole bunch of them, and how the Internet of Things can help us keep them running smoothly without breaking the bank. We're talking large toilet fleets here – think stadiums, airports, or sprawling office complexes. Imagine the potential headaches!

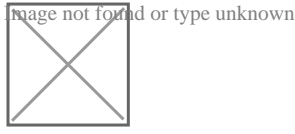
Traditionally, keeping these fleets operational involves scheduled maintenance, which is often like shooting in the dark. We're replacing parts that might be perfectly fine, or worse, missing early signs of a problem that leads to a major, expensive breakdown. That's where real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance come into play, powered by the magic of IoT.

Think of tiny sensors embedded in the toilet systems, constantly collecting data on water pressure, flush volume, even the sounds the pipes are making. This data streams back to a central system where smart algorithms analyze it in real-time. Suddenly, we're not just reacting to problems, we're anticipating them.

Real-time monitoring gives us instant alerts when something deviates from the norm. A slow leak? A partially blocked drain? We know immediately, allowing for quick, targeted intervention. But the real power comes from predictive maintenance. By analyzing historical data and identifying patterns, the system can predict when a component is likely to fail. Imagine replacing a valve *before* it causes a massive flood, rather than after.

The cost savings are significant. We're reducing emergency repairs, optimizing maintenance schedules, extending the lifespan of equipment, and minimizing downtime, which, let's be honest, is crucial when dealing with public restrooms. Plus, less water waste and fewer broken toilets contribute to a more sustainable and user-friendly environment.

Scaling these IoT solutions across a large toilet fleet presents challenges, of course. Deployment costs, data security, and ensuring reliable connectivity are all important considerations. But the potential return on investment, in terms of reduced operational costs and improved efficiency, makes it a compelling proposition. Ultimately, by embracing real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance, we can transform toilet fleet management from a reactive, expensive headache into a proactive, cost-effective operation. Who knew toilets could be so high-tech?



Integrating IoT Data with Porta Potty Rental Near Me Platforms

Okay, let's talk about scaling IoT solutions for large toilet fleets, and how integrating that sweet IoT data with "porta potty rental near me" platforms can be a real game-changer.

Imagine this: You're a porta potty rental company. You've got hundreds, maybe thousands, of these things scattered across a city, or even a state. Traditionally, managing them is a logistical headache. You're relying on scheduled cleanings, which might be too frequent for lightly used units, and way too infrequent for others. Customer complaints about overflowing or unsanitary toilets are just part of the business.

Now, picture this same scenario, but with IoT sensors embedded in each unit. These sensors are tracking things like fill levels, temperature, usage frequency, and even potential odors. All that data is being piped back in real-time. That's where the "porta potty rental near me" platform comes in.

Instead of just listing available units, these platforms can now offer dynamic, data-driven services. They can route cleaning crews to the units that *actually* need servicing, based on real-time fill levels. They can proactively identify and address potential problems before they become customer complaints. Think predictive maintenance, but for portable toilets!

And here's where it gets really interesting. By integrating this IoT data with the platform, you can optimize placement. Let's say you notice a cluster of events consistently leading to high usage in a specific area. You can strategically deploy more units there, even on a temporary basis, to meet the demand. It's about moving from a reactive approach to a proactive, data-informed strategy.

Scaling this, of course, presents challenges. You're talking about managing a large network of sensors, ensuring reliable connectivity in diverse locations, and processing a massive amount of data. But the potential benefits – reduced operational costs, improved customer satisfaction, and a more sustainable business model – make it well worth the effort. It's about turning a traditionally unglamorous industry into a smart, efficient, and surprisingly tech-savvy operation.

Enhancing Customer Experience: Cleanliness and Availability Alerts

In the realm of modern public facilities, enhancing customer experience through IoT technology is not just a luxury but a necessity, especially when managing large fleets of public toilets. One of the critical aspects of this enhancement involves ensuring cleanliness and availability, which directly impacts user satisfaction and facility management efficiency.

Imagine walking into a public restroom where you're immediately greeted with a clean environment and clear indicators showing available stalls. This scenario becomes possible through IoT solutions like cleanliness and availability alerts. By integrating sensors within each toilet unit, facilities managers can receive real-time data on usage patterns, cleaning needs, and stall occupancy.

For instance, sensors can detect when a toilet has been used for an extended period or when certain thresholds of dirtiness are reached due to high traffic. These sensors trigger alerts to cleaning staff via mobile apps or centralized management systems, ensuring timely maintenance without guesswork. This proactive approach not only maintains high hygiene standards but also reduces operational costs by optimizing cleaning schedules based on actual need rather than fixed times.

Moreover, availability alerts play a pivotal role in managing user expectations. Through digital signage or mobile applications, users can check the availability of toilets before they even enter the facility. This reduces wait times during peak hours and enhances the overall user experience by providing transparency and convenience. For large events or busy urban areas where toilet facilities are under constant pressure, such technology ensures that there's always a clean stall available when needed.

Scaling these IoT solutions for large fleets involves overcoming challenges like network reliability, data security, and integration with existing infrastructure. However, the payoff is substantial. With scalable cloud platforms that manage vast amounts of sensor data efficiently, cities or organizations can expand their IoT deployment across hundreds or thousands of units with relative ease. The aggregation of this data also provides valuable insights into usage trends over time, allowing for strategic planning in facility upgrades or expansions.

In conclusion, integrating IoT technologies like cleanliness and availability alerts transforms how we perceive and manage public toilet facilities. It shifts from reactive to predictive maintenance models while significantly improving user experience through immediate access to clean facilities. As we scale these solutions across larger fleets, we not only enhance individual customer interactions but also contribute to broader goals of urban hygiene and efficient resource management in public spaces.

Data Security and Privacy Considerations for IoT-Enabled Porta Potties

As we scale IoT solutions for large fleets of porta potties, the considerations around data security and privacy become increasingly critical. Imagine a scenario where thousands of these units are deployed across festivals, construction sites, or public events, each equipped with sensors to monitor usage, cleanliness, and refill needs. While this technology promises enhanced efficiency and user experience, it also brings forth significant challenges in safeguarding the data collected.

The first layer of concern is the collection itself. Each sensor in an IoT-enabled porta potty collects data that could potentially be linked to individual users if not anonymized properly. For instance, time-stamped entries might inadvertently reveal patterns in one's daily routine or health conditions. To mitigate this, implementing robust anonymization techniques from the outset is crucial. Data should be stripped of personal identifiers as soon as it's collected, ensuring that even if intercepted, it cannot be traced back to individuals.

Next, we consider transmission security. With a large fleet of IoT devices transmitting data over potentially insecure networks like public Wi-Fi or cellular connections at events, encryption becomes non-negotiable. Utilizing strong encryption protocols such as TLS (Transport Layer Security) for all communications ensures that data remains confidential during transit from the porta potty to the central database or cloud storage.

Storage of this sensitive information also requires stringent measures. Centralized databases storing usage patterns must comply with international privacy standards like GDPR or CCPA where applicable. Access controls should be tight, with only authorized personnel having access to raw data for maintenance purposes. Regular audits and penetration testing can help identify vulnerabilities before they are exploited.

Moreover, transparency with users about what data is collected and why is fundamental. Clear signage on porta potties explaining IoT integration for operational efficiency without compromising privacy can foster trust. Users should also have an opt-out mechanism if they feel uncomfortable with their usage being monitored.

Finally, considering the potential for breaches or leaks due to the sheer volume of devices involved in a large fleet setup, having a comprehensive incident response plan is vital. This includes rapid notification systems to inform affected parties should a breach occur and protocols for securing compromised systems quickly.

In conclusion, scaling IoT solutions for large toilet fleets demands a proactive approach to data security and privacy. By embedding privacy-by-design principles into the development process, employing state-of-the-art security measures during operation, and maintaining open communication with users about their data rights, we can ensure that technological advancements serve both efficiency and respect for personal privacy in public sanitation facilities.

The Future of Portable Sanitation: Smart Fleets and Sustainable Practices

The Future of Portable Sanitation: Smart Fleets and Sustainable Practices

The portable sanitation industry is undergoing a remarkable transformation through the integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technology. As companies manage increasingly large fleets of portable toilets, smart solutions are becoming essential for efficient operations and improved service delivery.

Modern portable toilet fleets are now being equipped with IoT sensors that monitor various parameters including fill levels, cleaning schedules, and maintenance needs. These smart devices communicate real-time data to central management systems, allowing operators to optimize service routes and respond promptly to maintenance issues. For instance, rather than following fixed servicing schedules, companies can now prioritize units that actually need attention, reducing unnecessary trips and improving resource allocation.

