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## Table of contents

Preface	ix
<b>1 Cooling in buildings</b>	<b>1</b>
Historical development	1
Buildings and energy consumption for cooling	12
Current technology of air-conditioning systems	18
Current technology for natural ventilation in buildings	26
Conclusions	29
References	30
<b>2 Passive cooling of buildings</b>	<b>35</b>
Benefits of passive cooling	35
Passive cooling strategies	37
Cooling potential – limitations	52
Epilogue	53
References	54
<b>3 The Mediterranean climate</b>	<b>56</b>
Geographical characteristics	56
Solar radiation	58
The air temperature	61
Relative humidity	67
Characteristics of the wind	68
Cloudiness	69
Sunshine	72
Meteorological measures to represent environmental stress	73
Cooling degree days	78
Thom's discomfort index	81
References	81
Additional reading	83
<b>4 Microclimate</b>	<b>84</b>
Climate and microclimate	84
Topography as climate modifier	84
Urban forms as climate modifiers	89
Climate and design requirements	91
References	94



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5	Urban design	95
	Stages of urban design	95
	Building design	112
	References	126
6	Thermal comfort	129
	The influencing parameters	129
	Psychrometrics	133
	Thermal equilibrium of the human body	134
	Comfort indices	138
	Prediction of thermal comfort	146
	References	156
	Appendix A	158
	Appendix B	166
7	Cooling load of buildings	171
	Factors affecting the cooling load	172
	Methods for calculating the cooling load in buildings	175
	Calculation of monthly averaged cooling load	176
	A simplified manual method for calculating cooling loads	179
	References	184
8	Heat attenuation	185
	The role of thermal mass	185
	Heat transfer mechanisms	190
	Parameters influencing thermal mass effectiveness	192
	Calculations of thermal mass effectiveness	196
	Case studies	202
	References	207
	Appendix A	212
	Appendix B	212
9	Natural ventilation	220
	Natural ventilation	220
	Empirical/simplified methods for estimating ventilation rates in a single-zone building	236
	Natural convection heat and mass transfer through large internal openings	247
	Multizone modelling	261
	Night ventilation	266
	References	271



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Appendix A	275
Appendix B	288
Appendix C	298
Appendix D	301
<b>10 Solar control</b>	<b>307</b>
Description of solar geometry	307
Prediction of sun's position	309
Graphical design tools	312
Solar control review	328
Solar control issues	329
Solar control techniques	330
References	343
Further reading	345
Appendix A	345
Appendix B	355
<b>11 Ground cooling</b>	<b>360</b>
Ground cooling by direct contact	360
Earth-to-air heat exchangers	367
Conclusions	391
References	392
Appendix A	394
Appendix B	401
<b>12 Evaporative cooling</b>	<b>404</b>
Physics of evaporative cooling	404
Evaporative cooling systems	408
Performance of evaporative cooling devices	415
Conclusions	420
References	421
Appendix	422
<b>13 Radiative cooling</b>	<b>424</b>
Physical principles of radiative cooling	424
Radiative cooling systems	432
Modelling the flat-plate radiative cooler	437
Potential of radiative cooling	438
Problems related to radiative cooling	446
Conclusions	447
References	447
Further reading	448
Appendix A	448
Appendix B	452
<b>14 Simplified methods for passive cooling applications</b>	<b>455</b>



Cooling requirements of air-conditioned (a/c) buildings	455
Cooling requirements of naturally ventilated (n/v) buildings	457
Cooling requirements of buildings equipped with earth-to-air heat exchangers (buried pipes)	457
Cooling requirements of buildings using night-ventilation techniques	459
Cooling requirements of buildings using night-ventilation techniques and buried pipes	461
How to calculate the cooling degree hours	463
References	465
<b>Biographies of the authors</b>	<b>466</b>
<b>Index</b>	<b>468</b>

The increase in household air conditioning equipment has helped air conditioning equipment sales to increase in buildings. The market for air conditioning equipment has increased significantly in the past few years and are now worth over \$1 billion annually, while the annual sales of air conditioning equipment in the market jumped to over \$1 billion.

The specific energy consumption of buildings varies with climate, the type of building, and the type of equipment. In Denmark, Greece, and the United States, the specific energy consumption of buildings is of between 15 to 110 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> per year. In a hot climate, Greek office buildings consume 110 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> per year for offices for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning. Clearly, the problem of energy consumption is not alone. It may be just a matter of time before the building type and construction methods change.

The impact of the use of air conditioning is a problem for almost all southern states. The need to build additional power plants to meet the demand for electricity is a major problem. The average cost of electricity is about 10 cents per kWh.

Environmental problems are becoming more important as air conditioning is used in conventional buildings. Minimizing the use of HVAC systems is a major goal of indoor air quality assessment. Recent studies have taken into account. Recent studies have shown that the costs of air conditioning are relatively high.

Alternative passive cooling techniques are being developed for the building envelope and the building itself. The use of a temperature heat sink, such as water, is one technique that has already been used in some industrial circles. Passive cooling techniques are becoming more important energy, environmental, and economic issues.

The study and application of passive cooling is a primary process. It is important to consider architectural design; it is