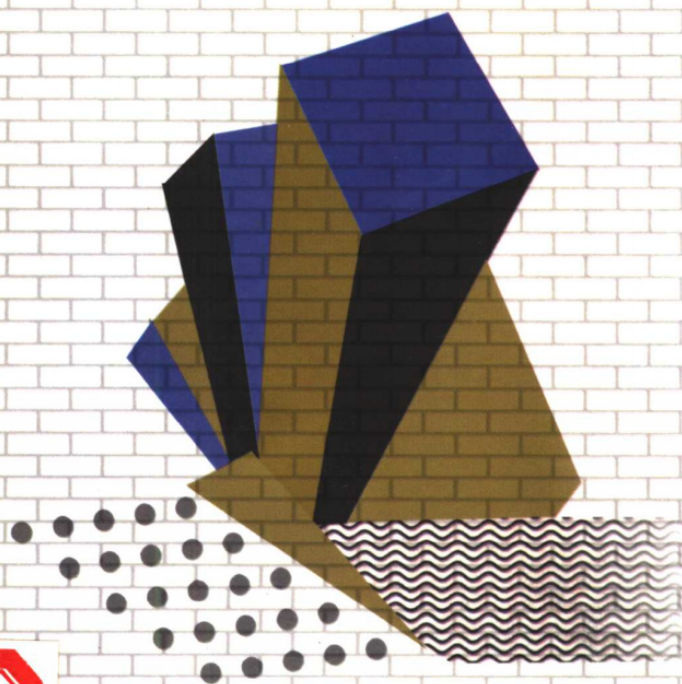


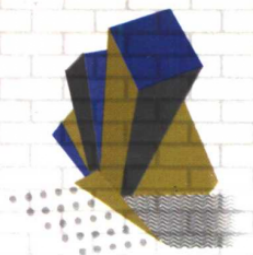
# 建筑表面 被动蒸发冷却

孟庆林 著



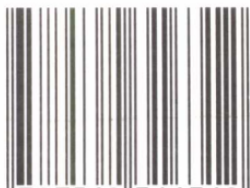
THE COOLING OF EXTERNAL SURFACES OF BUILDINGS BY WATER EVAPORATION

华南理工大学出版社



责任编辑 赖淑华  
封面设计 吴俊卿

ISBN 7-5623-1631-7



9 787562 316312 >

ISBN 7-5623-1631-7  
TU·68 定价:15.00元

TU1  
M36

国家自然科学基金资助项目[59808006]

广东省自然科学基金资助项目[960242·970443]

# 建筑表面 被动蒸发冷却

孟庆林 著

华南理工大学出版社

·广州·

Project 59808006 supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China

Project 960242 and 970443 supported by Natural Science Foundation of Guangdong Province

# Passive Cooling of External Surfaces of Buildings by Water Evaporation

*Meng qinglin*

South China University Technology Press  
Guangzhou

## 内 容 简 介

本书研究了外界气候条件下建筑表面依靠水的蒸发被动冷却问题,分析了有水膜贴附的透明与不透明建筑表面对太阳辐射热的综合吸收率、综合反射率和综合透射率。数值模拟了建筑屋面有蓄水层、水膜贴附和水膜流动三种典型情况的热工状态。引入多孔含湿材料表面蒸发阻力的概念,建立近饱和含湿材料表面的热平衡方程,讨论了含湿材料表面蒸发率与累计蒸发量的计算方法。对多孔含湿材料蒸发冷却问题建立了一维温度、湿度场计算模型,根据砂子已知的热湿物性参数,在周期性热湿边界条件下求解热湿耦合方程组,获得了砂层蓄水蒸发过程中温度、湿度场的动态分布特征,研究了砂层内部的热湿迁移规律。

本书可供高等学校建筑技术科学专业的教师和研究生、本科生及建筑热工、建筑节能、建筑防热研究人员、工程技术人员等参考。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