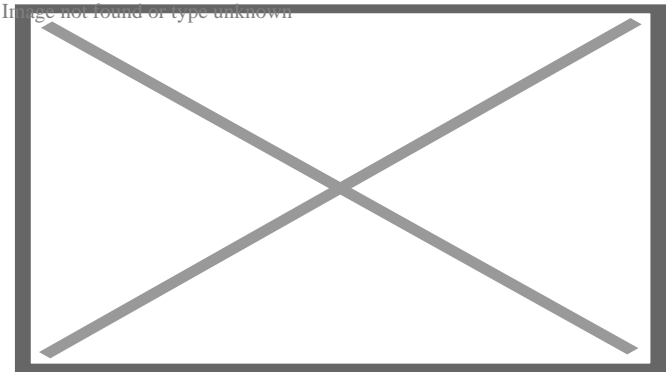
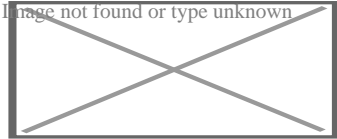
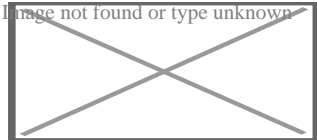
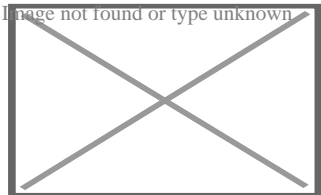
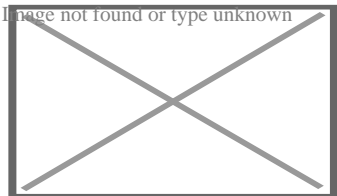
The implementation of IoT solutions in large toilet fleets also brings significant environmental benefits. Smart monitoring helps reduce water usage during cleaning, optimize the use of cleaning chemicals, and minimize the carbon footprint associated with service vehicles. Companies can track their environmental impact through detailed analytics and make data-driven decisions to improve their sustainability practices.

However, scaling these IoT solutions presents unique challenges. Companies must consider factors such as connectivity in remote locations, battery life of sensors, and the integration of data from thousands of units. Despite these challenges, the industry is moving forward with innovative solutions like mesh networks and low-power wide-area networks (LPWAN) to ensure reliable connectivity across large fleets.

As this technology continues to evolve, we can expect to see even more sophisticated applications, such as predictive maintenance algorithms and automated service scheduling, further revolutionizing the portable sanitation industry while promoting environmental sustainability.

About air conditioning

This article is about cooling of air. For the Curved Air album, see Air Conditioning (album). For a similar device capable of both cooling and heating, see Heat pump.
"a/c" redirects here. For the abbreviation used in banking and book-keeping, see Account (disambiguation). For other uses, see AC.



There are various types of air conditioners. Popular examples include: Window-mounted air conditioner (China, 2023); Ceiling-mounted cassette air conditioner (China, 2023); Wall-mounted air conditioner (Japan, 2020); Ceiling-mounted console (Also called ceiling suspended) air conditioner (China, 2023); and portable air conditioner (Vatican City, 2018).

Air conditioning, often abbreviated as **A/C** (US) or **air con** (UK),^[1] is the process of removing heat from an enclosed space to achieve a more comfortable interior temperature, and in some cases, also controlling the humidity of internal air. Air conditioning can be achieved using a mechanical 'air conditioner' or through other methods, such as passive cooling and ventilative cooling.^[2]^[3] Air conditioning is a member of a family of systems and techniques that provide heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC).^[4] Heat pumps are similar in many ways to air conditioners but use a reversing valve, allowing them to both heat and cool an enclosed space^[5]

Air conditioners, which typically use vapor-compression refrigeration, range in size from small units used in vehicles or single rooms to massive units that can cool large buildings.^[6] Air source heat pumps, which can be used for heating as well as cooling, are becoming increasingly common in cooler climates.

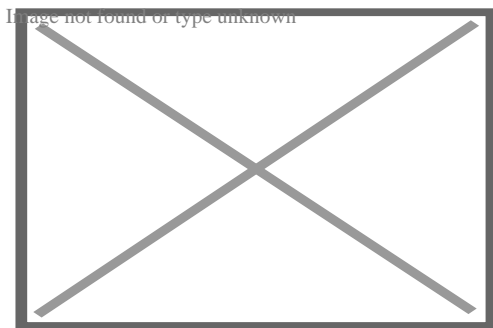
Air conditioners can reduce mortality rates due to higher temperature.^[7] According to the International Energy Agency (IEA) 1.6 billion air conditioning units were used globally in 2016^[8] The United Nations called for the technology to be made more sustainable to mitigate climate change and for the use of alternatives, like passive cooling, evaporative cooling, selective shading, windcatchers, and better thermal insulation.

History

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Air conditioning dates back to prehistory.^[9] Double-walled living quarters, with a gap between the two walls to encourage air flow, were found in the ancient city of Hamoukar, in modern Syria^[10] Ancient Egyptian buildings also used a wide variety of passive air-conditioning techniques^[11] These became widespread from the Iberian Peninsula through North Africa, the Middle East, and Northern India.^[12]

Passive techniques remained widespread until the 20th century when they fell out of fashion and were replaced by powered air conditioning. Using information from engineering studies of traditional buildings, passive techniques are being revived and modified for 21st-century architectural designs.^[13]^[12]



An array of air conditioner condenser units outside a commercial office building

Air conditioners allow the building's indoor environment to remain relatively constant, largely independent of changes in external weather conditions and internal heat loads. They also enable

deep plan buildings to be created and have allowed people to live comfortably in hotter parts of the world.^[14]

Development

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Preceding discoveries

[edit]

In 1558, Giambattista della Porta described a method of chilling ice to temperatures far below its freezing point by mixing it with potassium nitrate (then called "nitre") in his popular science book *Natural Magic*.^[15]^[16]^[17] In 1620, Cornelis Drebbel demonstrated "Turning Summer into Winter" for James I of England, chilling part of the Great Hall of Westminster Abbey with an apparatus of troughs and vats.^[18] Drebbel's contemporary Francis Bacon, like della Porta a believer in science communication, may not have been present at the demonstration, but in a book published later the same year, he described it as "experiment of artificial freezing" and said that "Nitre (or rather its spirit) is very cold, and hence nitre or salt when added to snow or ice intensifies the cold of the latter, the nitre by adding to its cold, but the salt by supplying activity to the cold of the snow."^[15]

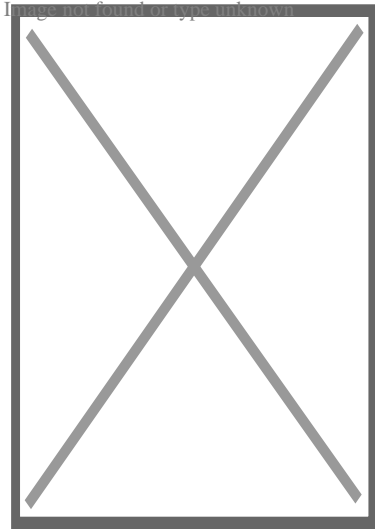
In 1758, Benjamin Franklin and John Hadley, a chemistry professor at the University of Cambridge, conducted experiments applying the principle of evaporation as a means to cool an object rapidly. Franklin and Hadley confirmed that the evaporation of highly volatile liquids (such as alcohol and ether) could be used to drive down the temperature of an object past the freezing point of water. They experimented with the bulb of a mercury-in-glass thermometer as their object. They used a bellows to speed up the evaporation. They lowered the temperature of the thermometer bulb down to $-14\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) while the ambient temperature was $18\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($64\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$). Franklin noted that soon after they passed the freezing point of water $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($32\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$), a thin film of ice formed on the surface of the thermometer's bulb and that the ice mass was about 6 mm (1⁄4 in) thick when they stopped the experiment upon reaching $-14\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$). Franklin concluded: "From this experiment, one may see the possibility of freezing a man to death on a warm summer's day."^[19]

The 19th century included many developments in compression technology. In 1820, English scientist and inventor Michael Faraday discovered that compressing and liquefying ammonia could chill air when the liquefied ammonia was allowed to evaporate.^[20] In 1842, Florida physician John Gorrie used compressor technology to create ice, which he used to cool air for his patients in his hospital in Apalachicola, Florida. He hoped to eventually use his ice-making machine to regulate the temperature of buildings.^[20]^[21] He envisioned centralized air conditioning that could cool entire cities. Gorrie was granted a patent in 1851,^[22] but following the death of his main backer, he was not able to realize his invention.^[23] In 1851, James Harrison created the first mechanical ice-making machine in Geelong, Australia, and was granted a patent for an ether vapor-compression refrigeration system in 1855 that produced three tons of ice per day.^[24] In 1860,

Harrison established a second ice company. He later entered the debate over competing against the American advantage of ice-refrigerated beef sales to the United Kingdom.^[24]

First devices

[edit]



Willis Carrier, who is credited with building the first modern electrical air conditioning unit

Electricity made the development of effective units possible. In 1901, American inventor Willis H. Carrier built what is considered the first modern electrical air conditioning unit.^{[25][26][27][28]} In 1902, he installed his first air-conditioning system in the Sackett-Wilhelms Lithographing & Publishing Company in Brooklyn, New York.^[29] His invention controlled both the temperature and humidity, which helped maintain consistent paper dimensions and ink alignment at the printing plant. Later, together with six other employees, Carrier formed The Carrier Air Conditioning Company of America, a business that in 2020, employed 53,000 people and was valued at \$18.6 billion.^{[30][31]}

In 1906, Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte, North Carolina, was exploring ways to add moisture to the air in his textile mill. Cramer coined the term "air conditioning" in a patent claim which he filed that year, where he suggested that air conditioning was analogous to "water conditioning", then a well-known process for making textiles easier to process.^[32] He combined moisture with ventilation to "condition" and change the air in the factories, thus controlling the humidity that is necessary in textile plants. Willis Carrier adopted the term and incorporated it into the name of his company.^[33]

Domestic air conditioning soon took off. In 1914, the first domestic air conditioning was installed in Minneapolis in the home of Charles Gilbert Gates. It is, however, possible that the considerable device (c. 2.1 m × 1.8 m × 6.1 m; 7 ft × 6 ft × 20 ft) was never used, as the house remained uninhabited^[20] (Gates had already died in October 1913.)

