Dressing for the Anthropocene*: A Future History

Deborah Poskanzer, Alan Meier, Margarita Kloss, and Chinmayee Subban ECEEE 2019 Summer Study # 2–178–19

2005: Japan raises indoor temps to 28°C, bans ties in summer. PM Koizumi and business leaders set example of 'Cool Biz' style.

> **2018:** IEA forecasts 3x more AC use and related GHGs by 2050

> > **2022**: Northern European nations average 30 days at >35°C. AC ownership doubles in France, Germany, and UK, far exceeding IEA forecasts.

> > > 2023: Greta Thunberg accepts Davos World Economic Forum has

Nobel Peace Prize wearing a T shirt. no snow.



2031: King Charles III redesigns guard uniforms in cooling textiles; appears at formal functions in shorts &sandals. The 'King Charles Suit' spreads worldwide.

> 2035: 'Los 3 Reyes' of Mexican cinema agree to stop showing characters in suits. Iñarritu accepts his 10th 'Best

Picture' Oscar in a plain black T shirt.

2045:E.U. implements **Energy Performance** labeling for clothing; bans suits and ties between

May and October

2050: IEA survey finds worldwide AC use has only doubled since 2018, far below projections; with

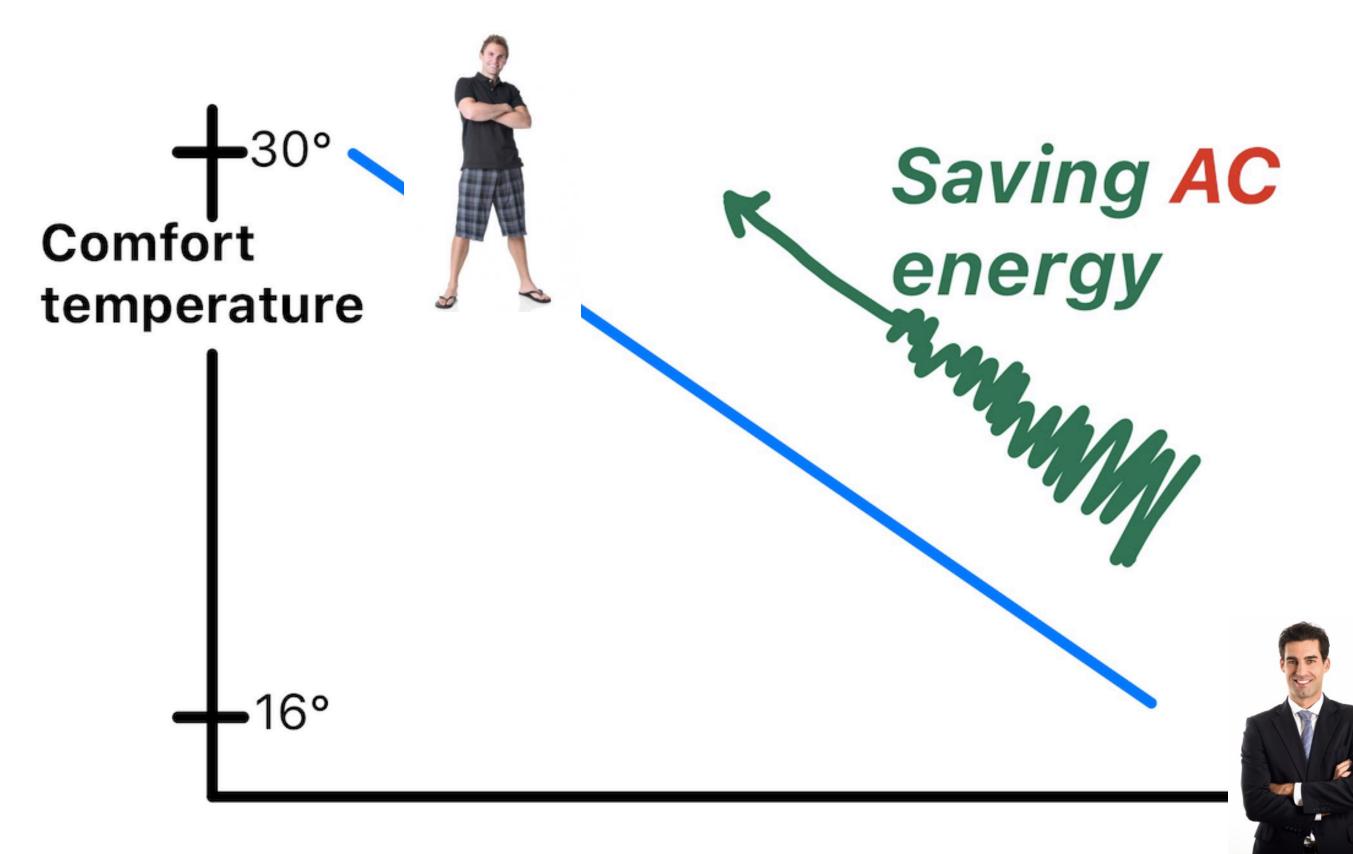
increased AC efficiency, AC-

related GHGs have not risen.

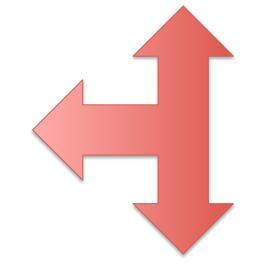
Dilemma: The climate is warming due to GHG emissions, but using more AC emits more GHGs. How to break out of this vicious cycle? Cooler clothing means that higher room temperatures can still be comfortable. Every

1°C rise in AC reduces a building's cooling

energy use by 10%:



Thermal resistance of clothing -->



Here is how we can encourage the world to dress for a warmer but less air-conditioned future