建筑表面被动蒸发冷却/孟庆林著. —广州:华南理工大学出版社, 2001. 2

ISBN 7-5623-1631-7

I. 建… II. 孟… III. 建筑物-围护结构-建筑热工  
IV. TU111.4

华南理工大学出版社出版发行

(广州五山 邮编 510640)

责任编辑 赖淑华

各地新华书店经销

华南理工大学印刷厂印装

\*

2001年2月第1版 2001年2月第1次印刷

开本: 850×1168 1/32 印张: 5.125 字数: 137千

印数: 1—1000册

定价: 15.00元

## Introduction

In this book, the passive cooling of external surfaces of buildings by water evaporation under natural climate is deeply presented. The overall absorptivity, reflectivity and transmissivity of solar radiation are analyzed for building surfaces, which are transparent or non-transparent and covered with water film. Mathematical models dynamically simulate three typical thermal situations of roofs which are covered with thick storage water, stationary water film and flowing water film respectively. The concept of "surface evaporation resistance" is firstly introduced for quasi-saturation porous medium to establish a heat balance equation on the surfaces. The calculation methods of surface evaporation rate and surface accumulated evaporation mass are discussed. A one-dimension calculation model is made for temperatures and moisture fields in moist porous media, and applied to predict the evaporation cooling of wet sand layers under periodic boundary conditions. The dynamical characteristics of temperature and moisture fields in sand layers are obtained by numerical calculation, it shows the heat and moisture transfer regularities inside the wet sand layers.

This book is a reference for the high school teachers and students who engage in the profession of architectural technology and science, and also helpful for the researchers and engineers who work in the areas of the cooling, energy saving and thermal engineering of buildings.

## 序

科学研究以探索真理为宗旨,技术发明以造福人类为目的,科学技术应当以人为本。作为与人类的住与行息息相关的建筑学,更必须注重为人类创造健康、舒适的居住、活动的空间与环境。人有耳、目、鼻、舌、身五种感觉器官,分司听觉、视觉、嗅觉、味觉、触觉与热、湿舒适等感觉。建筑物理学研究直接与上述人的感官与感受的愉悦性与舒适性相关,理应受到充分重视。事实上,以建筑物理学为主要内容的建筑技术科学已经成为建筑学学科发展的生长点和新方向。

造福人类及以人为本必须着眼于整个人类以及人类的未来,因此应从人与自然的互利互惠即所谓天人和諧为基本出发点。当今出现的能源危机、环境污染、气候恶化等征兆警示我们,在顾及人居环境的健康与舒适性的同时,尚须兼顾节能和环保诸问题。人类技术上的发明与进步,产生了许多借助人造物来改善人居环境质量的手段,例如用电灯来改变照度,用通风机来改变气流,用空调来改变温、湿度等。人类在受惠于这些发明与技术手段的同时,还必须看到其费能和消耗较多资源等弊端。而人类的祖先,却在较少依靠人力的介入和人工物的调节,更多地依靠自然力的调节的基础上,达到改善人居环境舒适度的目的。这方面有许多的经验和方法值得当今人们去借鉴,并上升到理论高度上去重新认识、发掘和利用。

利用蒸发来达到冷却的想法源于人自身依靠蒸发汗液来降低体温的机理。20世纪30年代,这一机理被应用于建筑物的被动蒸发冷却。孟庆林博士自从其在重庆建筑大学师从陈启高教授攻

读博士学位期间,就着手研究此一课题。毕业后到华南理工大学任教期间,又孜孜于此一课题的深入研究,尝试从理论的高度对建筑表面被动蒸发冷却机理进行进一步深入的描述和作出定量分析,收获良多。本书即是他长期研究工作的总结。由于他的研究符合前述的方向,因此更值得鼓励和嘉许。他能获得国家和广东省自然科学基金的资助,也就不奇怪了。相信本书的出版将会对在节能的前提下,更多地依靠自然力的调节来改善人居热湿环境起到重要作用。

华南理工大学建筑技术科学研究所建筑声学、建筑热工学、建筑光学、建筑 CAD 和建筑构造诸方向均努力进行研究开拓,成果累累。希望今后有更多的佳作问世,为推动我国建筑技术科学学科的发展作出应有的贡献。

孟庆林博士的著作即将问世,嘱余作序,遂不揣冒昧,写了上面这些话,聊表祝贺之意!