In 1931, H.H. Schultz and J.Q. Sherman developed what would become the most common type of individual room air conditioner: one designed to sit on a window ledge. The units went on sale in 1932 at US\$10,000 to \$50,000 (the equivalent of \$200,000 to \$1,200,000 in 2024).^[20] A year later, the first air conditioning systems for cars were offered for sale.^[34] Chrysler Motors introduced the first practical semi-portable air conditioning unit in 1935,^[35] and Packard became the first automobile manufacturer to offer an air conditioning unit in its cars in 1939.^[36]

Further development

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Innovations in the latter half of the 20th century allowed more ubiquitous air conditioner use. In 1945, Robert Sherman of Lynn, Massachusetts, invented a portable, in-window air conditioner that cooled, heated, humidified, dehumidified, and filtered the air.^[37] The first inverter air conditioners were released in 1980–1981.^{[38][39]}

In 1954, Ned Cole, a 1939 architecture graduate from the University of Texas at Austin, developed the first experimental "suburb" with inbuilt air conditioning in each house. 22 homes were developed on a flat, treeless track in northwest Austin, Texas, and the community was christened the 'Austin Air-Conditioned Village.' The residents were subjected to a year-long study of the effects of air conditioning led by the nation's premier air conditioning companies, builders, and social scientists. In addition, researchers from UT's Health Service and Psychology Department studied the effects on the "artificially cooled humans." One of the more amusing discoveries was that each family reported being troubled with scorpions, the leading theory being that scorpions sought cool, shady places. Other reported changes in lifestyle were that mothers baked more, families ate heavier foods, and they were more apt to choose hot drinks.^{[40][41]}

Air conditioner adoption tends to increase above around \$10,000 annual household income in warmer areas.^[42] Global GDP growth explains around 85% of increased air condition adoption by 2050, while the remaining 15% can be explained by climate change.^[42]

As of 2016, an estimated 1.6 billion air conditioning units were used worldwide, with over half of them in China and the United States, and with a total cooling capacity of 11,675 gigawatts.^{[8][43]} The International Energy Agency predicted in 2018 that the number of air conditioning units would grow to around 4 billion units by 2050 and that the total cooling capacity would grow to around 23,000 GW, with the biggest increases in India and China.^[8] Between 1995 and 2004, the proportion of urban households in China with air conditioners increased from 8% to 70%.^[44] As of 2015, nearly 100 million homes, or about 87% of US households, had air conditioning systems.^[45] In 2019, it was estimated that 90% of new single-family homes constructed in the US included air conditioning, ranging from 99% in the South to 62% in the West.^{[46][47]}

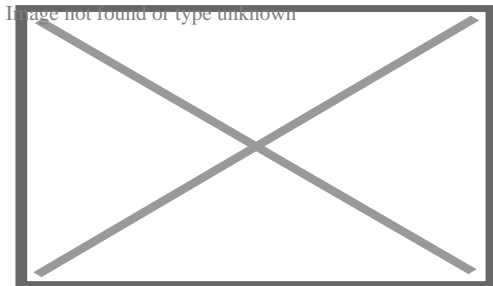
Operation

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Operating principles

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Main article: Vapor-compression refrigeration



A simple stylized diagram of the refrigeration cycle: 1) condensing coil, 2) expansion valve, 3) evaporator coil, 4) compressor

Cooling in traditional air conditioner systems is accomplished using the vapor-compression cycle, which uses a refrigerant's forced circulation and phase change between gas and liquid to transfer heat.^{[48][49]} The vapor-compression cycle can occur within a unitary, or packaged piece of equipment, or within a chiller that is connected to terminal cooling equipment (such as a fan coil unit in an air handler) on its evaporator side and heat rejection equipment such as a cooling tower on its condenser side. An air source heat pump shares many components with an air conditioning system, but includes a reversing valve, which allows the unit to be used to heat as well as cool a space.^[50]

Air conditioning equipment will reduce the absolute humidity of the air processed by the system if the surface of the evaporator coil is significantly cooler than the dew point of the surrounding air. An air conditioner designed for an occupied space will typically achieve a 30% to 60% relative humidity in the occupied space.^[51]

Most modern air-conditioning systems feature a dehumidification cycle during which the compressor runs. At the same time, the fan is slowed to reduce the evaporator temperature and condense more water. A dehumidifier uses the same refrigeration cycle but incorporates both the evaporator and the condenser into the same air path; the air first passes over the evaporator coil, where it is cooled^[52] and dehumidified, before passing over the condenser coil, where it is warmed again before it is released back into the room.^{*[citation needed]*}

Free cooling can sometimes be selected when the external air is cooler than the internal air. In this case, the compressor does not need to be used, resulting in high cooling efficiencies for these times. This may also be combined with seasonal thermal energy storage.^[53]

Heating

[edit]

Main article: Heat pump

Some air conditioning systems can reverse the refrigeration cycle and act as an air source heat pump, thus heating instead of cooling the indoor environment. They are also commonly referred to as "reverse cycle air conditioners". The heat pump is significantly more energy-efficient than electric resistance heating, because it moves energy from air or groundwater to the heated space and the heat from purchased electrical energy. When the heat pump is in heating mode, the indoor evaporator coil switches roles and becomes the condenser coil, producing heat. The outdoor condenser unit also switches roles to serve as the evaporator and discharges cold air (colder than the ambient outdoor air).

Most air source heat pumps become less efficient in outdoor temperatures lower than 4 °C or 40 °F.^[54] This is partly because ice forms on the outdoor unit's heat exchanger coil, which blocks air flow over the coil. To compensate for this, the heat pump system must temporarily switch back into the regular air conditioning mode to switch the outdoor evaporator coil *back* to the condenser coil, to heat up and defrost. Therefore, some heat pump systems will have electric resistance heating in the indoor air path that is activated only in this mode to compensate for the temporary indoor air cooling, which would otherwise be uncomfortable in the winter.

Newer models have improved cold-weather performance, with efficient heating capacity down to −14 °F (−26 °C).^[55]^[54]^[56] However, there is always a chance that the humidity that condenses on the heat exchanger of the outdoor unit could freeze, even in models that have improved cold-weather performance, requiring a defrosting cycle to be performed.

The icing problem becomes much more severe with lower outdoor temperatures, so heat pumps are sometimes installed in tandem with a more conventional form of heating, such as an electrical heater, a natural gas, heating oil, or wood-burning fireplace or central heating, which is used instead of or in addition to the heat pump during harsher winter temperatures. In this case, the heat pump is used efficiently during milder temperatures, and the system is switched to the conventional heat source when the outdoor temperature is lower.

