

**CENTRE OF STUDIES FOR BUILDING SURVEYING
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND SURVEYING
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**STUDY ON COMFORTABILITY IN CLASSROOMS IN UITM
SHAH ALAM BASED ON HUMIDITY**

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**“I hereby declare that this academic project is the result of my own
research except for the quotation and summary which have been
acknowledged”**

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ABSTRACT

This study was produced based on my selection of topic which is Study on Comfortability in Classrooms in UiTM Shah Alam Based on Humidity. The humidity is one of the important properties of the urban climate that has implications towards the human comfort, health, productivity and much more. They are essential components of a comfortable environment. Nowadays, the level of humidity in a room often neglected resulting certain impacts towards student's comfortability.

In summary, this study is briefly explained about the best way to improve the comfortability of user by controlling the humidity levels. The humidity level of all the classrooms can be made known by conducting a test using appropriate equipment and the comfortability of users is made known by distributing a list of questionnaires to the target respondents.

The objectives of this study are to identify whether the humidity level in the classrooms at various faculty in UiTM Shah Alam met the optimum value; to analyse the comfortability of users in each classroom; and to recommend the best way to improve the comfortability of users.

As conclusion, I am hoping that the contents of this study are able to explain regarding on this topic in more details, easy to understand and useful to others in need.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Humidity alluded to the measure of water vapour noticeable all around particles (Concise Encyclopedia, 2011). Water vapour is water in its vaporous state-rather than fluid or solid (ice). Water vapour is absolutely imperceptible and in the event that you see a cloud, mist, or fog, these are all fluid water, not water vapour. Dampness demonstrates the probability of precipitation, dew or mist. At the point when the measure of stickiness expands, the adequacy of sweating in cooling the body will diminish. These will likewise lessening the rate of vanishing of dampness from our skin.

Essentially, there are three (3) fundamental sorts of humidity. Firstly is absolute humidity that communicates the water vapour substance of the air utilizing the mass of water vapour contained in a given volume of air. It might be measured in grams of vapour/cubic meter of air. An issue with utilizing absolute humidity is that an air bundle changes volume as the surrounding temperature and weight change. This implies that indisputably the absolute humidity changes when the volume changes, eventhough the mass of water vapour has not changed.

Secondly is specific humidity. This measures the measure of water vapour noticeable all around utilizing the mass of water vapour for a given mass of the air. It might be measured in grams of water vapour per kilogram of air. The kilogram of air measured incorporates the water vapour present. Contrasted with absolute humidity, it does not change as the air bundle grows or packed.

Lastly is the relative humidity. This is the most commonly used for measuring the humidity of a place. It can be basically characterized as the measure of water noticeable all around identified with the immersion sum the air can hold at a given temperature increased by 100. Relative humidity is straightforwardly identified with the measure of water vapour in air. The more water vapour noticeable all around, the higher the relative humidity is at a given temperature. Air with a relative humidity of 50% contains a large portion of the water vapour it could hold at a specific temperature.