吴 硕 贤

2001.1.4



# Preface

The aim of scientific research is to search for the truth and the purpose of technological invention is to benefit humanity. Science and technology have to base on the interests of human beings. Since architecture is closely related to the habitation and movement of human beings, its purpose is to create a healthy and comfortable space and environment for the people. A person has five sensory organs: ear, eye, nose, tongue and body, each of which has different function: hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting, touching and producing hot and humidity senses. Architectural physics is directly related to the pleasure and comfort of above feelings, therefore it deserves more attentions. In fact, architectural physics has become a new hot spot and direction of architecture.

To bring benefit to humanity, we must have in mind the entirety and the future of humankind, therefore we have to take the mutualistic symbiosis between nature and human beings as a starting point. Special omens like energy crisis, environment pollution and climate abnormality which are common worldwide recently warn us that we have to give consideration to both things together: the comfort of human habitation environment and energy saving and environment protection. The invention and development of technology give us a lot of measures to use some man-made apparatus for improving the quality of habitation environment. For instance, one can change the illuminance of spaces by using electric lights, change air circulation

by using ventilators and change temperature and humidity by using air conditioning systems. We do gain much advantages from these apparatus, but we have to see that these apparatus can also consume a great lot of energy and resources. By comparison, our ancestors achieved the same purpose of improving their habitation environment mainly based on natural regulations and much less on man-made apparatus. There were many experiences and methods which deserve excavation, use for reference and understanding from a theoretical view-point.

The idea of cooling by evaporation is from the phenomenon of cooling body by perspiration. This idea has been applied for cooling the surfaces of buildings since 1930's. Dr. Meng Qinglin started his investigation into this topic in the middle of 1980's when he was studying in Chongqing Architectural University as a doctor candidate under the guidance of Professor Chen Qigao. Since graduation, he has been working in the Department of Architecture, South China University of Technology. During this period, he continues his research along this direction and tries further to make a deep theoretical description and quantitative analysis to this cooling principle. He achieves a lot. This book is a summarization of his investigations. His work coincides well in the direction mentioned above, and therefore deserves of appreciation and encouragement. It is not surprising that his investigation received the support from the National Natural Science Foundation and Guangdong Provincial Natural Science Foundation. I believe that this book will play an important role in the improvement of thermal environment through natural regulation and under the prerequisite of energy saving.

The staffs of the Institute of Architectural Science and Technology

of South China University of Technology are investigating into those areas such as architectural acoustics, thermal engineering, architectural optics, CAD and construction. Their work is fruitful. I hope that more and more books could be published in the future and they will make greater contributions to the development of architectural science and technology of China.

Dr. Meng's book will soon be published. He asked me to write a preface. I take the liberty of writing above words to express my sincere congratulations to him.

*Wu Shuoxian*

2001.1.4

# 前 言

建筑要受到外界各种自然因素的作用,诸如太阳辐射、风、雪、雨、霜等。表征这些作用因素强烈程度的参量是空气的温度、湿度、风速和太阳辐射照度等。利用现代的空气调节设备技术可以创造人们所需要的室内温热环境,然而由于空调产生的密闭房间综合征,业已引起全球范围内的广泛关注,空调系统耗费的一次投资与运行费用以及由此而带来的城市热岛效应加剧、大气臭氧层破坏等诸多环境效益的损失,则更是令人触目惊心。因此,针对这种日益加剧的副作用,日本和一些西方国家相继提出了创造接近自然凉房的研究计划。力求应用自然界自身的调节功能改善人类居住环境的大趋势,已在全球范围内悄然兴起<sup>[120~126]</sup>。