Performance

[edit]

Main articles: coefficient of performance, Seasonal energy efficiency ratio, and European seasonal energy efficiency ratio

The coefficient of performance (COP) of an air conditioning system is a ratio of useful heating or cooling provided to the work required.^[57]^[58] Higher COPs equate to lower operating costs. The COP usually exceeds 1; however, the exact value is highly dependent on operating conditions, especially absolute temperature and relative temperature between sink and system, and is often graphed or averaged against expected conditions.^[59] Air conditioner equipment power in the U.S. is often described in terms of "tons of refrigeration", with each approximately equal to the cooling power of one short ton (2,000 pounds (910 kg) of ice melting in a 24-hour period. The value is

equal to 12,000 BTU_{IT} per hour, or 3,517 watts.^[60] Residential central air systems are usually from 1 to 5 tons (3.5 to 18 kW) in capacity.^[citation needed]

The efficiency of air conditioners is often rated by the seasonal energy efficiency ratio (SEER), which is defined by the Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute in its 2008 standard AHRI 210/240, *Performance Rating of Unitary Air-Conditioning and Air-Source Heat Pump Equipment*.^[61] A similar standard is the European seasonal energy efficiency ratio (ESEER).^[citation needed]

Efficiency is strongly affected by the humidity of the air to be cooled. Dehumidifying the air before attempting to cool it can reduce subsequent cooling costs by as much as 90 percent. Thus, reducing dehumidifying costs can materially affect overall air conditioning costs.^[62]

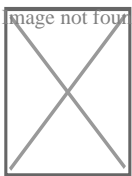
Control system

[edit]

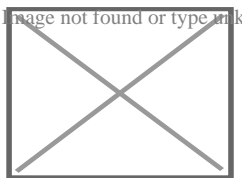
Wireless remote control

[edit]

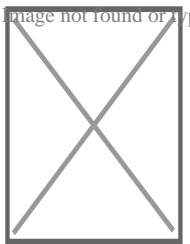
Main articles: Remote control and Infrared blaster

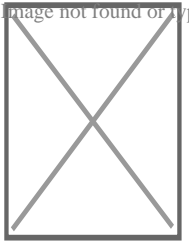


A wireless remote controller



The infrared transmitting LED on the remote



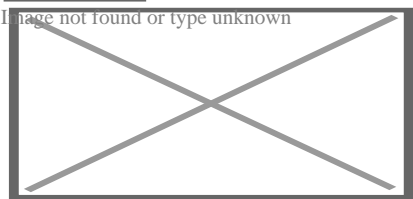
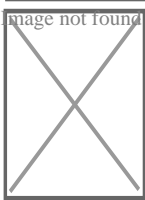
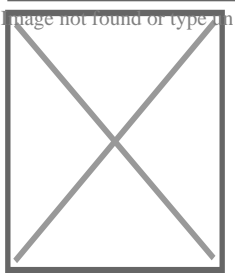
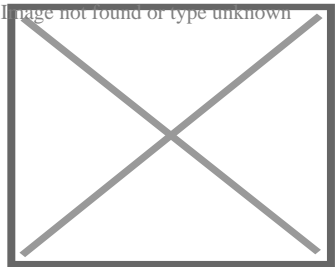


The infrared receiver on the air conditioner

This type of controller uses an infrared LED to relay commands from a remote control to the air conditioner. The output of the infrared LED (like that of any infrared remote) is invisible to the human eye because its wavelength is beyond the range of visible light (940 nm). This system is commonly used on mini-split air conditioners because it is simple and portable. Some window and ducted central air conditioners uses it as well.

Wired controller

[edit]
Main article: Thermostat



Several wired controllers (Indonesia, 2024)

A wired controller, also called a "wired thermostat," is a device that controls an air conditioner by switching heating or cooling on or off. It uses different sensors to measure temperatures and actuate control operations. Mechanical thermostats commonly use bimetallic strips, converting a temperature change into mechanical displacement, to actuate control of the air conditioner. Electronic thermostats, instead, use a thermistor or other semiconductor sensor, processing temperature change as electronic signals to control the air conditioner.

These controllers are usually used in hotel rooms because they are permanently installed into a wall and hard-wired directly into the air conditioner unit, eliminating the need for batteries.

Types

[edit]

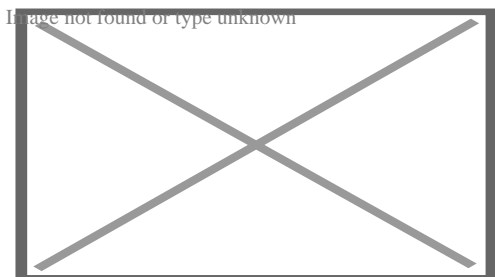
Types	Typical Capacity*	Air supply	Mounting	Typical application
Mini-split	small – large	Direct	Wall	Residential
Window	very small – small	Direct	Window	Residential
Portable	very small – small	Direct / Ducted	Floor	Residential, remote areas
Ducted (individual)	small – very large	Ducted	Ceiling	Residential, commercial
Ducted (central)	medium – very large	Ducted	Ceiling	Residential, commercial
Ceiling suspended	medium – large	Direct	Ceiling	Commercial
Cassette	medium – large	Direct / Ducted	Ceiling	Commercial
Floor standing	medium – large	Direct / Ducted	Floor	Commercial
Packaged	very large	Direct / Ducted	Floor	Commercial
Packaged RTU (Rooftop Unit)	very large	Ducted	Rooftop	Commercial

* where the typical capacity is in kilowatt as follows:

- very small: <1.5 kW
- small: 1.5–3.5 kW
- medium: 4.2–7.1 kW
- large: 7.2–14 kW
- very large: >14 kW

Mini-split and multi-split systems

[edit]



Evaporator, indoor unit, or terminal, side of a ductless split-type air conditioner

Ductless systems (often mini-split, though there are now ducted mini-split) typically supply conditioned and heated air to a single or a few rooms of a building, without ducts and in a decentralized manner.^[63] Multi-zone or multi-split systems are a common application of ductless systems and allow up to eight rooms (zones or locations) to be conditioned independently from each other, each with its indoor unit and simultaneously from a single outdoor unit.

The first mini-split system was sold in 1961 by Toshiba in Japan, and the first wall-mounted mini-split air conditioner was sold in 1968 in Japan by Mitsubishi Electric, where small home sizes motivated their development. The Mitsubishi model was the first air conditioner with a cross-flow fan.^{[64][65][66]} In 1969, the first mini-split air conditioner was sold in the US.^[67] Multi-zone ductless systems were invented by Daikin in 1973, and variable refrigerant flow systems (which can be thought of as larger multi-split systems) were also invented by Daikin in 1982. Both were first sold in Japan.^[68] Variable refrigerant flow systems when compared with central plant cooling from an air handler, eliminate the need for large cool air ducts, air handlers, and chillers; instead cool refrigerant is transported through much smaller pipes to the indoor units in the spaces to be conditioned, thus allowing for less space above dropped ceilings and a lower structural impact, while also allowing for more individual and independent temperature control of spaces. The outdoor and indoor units can be spread across the building.^[69] Variable refrigerant flow indoor units can also be turned off individually in unused spaces.^{*[citation needed]*} The lower start-up power of VRF's DC inverter compressors and their inherent DC power requirements also allow VRF solar-powered heat pumps to be run using DC-providing solar panels.

Ducted central systems

[edit]

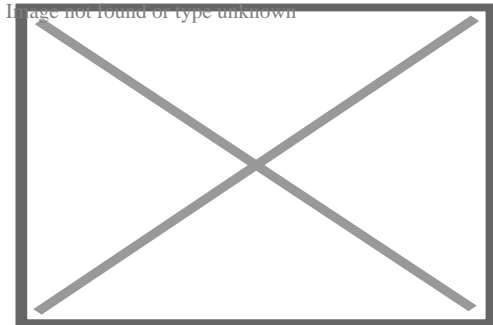
Split-system central air conditioners consist of two heat exchangers, an outside unit (the condenser) from which heat is rejected to the environment and an internal heat exchanger (the

evaporator, or Fan Coil Unit, FCU) with the piped refrigerant being circulated between the two. The FCU is then connected to the spaces to be cooled by ventilation ducts.^[70] Floor standing air conditioners are similar to this type of air conditioner but sit within spaces that need cooling.

Central plant cooling

[edit]

See also: Chiller



Industrial air conditioner cooling towers on top of the shopping mall *Passage* in Linz, Austria

Large central cooling plants may use intermediate coolant such as chilled water pumped into air handlers or fan coil units near or in the spaces to be cooled which then duct or deliver cold air into the spaces to be conditioned, rather than ducting cold air directly to these spaces from the plant, which is not done due to the low density and heat capacity of air, which would require impractically large ducts. The chilled water is cooled by chillers in the plant, which uses a refrigeration cycle to cool water, often transferring its heat to the atmosphere even in liquid-cooled chillers through the use of cooling towers. Chillers may be air- or liquid-cooled.^[71]^[72]

Portable units

[edit]

A portable system has an indoor unit on wheels connected to an outdoor unit via flexible pipes, similar to a permanently fixed installed unit (such as a ductless split air conditioner).

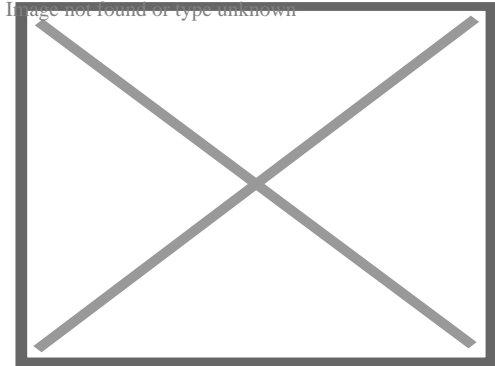
Hose systems, which can be *monoblock* or *air-to-air*, are vented to the outside via air ducts. The *monoblock* type collects the water in a bucket or tray and stops when full. The *air-to-air* type re-evaporates the water, discharges it through the ducted hose, and can run continuously. Many but not all portable units draw indoor air and expel it outdoors through a single duct, negatively impacting their overall cooling efficiency.