鉴于我国目前的经济水平,大量的民用建筑还不可能在短期内普及空调技术,炎热地区建筑室内热环境质量低下的状况还不可能在短时期内得到普遍改善。因此,研究建筑的降温措施,科学地寻找改善南方建筑热工状况的有效方法,在今后相当长的时期内仍然是我国建筑技术科学工作者所面临的一项重大课题。而从长远的节能意义上讲,这项工作又将是建筑技术科学工作者的一项永久性使命。

建筑表面被动蒸发冷却问题,是基于我国南方夏季房屋在强烈日照和较高气温的共同作用之下,自然通风建筑物围护结构内表面高温辐射造成房间过热,以及空调建筑因围护结构外表面温度过高导致空调负荷过大的严重事实而提出的。试图通过研究推广现代的建筑表面蒸发冷却技术达到改善室内热环境质量和降低空调负荷的目的。

蒸发过程是一个相变传热过程,由于相变的存在必然要强化边界的对流换热。所谓蒸发冷却,就是指液体或含湿多孔体的表面与大气直接接触时,由于热交换与质交换的共同作用结果而使液体或含湿多孔体得到冷却。这时的液体或含湿材料与气体介质之间通过接触或辐射作用而进行热交换,由液态水分的蒸发进行质交换而带走大量气化潜热。正因如此,蒸发冷却技术在工业上应用十分广泛,诸如冷却塔、透平冷却、工业炉门冷却等。然而这些研究和应用因热作用因素本质上的差异,还不可能直接推广到建筑上用于冷却建筑的表面,并且很多蒸发问题的研究与应用,并非着眼于表面的冷却,如农业的土壤蒸发,工业上的干燥问题、蒸馏问题等都有各自的目的性,但建筑表面蒸发冷却问题中却宏观地包含着这类现象的相同本质。因此,分析借用其他领域前人的研究成果将使这一课题的研究工作获得捷径。同时,作为建筑的围护结构表面蒸发问题的研究,自从 20 世纪 30 年代末被提出至今,人们普遍关注的问题是对屋顶蓄水降温措施的研究,这部分研究成果无疑对本课题的研究工作提供了很多可借鉴的成功经验。而专门研究建筑表面流动水膜的蒸发冷却问题和利用含湿材料层蓄水蒸发冷却问题的研究工作,起步较晚,特别是对后者,仅仅起步于 20 世纪 80 年代中期,从检索到的文献报道可知,这项研究还处在实验探索阶段,理论研究尚未见正式报道。因此,作为一项降温技术,对建筑表面被动蒸发冷却问题的研究,在理论与实验方面还存在着许多空白,诸如:流动水膜的蒸发冷却研究,建筑外表面有水膜贴附状态下对太阳辐射的吸收反射与透过状况的基础性研究,而以建筑外表面蒸发冷却为目的的,关于多孔含湿材料蓄水蒸发冷却理论与实验研究方面的几乎所有问题都是空白。因此,急需建筑技术科学领域对此展开系统化的深入研究,开发这项技术措施为人类造福。日本和一些西方发达国家曾提出过所谓建筑双设备的方法<sup>[58,110]</sup>,然而因这项技术的理论研究成果距实际应用

还有一定差距,从而阻碍了这项技术发展。因此,研究建筑表面蒸发冷却问题,发掘蒸发冷却新的技术措施十分必要。

本书写作过程中,作者得到了重庆大学陈启高教授、丁小中教授、温永玲教授、付祥钊教授,清华大学江亿教授,天津大学沈天行教授,华南理工大学林其标教授,西安建筑科技大学刘加平教授等的热情指导,得到了中国建筑西南设计研究院冯雅高级工程师、华侨大学冉茂宇副教授、重庆大学唐鸣放副教授等的许多有益帮助,研究工作先后得到了国家自然科学基金和广东省自然科学基金的资助,其中大部分研究工作是作者在重庆大学和华南理工大学工作期间所做,对此一并表示衷心感谢,也十分感谢华南理工大学建筑技术科学研究所所长吴硕贤教授百忙之中应邀作序。