Many portable air conditioners come with heat as well as a dehumidification function.^[73]

Window unit and packaged terminal

[edit]

Main article: Packaged terminal air conditioner



Through-the-wall PTAC units, University Motor Inn, Philadelphia

The packaged terminal air conditioner (PTAC), through-the-wall, and window air conditioners are similar. These units are installed on a window frame or on a wall opening. The unit usually has an internal partition separating its indoor and outdoor sides, which contain the unit's condenser and evaporator, respectively. PTAC systems may be adapted to provide heating in cold weather, either directly by using an electric strip, gas, or other heaters, or by reversing the refrigerant flow to heat the interior and draw heat from the exterior air, converting the air conditioner into a heat pump. They may be installed in a wall opening with the help of a special sleeve on the wall and a custom grill that is flush with the wall and window air conditioners can also be installed in a window, but without a custom grill.^[74]

Packaged air conditioner

[edit]

Packaged air conditioners (also known as self-contained units)^{[75][76]} are central systems that integrate into a single housing all the components of a split central system, and deliver air, possibly through ducts, to the spaces to be cooled. Depending on their construction they may be outdoors or indoors, on roofs (rooftop units),^{[77][78]} draw the air to be conditioned from inside or outside a building and be water or air-cooled. Often, outdoor units are air-cooled while indoor units are liquid-cooled using a cooling tower.^{[70][79][80][81][82][83]}

Types of compressors

[edit]

Compressor types	Common applications	Typical capacity	Efficiency	Durability	Repairability
Reciprocating	Refrigerator, Walk-in freezer, portable air conditioners	small – large	very low (small capacity) medium (large capacity)	very low	medium
Rotary vane	Residential mini splits	small	low	low	easy
Scroll	Commercial and central systems, VRF	medium	medium	medium	easy
Rotary screw	Commercial chiller	medium – large	medium	medium	hard
Centrifugal	Commercial chiller	very large	medium	high	hard
Maglev Centrifugal	Commercial chiller	very large	high	very high	very hard

Reciprocating

[edit]

Main article: Reciprocating compressor

This compressor consists of a crankcase, crankshaft, piston rod, piston, piston ring, cylinder head and valves. ^[*citation needed*]

Scroll

[edit]

Main article: Scroll compressor

This compressor uses two interleaving scrolls to compress the refrigerant.^[84] it consists of one fixed and one orbiting scrolls. This type of compressor is more efficient because it has 70 percent less moving parts than a reciprocating compressor. ^[*citation needed*]

Screw

[edit]

Main article: Rotary-screw compressor

This compressor use two very closely meshing spiral rotors to compress the gas. The gas enters at the suction side and moves through the threads as the screws rotate. The meshing rotors force the gas through the compressor, and the gas exits at the end of the screws. The working area is the inter-lobe volume between the male and female rotors. It is larger at the intake end, and decreases along the length of the rotors until the exhaust port. This change in volume is the compression. ^[*citation needed*]

Capacity modulation technologies

[edit]

There are several ways to modulate the cooling capacity in refrigeration or air conditioning and heating systems. The most common in air conditioning are: on-off cycling, hot gas bypass, use or not of liquid injection, manifold configurations of multiple compressors, mechanical modulation (also called digital), and inverter technology. ^[*citation needed*]

Hot gas bypass

[edit]

Hot gas bypass involves injecting a quantity of gas from discharge to the suction side. The compressor will keep operating at the same speed, but due to the bypass, the refrigerant mass flow circulating with the system is reduced, and thus the cooling capacity. This naturally causes the compressor to run uselessly during the periods when the bypass is operating. The turn down capacity varies between 0 and 100%.^[85]

Manifold configurations

[edit]

Several compressors can be installed in the system to provide the peak cooling capacity. Each compressor can run or not in order to stage the cooling capacity of the unit. The turn down capacity is either 0/33/66 or 100% for a trio configuration and either 0/50 or 100% for a tandem.^[*citation needed*]

Mechanically modulated compressor

[edit]

This internal mechanical capacity modulation is based on periodic compression process with a control valve, the two scroll set move apart stopping the compression for a given time period. This method varies refrigerant flow by changing the average time of compression, but not the actual speed of the motor. Despite an excellent turndown ratio – from 10 to 100% of the cooling capacity, mechanically modulated scrolls have high energy consumption as the motor continuously runs.^{*[citation needed]*}

Variable-speed compressor

[edit]

Main article: Inverter compressor

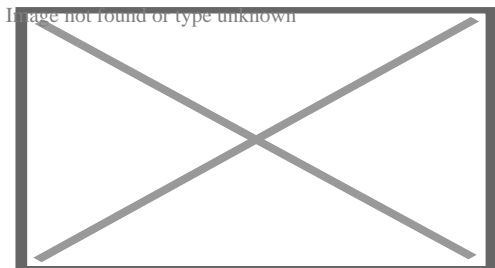
This system uses a variable-frequency drive (also called an Inverter) to control the speed of the compressor. The refrigerant flow rate is changed by the change in the speed of the compressor. The turn down ratio depends on the system configuration and manufacturer. It modulates from 15 or 25% up to 100% at full capacity with a single inverter from 12 to 100% with a hybrid tandem. This method is the most efficient way to modulate an air conditioner's capacity. It is up to 58% more efficient than a fixed speed system.^{*[citation needed]*}

Impact

[edit]

Health effects

[edit]



Rooftop condenser unit fitted on top of an Osaka Municipal Subway 10 series subway carriage. Air conditioning has become increasingly prevalent on public transport vehicles as a form of climate control, and to ensure passenger comfort and drivers' occupational safety and health.

In hot weather, air conditioning can prevent heat stroke, dehydration due to excessive sweating, electrolyte imbalance, kidney failure, and other issues due to hyperthermia.^{[8][86]} Heat waves are the most lethal type of weather phenomenon in the United States.^{[87][88]} A 2020 study found that areas with lower use of air conditioning correlated with higher rates of heat-related mortality and hospitalizations.^[89] The August 2003 France heatwave resulted in approximately 15,000 deaths, where 80% of the victims were over 75 years old. In response, the French government required all retirement homes to have at least one air-conditioned room at 25 °C (77 °F) per floor during heatwaves.^[8]

Air conditioning (including filtration, humidification, cooling and disinfection) can be used to provide a clean, safe, hypoallergenic atmosphere in hospital operating rooms and other environments where proper atmosphere is critical to patient safety and well-being. It is sometimes recommended for home use by people with allergies, especially mold.^{[90][91]} However, poorly maintained water cooling towers can promote the growth and spread of microorganisms such as *Legionella pneumophila*, the infectious agent responsible for Legionnaires' disease. As long as the cooling tower is kept clean (usually by means of a chlorine treatment), these health hazards can be avoided or reduced. The state of New York has codified requirements for registration, maintenance, and testing of cooling towers to protect against Legionella.^[92]

Economic effects

[edit]

First designed to benefit targeted industries such as the press as well as large factories, the invention quickly spread to public agencies and administrations with studies with claims of increased productivity close to 24% in places equipped with air conditioning.^[93]

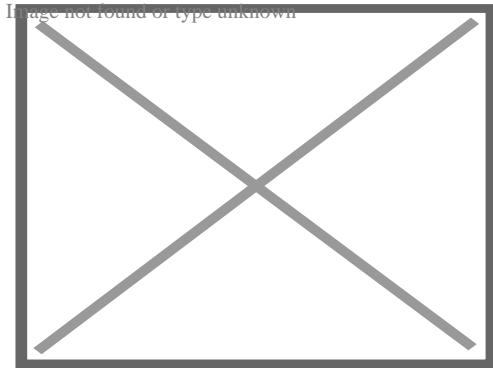
Air conditioning caused various shifts in demography, notably that of the United States starting from the 1970s. In the US, the birth rate was lower in the spring than during other seasons until the 1970s but this difference then declined since then.^[94] As of 2007, the Sun Belt contained 30% of the total US population while it was inhabited by 24% of Americans at the beginning of the 20th century.^[95] Moreover, the summer mortality rate in the US, which had been higher in regions subject to a heat wave during the summer, also evened out.^[7]

The spread of the use of air conditioning acts as a main driver for the growth of global demand of electricity.^[96] According to a 2018 report from the International Energy Agency (IEA), it was revealed that the energy consumption for cooling in the United States, involving 328 million Americans, surpasses the combined energy consumption of 4.4 billion people in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and Asia (excluding China).^[8] A 2020 survey found that an estimated

88% of all US households use AC, increasing to 93% when solely looking at homes built between 2010 and 2020.[⁹⁷]

Environmental effects

[edit]



Air conditioner farm in the facade of a building in Singapore

Air conditioning uses a massive amount of energy, leading to more carbon emissions. Space cooling including air conditioning accounted globally for 2021 terawatt-hours of energy usage in 2016 with around 99% in the form of electricity, according to a 2018 report on air-conditioning efficiency by the International Energy Agency.[⁸] The report predicts an increase of electricity usage due to space cooling to around 6200 TWh by 2050,[⁸][⁹⁸] and that with the progress currently seen, greenhouse gas emissions attributable to space cooling will double from 1,135 million tons (2016) to 2,070 million tons.[⁸] There is some push to increase the energy efficiency of air conditioners. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the IEA found that if air conditioners could be twice as effective as now, 460 billion tons of GHG could be cut over 40 years.[⁹⁹] The UNEP and IEA also recommended legislation to decrease the use of hydrofluorocarbons, better building insulation, and more sustainable temperature-controlled food supply chains going forward.[⁹⁹]

Refrigerants have also caused and continue to cause serious environmental issues, including ozone depletion and climate change, as several countries have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment to reduce the consumption and production of hydrofluorocarbons.[¹⁰⁰] CFCs and HCFCs refrigerants such as R-12 and R-22, respectively, used within air conditioners have caused damage to the ozone layer,[¹⁰¹] and hydrofluorocarbon refrigerants such as R-410A and R-404A, which were designed to replace CFCs and HCFCs, are instead exacerbating climate change[¹⁰²] Both issues happen due to the venting of refrigerant to the atmosphere, such as during repairs. HFO refrigerants, used in some if not most new equipment, solve both issues with an ozone damage potential (ODP) of zero and a much lower global warming potential (GWP) in the single or double digits vs. the three or four digits of hydrofluorocarbons.[¹⁰³]

Hydrofluorocarbons would have raised global temperatures by around 0.3–0.5 °C (0.5–0.9 °F) by 2100 without the Kigali Amendment. With the Kigali Amendment, the increase of global temperatures by 2100 due to hydrofluorocarbons is predicted to be around 0.06 °C (0.1 °F).^[104]

Alternatives to continual air conditioning include passive cooling, passive solar cooling, natural ventilation, operating shades to reduce solar gain, using trees, architectural shades, windows (and using window coatings) to reduce solar gain.^[citation needed]

Social effects

[edit]

Socioeconomic groups with a household income below around \$10,000 tend to have a low air conditioning adoption,^[42] which worsens heat-related mortality.^[7] The lack of cooling can be hazardous, as areas with lower use of air conditioning correlate with higher rates of heat-related mortality and hospitalizations.^[89] Premature mortality in NYC is projected to grow between 47% and 95% in 30 years, with lower-income and vulnerable populations most at risk.^[89] Studies on the correlation between heat-related mortality and hospitalizations and living in low socioeconomic locations can be traced in Phoenix, Arizona,^[105] Hong Kong,^[106] China,^[106] Japan,^[107] and Italy.^{[108][109]} Additionally, costs concerning health care can act as another barrier, as the lack of private health insurance during a 2009 heat wave in Australia, was associated with heat-related hospitalization.^[109]

Disparities in socioeconomic status and access to air conditioning are connected by some to institutionalized racism, which leads to the association of specific marginalized communities with lower economic status, poorer health, residing in hotter neighborhoods, engaging in physically demanding labor, and experiencing limited access to cooling technologies such as air conditioning.^[109] A study overlooking Chicago, Illinois, Detroit, and Michigan found that black households were half as likely to have central air conditioning units when compared to their white counterparts.^[110] Especially in cities, Redlining creates heat islands, increasing temperatures in certain parts of the city.^[109] This is due to materials heat-absorbing building materials and pavements and lack of vegetation and shade coverage.^[111] There have been initiatives that provide cooling solutions to low-income communities, such as public cooling spaces.^{[8][111]}

Other techniques

[edit]

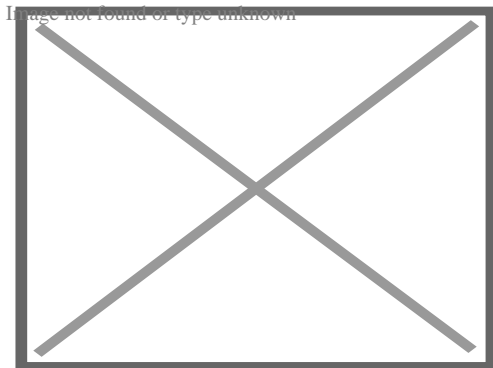
Buildings designed with passive air conditioning are generally less expensive to construct and maintain than buildings with conventional HVAC systems with lower energy demands.^[112] While tens of air changes per hour, and cooling of tens of degrees, can be achieved with passive methods, site-specific microclimate must be taken into account, complicating building design.^[12]

Many techniques can be used to increase comfort and reduce the temperature in buildings. These include evaporative cooling, selective shading, wind, thermal convection, and heat storage^[113]

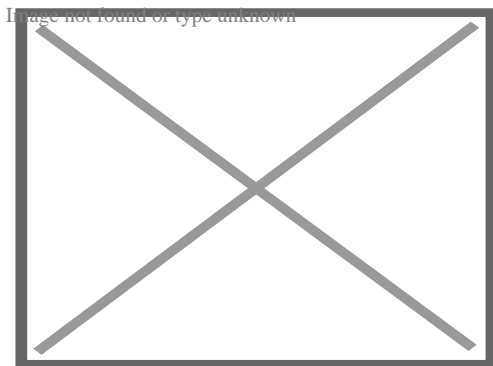
Passive ventilation

[edit]

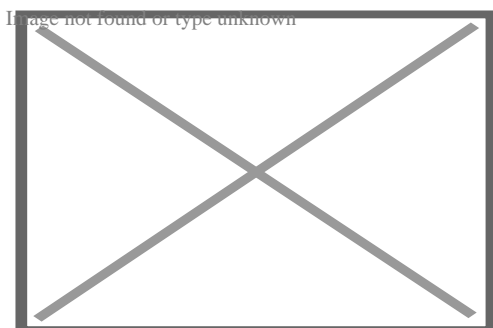
This section is an excerpt from Passive ventilation.[edit]



The ventilation system of a regular earthship



Dogtrot houses are designed to maximise natural ventilation.



A roof turbine ventilator, colloquially known as a 'Whirly Bird', is an application of wind driven ventilation.

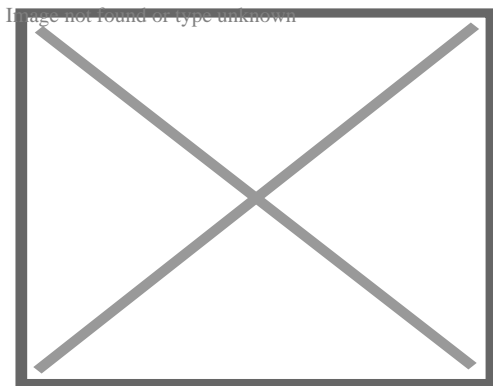
Passive ventilation is the process of supplying air to and removing air from an indoor space without using mechanical systems. It refers to the flow of external air to an indoor space as a result of pressure differences arising from natural forces.

There are two types of natural ventilation occurring in buildings: *wind driven ventilation* and *buoyancy-driven ventilation*. Wind driven ventilation arises from the different pressures created by wind around a building or structure, and openings being formed on the perimeter which then permit flow through the building. Buoyancy-driven ventilation occurs as a result of the directional buoyancy force that results from temperature differences between the interior and exterior^[114] Since the internal heat gains which create temperature differences between the interior and exterior are created by natural processes, including the heat from people, and wind effects are variable, naturally ventilated buildings are sometimes called "breathing buildings".

Passive cooling

[edit]

This section is an excerpt from Passive cooling.[edit]



A traditional Iranian solar cooling design using a wind tower

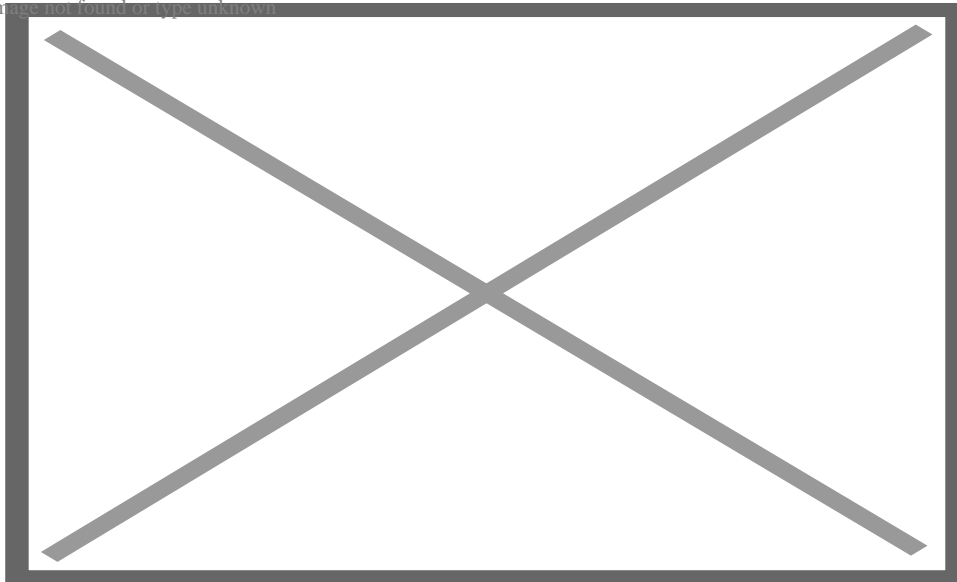
Passive cooling is a building design approach that focuses on heat gain control and heat dissipation in a building in order to improve the indoor thermal comfort with low or no energy consumption.^{[115][116]} This approach works either by preventing heat from entering the interior (heat gain prevention) or by removing heat from the building (natural cooling).^[117]

Natural cooling utilizes on-site energy, available from the natural environment, combined with the architectural design of building components (e.g. building envelope), rather than mechanical systems to dissipate heat.^[118] Therefore, natural cooling depends not only on the architectural design of the building but on how the site's natural resources are used as heat sinks (i.e. everything that absorbs or dissipates heat). Examples of on-site heat sinks are the upper atmosphere (night sky), the outdoor air (wind), and the earth/soil.