限于作者的水平,书中错误在所难免,望读者批评指正。

作 者

2000年10月10日

于华南理工大学建筑学院  
建筑节能与 DeST 研究中心

# 目 录

## 第 1 章 建筑表面被动蒸发冷却的研究历程

- § 1-1 屋面自由水表面被动蒸发冷却的研究状况 ..... (1)
- § 1-2 含湿材料蒸发冷却的研究现状 ..... (11)
- § 1-3 存在的问题 ..... (15)

## 第 2 章 建筑外表面水膜贴附隔热机理研究

- § 2-1 前言 ..... (17)
- § 2-2 水膜对太阳辐射的吸收、反射和透射 ..... (17)
- § 2-3 贴附水膜的综合吸收、反射和透射研究 ..... (24)
- § 2-4 贴附水膜表面的综合吸收率、反射率、透射率计算  
..... (29)
- § 2-5 小结 ..... (45)

## 第 3 章 建筑外表面贴附水膜蒸发冷却热过程研究

- § 3-1 前言 ..... (46)
- § 3-2 水膜蒸发冷却数学模型的建立 ..... (47)
- § 3-3 数值试验与结果分析 ..... (56)
- § 3-4 数值试验的结论 ..... (72)
- § 3-5 小结 ..... (73)

## 第 4 章 屋面含湿多孔材料蒸发过程的数学模型

- § 4-1 前言 ..... (74)
- § 4-2 蒸发过程的描述与研究方法 ..... (76)
- § 4-3 含湿多孔材料表面蒸发冷却模型的提出 ..... (77)
- § 4-4 离散过程 ..... (83)
- § 4-5 程序编制 ..... (90)

§ 4-6 小结 .....	(93)
<b>第 5 章 建筑表面被动蒸发冷却问题综合实验研究</b>	
§ 5-1 前言 .....	(95)
§ 5-2 实测概况 .....	(95)
§ 5-3 测试内容与方法 .....	(97)
§ 5-4 试验材料的热湿物性参数 .....	(99)
§ 5-5 计算与实测结果分析 .....	(100)
§ 5-6 含湿材料层隔热效果的实测分析 .....	(120)
§ 5-7 含湿层温度波衰减研究 .....	(132)
§ 5-8 小结 .....	(137)
<b>后记</b>	
<b>参考文献</b> .....	(140)



## Contents

### **Chapter 1 The course of studies on passive evaporation cooling of building surfaces**

- 1-1 Studies of the passive cooling of roofs by free water vaporizing ..... (1)
- 1-2 Studies of the passive cooling of roofs by the vaporizing of wet porous materials ..... (11)
- 1-3 Problems ..... (15)

### **Chapter 2 Theory of preventing heat by covering water film on external surfaces of buildings**

- 2-1 Introduction ..... (17)
- 2-2 The absorption, reflection and transmission of water film for solar radiation ..... (17)
- 2-3 The overall absorptivity, reflectivity and transmissivity of surfaces and covering water film ..... (24)
- 2-4 Calculation of the overall absorptivity, reflectivity and transmissivity of surfaces and covering water film ..... (29)
- 2-5 Conclusions ..... (45)

### **Chapter 3 Heat transfer in the passive cooling of external surfaces of buildings by water film vaporizing**

- 3-1 Introduction ..... (46)
- 3-2 The mathematical model of water vaporizing in water film on roofs ..... (47)
- 3-3 Numerical calculation and analysis ..... (56)
- 3-4 Numerical calculation results ..... (72)
- 3-5 Conclusions ..... (73)

### **Chapter 4 The mathematical model of water vaporizing in wet porous media**