Passive cooling is an important tool for design of buildings for climate change adaptation –

reducing dependency on energy-intensive air conditioning in warming environments.[¹¹⁹][¹²⁰]

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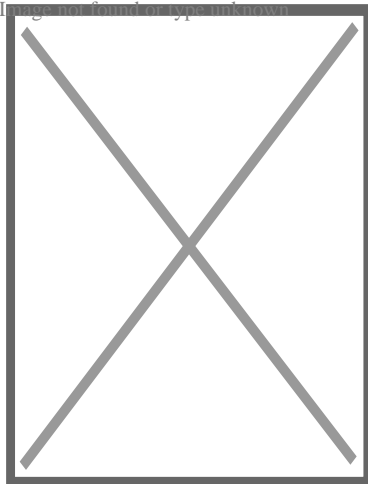


A pair of short windcatchers (*malqaf*) used in traditional architecture; wind is forced down on the windward side and leaves on the leeward side (*cross-ventilation*). In the absence of wind, the circulation can be driven with evaporative cooling in the inlet (which is also designed to catch dust). In the center, a *shuksheika* (roof lantern vent), used to shade the qa'a below while allowing hot air rise out of it (*stack effect*).[¹¹]

Daytime radiative cooling

[edit]

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Passive daytime radiative cooling (PDRC) surfaces are high in solar reflectance and heat emittance, cooling with zero energy use or pollution.[¹²¹]

Passive daytime radiative cooling (PDRC) surfaces reflect incoming solar radiation and heat back into outer space through the infrared window for cooling during the daytime. Daytime radiative cooling became possible with the ability to suppress solar heating using photonic structures, which emerged through a study by Raman et al. (2014).^[122] PDRCs can come in a variety of forms, including paint coatings and films, that are designed to be high in solar reflectance and thermal emittance.^{[121][123]}

PDRC applications on building roofs and envelopes have demonstrated significant decreases in energy consumption and costs.^[123] In suburban single-family residential areas, PDRC application on roofs can potentially lower energy costs by 26% to 46%.^[124] PDRCs are predicted to show a market size of ~\$27 billion for indoor space cooling by 2025 and have undergone a surge in research and development since the 2010s.^{[125][126]}

Fans

[edit]

Main article: Ceiling fan

Hand fans have existed since prehistory. Large human-powered fans built into buildings include the punkah.

The 2nd-century Chinese inventor Ding Huan of the Han dynasty invented a rotary fan for air conditioning, with seven wheels 3 m (10 ft) in diameter and manually powered by prisoners.^[127] :*f*ÂçÂçâ€šÂ–Â…Â 99,*f*ÂçÂçâ€šÂ–Â…Â 151,*f*ÂçÂçâ€šÂ–Â…Â 233*f*ÂçÂçâ€šÂ–Â…Â In 747, Emperor Xuanzong (r. 712–762) of the Tang dynasty (618–907) had the Cool Hall (*Liang Dian* *f*Â‘Â,Â¶Â,Â¼*f*Â‘Â,Â®Â,Â¿) built in the imperial palace, which the *Tang Yulin* describes as having water-powered fan wheels for air conditioning as well as rising jet streams of water from fountains. During the subsequent Song dynasty (960–1279), written sources mentioned the air conditioning rotary fan as even more widely used.^[127] :*f*ÂçÂçâ€šÂ–Â…Â 134,*f*ÂçÂçâ€šÂ–Â…Â 151*f*ÂçÂçâ€šÂ–Â…Â

Thermal buffering

[edit]

In areas that are cold at night or in winter, heat storage is used. Heat may be stored in earth or masonry; air is drawn past the masonry to heat or cool it.^[13]

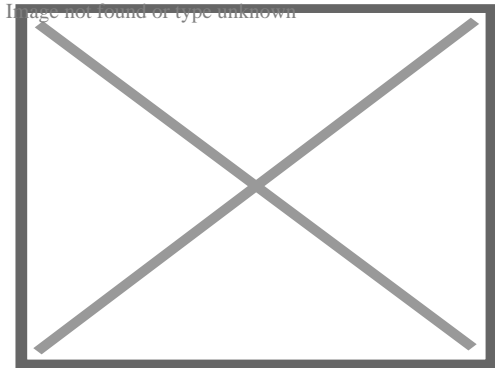
In areas that are below freezing at night in winter, snow and ice can be collected and stored in ice houses for later use in cooling.^[13] This technique is over 3,700 years old in the Middle East.^[128] Harvesting outdoor ice during winter and transporting and storing for use in summer was practiced

by wealthy Europeans in the early 1600s,^[15] and became popular in Europe and the Americas towards the end of the 1600s.^[129] This practice was replaced by mechanical compression-cycle icemakers.

Evaporative cooling

[edit]

Main article: Evaporative cooler



An evaporative cooler

In dry, hot climates, the evaporative cooling effect may be used by placing water at the air intake, such that the draft draws air over water and then into the house. For this reason, it is sometimes said that the fountain, in the architecture of hot, arid climates, is like the fireplace in the architecture of cold climates.^[11] Evaporative cooling also makes the air more humid, which can be beneficial in a dry desert climate.^[130]

Evaporative coolers tend to feel as if they are not working during times of high humidity, when there is not much dry air with which the coolers can work to make the air as cool as possible for dwelling occupants. Unlike other types of air conditioners, evaporative coolers rely on the outside air to be channeled through cooler pads that cool the air before it reaches the inside of a house through its air duct system; this cooled outside air must be allowed to push the warmer air within the house out through an exhaust opening such as an open door or window.^[131]

See also

[edit]

- Air conditioning paradox
- Air filter
- Air purifier
- Cleanroom
- Crankcase heater
- Energy recovery ventilation

- Indoor air quality
- Particulates

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- U.S. patent 808,897 Carrier's original patent
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Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning

**Fundamental
concepts**

- Air changes per hour (ACH)
- Bake-out
- Building envelope
- Convection
- Dilution
- Domestic energy consumption
- Enthalpy
- Fluid dynamics
- Gas compressor
- Heat pump and refrigeration cycle
- Heat transfer
- Humidity
- Infiltration
- Latent heat
- Noise control
- Outgassing
- Particulates
- Psychrometrics
- Sensible heat
- Stack effect
- Thermal comfort
- Thermal destratification
- Thermal mass
- Thermodynamics
- Vapour pressure of water

- Absorption-compression heat pump
- Absorption refrigerator
- Air barrier
- Air conditioning
- Antifreeze
- Automobile air conditioning
- Autonomous building
- Building insulation materials
- Central heating
- Central solar heating
- Chilled beam
- Chilled water
- Constant air volume (CAV)
- Coolant
- Cross ventilation
- Dedicated outdoor air system (DOAS)
- Deep water source cooling
- Demand controlled ventilation (DCV)
- Displacement ventilation
- District cooling
- District heating
- Electric heating
- Energy recovery ventilation (ERV)
- Firestop
- Forced-air
- Forced-air gas
- Free cooling
- Heat recovery ventilation (HRV)
- Hybrid heat
- Hydronics
- Ice storage air conditioning
- Kitchen ventilation
- Mixed-mode ventilation
- Microgeneration
- Passive cooling
- Passive daytime radiative cooling
- Passive house
- Passive ventilation
- Radiant heating and cooling
- Radiant cooling
- Radiant heating
- Radon mitigation
- Refrigeration
- Renewable heat
- Room air distribution
- Solar air heat
- Solar combisystem
- Solar cooling
- Solar heating

Technology

- Air conditioner inverter
- Air door
- Air filter
- Air handler
- Air ionizer
- Air-mixing plenum
- Air purifier
- Air source heat pump
- Attic fan
- Automatic balancing valve
- Back boiler
- Barrier pipe
- Blast damper
- Boiler
- Centrifugal fan
- Ceramic heater
- Chiller
- Condensate pump
- Condenser
- Condensing boiler
- Convection heater
- Compressor
- Cooling tower
- Damper
- Dehumidifier
- Duct
- Economizer
- Electrostatic precipitator
- Evaporative cooler
- Evaporator
- Exhaust hood
- Expansion tank
- Fan
- Fan coil unit
- Fan filter unit
- Fan heater
- Fire damper
- Fireplace
- Fireplace insert
- Freeze stat
- Flue
- Freon
- Fume hood
- Furnace
- Gas compressor
- Gas heater
- Gasoline heater
- Grease duct
- Grille

Measurement and control

- Air flow meter
- Aquastat
- BACnet
- Blower door
- Building automation
- Carbon dioxide sensor
- Clean air delivery rate (CADR)
- Control valve
- Gas detector
- Home energy monitor
- Humidistat
- HVAC control system
- Infrared thermometer
- Intelligent buildings
- LonWorks
- Minimum efficiency reporting value (MERV)
- Normal temperature and pressure (NTP)
- OpenTherm
- Programmable communicating thermostat
- Programmable thermostat
- Psychrometrics
- Room temperature
- Smart thermostat
- Standard temperature and pressure (STP)
- Thermographic camera
- Thermostat
- Thermostatic radiator valve

Professions, trades, and services

- Architectural acoustics
- Architectural engineering
- Architectural technologist
- Building services engineering
- Building information modeling (BIM)
- Deep energy retrofit
- Duct cleaning
- Duct leakage testing
- Environmental engineering
- Hydronic balancing
- Kitchen exhaust cleaning
- Mechanical engineering
- Mechanical, electrical, and plumbing
- Mold growth, assessment, and remediation
- Refrigerant reclamation
- Testing, adjusting, balancing

Industry organizations

- AHRI
- AMCA
- ASHRAE
- ASTM International
- BRE
- BSRIA
- CIBSE
- Institute of Refrigeration
- IIR
- LEED
- SMACNA
- UMC

Health and safety

- Indoor air quality (IAQ)
- Passive smoking
- Sick building syndrome (SBS)
- Volatile organic compound (VOC)

See also

- ASHRAE Handbook
- Building science
- Fireproofing
- Glossary of HVAC terms
- Warm Spaces
- World Refrigeration Day
- Template:Fire protection
- Template:Home automation
- Template:Solar energy

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Home appliances

- Air conditioner
- Air fryer
- Air ioniser
- Air purifier
- Barbecue grill
- Blender
 - Immersion blender
- Bread machine
- Bug zapper
- Coffee percolator
- Clothes dryer
 - combo
- Clothes iron
- Coffeemaker
- Dehumidifier
- Dishwasher
 - drying cabinet
- Domestic robot
- Deep fryer
- Electric blanket
- Electric drill
- Electric kettle
- Electric knife
- Electric water boiler
- Electric heater
- Electric shaver
- Electric toothbrush
- Epilator
- Espresso machine
- Evaporative cooler
- Food processor
- Fan
 - attic
 - bladeless
 - ceiling
 - Fan heater
 - window
- Freezer
- Garbage disposer
- Hair dryer
- Hair iron
- Humidifier
- Icemaker
- Ice cream maker
- Induction cooker
- Instant hot water dispenser
- Juicer
- Kitchen hood
- Kitchen stove

Types

See also

- Appliance plug
- Appliance recycling

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Roofs

Roof shapes

- Arched roof
- Barrel roof
- Board roof
- Bochká roof
- Bow roof
- Butterfly roof
- Clerestory
- Conical roof
- Dome
- Flat roof
- Gable roof
- Gablet roof
- Gambrel roof
- Half-hipped roof
- Hip roof
- Onion dome
- Mansard roof
- Pavilion roof
- Rhombic roof
- Ridged roof
- Saddle roof
- Sawtooth roof
- Shed roof
- Tented roof

Cross-gabled roof

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Roof elements

- Air conditioning unit
- Attic
- Catslide
- Chimney
- Collar beam
- Dormer
- Eaves
- Flashing
- Gable
- Green roof
- Gutter
- Hanging beam
- Joist
- Lightning rod
- Loft
- Purlin
- Rafter
- Ridge vent
- Roof batten
- Roof garden
- Roofline
- Roof ridge
- Roof sheeting
- Roof tiles
- Roof truss
- Roof window
- Shingles
- Skylight
- Soffit
- Solar panels
- Spire
- Weathervane
- Wind brace

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Electronics

Branches

- Analogue electronics
- Digital electronics
- Electronic engineering
- Instrumentation
- Microelectronics
- Optoelectronics
- Power electronics
- Printed electronics
- Semiconductor
- Schematic capture
- Thermal management

Advanced topics

- 2020s in computing
- Atomtronics
- Bioelectronics
- List of emerging electronics
- Failure of electronic components
- Flexible electronics
- Low-power electronics
- Molecular electronics
- Nanoelectronics
- Organic electronics
- Photonics
- Piezotronics
- Quantum electronics
- Spintronics


**Electronic
equipment**

- Air conditioner
- Central heating
- Clothes dryer
- Computer/Notebook
- Camera
- Dishwasher
- Freezer
- Home robot
- Home cinema
- Home theater PC
- Information technology
- Cooker
- Microwave oven
- Mobile phone
- Networking hardware
- Portable media player
- Radio
- Refrigerator
- Robotic vacuum cleaner
- Tablet
- Telephone
- Television
- Water heater
- Video game console
- Washing machine

- Audio equipment
- Automotive electronics
- Avionics
- Control system
- Data acquisition
- e-book
- e-health
- Electromagnetic warfare
- Electronics industry
- Embedded system
- Home appliance
- Home automation
- Integrated circuit

Applications

- Home appliance
 - Consumer electronics
 - Major appliance
 - Small appliance
- Marine electronics
- Microwave technology
- Military electronics
- Multimedia
- Nuclear electronics
- Open-source hardware
- Radar and Radio navigation
- Radio electronics
- Terahertz technology
- Wired and Wireless Communications

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About Sewage

Sewage (or residential sewer, residential wastewater, community wastewater) is a sort of wastewater that is generated by a community of individuals. It is typically transferred with a sewage system system.:~f~ç~â€š~ã...~ ~f~ç~â€š~ã...~ 175 ~f~ç~â€š~ã...~
 Sewage includes wastewater released from homes and from industrial, institutional and public centers that exist in the locality.:~f~ç~â€š~ã...~ ~f~ç~â€š~ã...~ 10 ~f~ç~â€š~ã...~
 Sub-types of sewage are greywater (from sinks, tubs, showers, dishwashers, and garments

washing machines) and blackwater (the water utilized to flush toilets, incorporated with the human waste that it flushes away). Sewage likewise consists of soaps and cleaning agents. Food waste may exist from dishwashing, and food amounts might be increased where waste disposal unit systems are used. In areas where bathroom tissue is made use of rather than bidets, that paper is also added to the sewage. Sewage includes macro-pollutants and micro-pollutants, and might additionally incorporate some metropolitan strong waste and contaminants from industrial wastewater. Sewage usually takes a trip from a building's plumbing either into a drain, which will lug it somewhere else, or into an onsite sewage facility. Collection of sewer from numerous houses with each other normally occurs in either sanitary drains or integrated sewers. The former is designed to leave out stormwater streams whereas the latter is designed to also take stormwater. The manufacturing of sewer usually represents the water usage. A series of elements influence water intake and therefore the sewer flowrates each. These consist of: Water schedule (the reverse of water shortage), water alternatives, climate (warmer environments may lead to higher water consumption), neighborhood size, economic level of the area, level of automation, metering of family usage, water cost and water pressure. 20 . The primary specifications in sewer that are determined to evaluate the sewage strength or quality as well as treatment choices include: solids, indicators of raw material, nitrogen, phosphorus, and indicators of fecal contamination. 33 These can be thought about to be the main macro-pollutants in sewage. Sewer includes pathogens which stem from feces. The adhering to four types of microorganisms are discovered in sewer: pathogenic bacteria, infections, protozoa (in the kind of cysts or oocysts) and helminths (in the type of eggs). In order to measure the organic matter, indirect approaches are frequently made use of: primarily the Biochemical Oxygen Need (BODY) and the Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD). 36 . Management of sewer includes collection and transportation for launch into the atmosphere, after a treatment degree that is compatible with the local needs for discharge into water bodies, onto dirt or for reuse applications. 156 Disposal options include dilution (self-purification of water bodies, utilizing their assimilative capability ideally), marine outfalls, land disposal and sewage ranches. All disposal alternatives might run dangers of triggering water pollution.

About Royal Porta Johns

Driving Directions in Plymouth County

Driving Directions

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Starting Point

Destination

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Driving Directions

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Royal Porta Johns

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Zip : 02379

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