



()

/ /

- : _____

(3 33)

(5 - 0)

:

)

(

5

%11

..

(% 55)

5

5

..

% 48.2

% 38.4

() (25)

. % 33.7

-

-

:

The Reduction Of Heat Transfer For Concrete Ceiling In Residence Building By Changing The Angle Of Inclination "experimental study"

ATIF A.HASSEN Assist. Prof.

Institute of technology/ Baghdad

Abstract:-

The quantities of heat transferred through horizontal concrete roof which used in Iraqi residence building was reduced by inclination that roofs small angle because , inclined roofs is unpopular in Iraqi building, and that small angle not appear that the surface is inclined).

()

This study was undertaken in Baghdad city (lat.33.3N) with changed the inclined Building ceiling from 0 to 5, and the orientations of that ceiling is changed eight times with assuming many ways to afford that inclination, the concrete ceiling was inclined , clay layer is level to afford that angle or used inclined steel structure (which covered with many insulating materials).

At last the researcher found that , the maximum saving in electrical energy for purpose cooling at inclined concrete ceiling by 5 at North orientation is 11% and then North-East & North-West. And the South, South-East, South-West orientation was neglectful, because it's opposite effects, and also the researcher found that level clay saving 55% from ordinary electrical energy, but it's very heavy on ceiling and increases it's dead loads, while, the inclined steel structure with fired clay covered saved 48.2% and become 38.4% when used reeds stalks sheave 25mm thickness beside the asbestos-cement by light class fiber..

Main word : Energy conservation , thermal leakage reduction, Roof inclination angle.

المقدمة :-

() (2007 – 1961) (1)
()
(2006) (2)
/) (2)
(2008
(3)
) (4) (1000-500)
(
% (50-10)
)
(
)
(2009)
(Amori-2009)
(Hasan-1984)

(Abud-1986)

-:_____

/ (12)

45

(1975) (5)

()

) 20

.(1975

)

(

)

(

)

.(Jones – 1987) .(

(5)

()

خطة البحث :-

(

)

(5-0)

:

(33.3)

-

()

(200) () -2
40 x 800 x) -3
25 (800
(1992 /) -4

() (. /	/) (()	
0.6	1500	0.006	
0.03	26	0.2	
0.11	400	0.025	
1.49	2300	0.150	
0.25	1450		
0.5	1920	0.016	
0.35	160		

(1973/ Rohsenow-hartnett) -5
($h=1.52(\Delta t)^{1/3}$)

(Δt)
(1997/ ASHRAE) -6

(1) -7

-:

() -1

(5-0)

()

(())

-2

-3

-4

)

6

25

16

(

-

-

-5

(

)

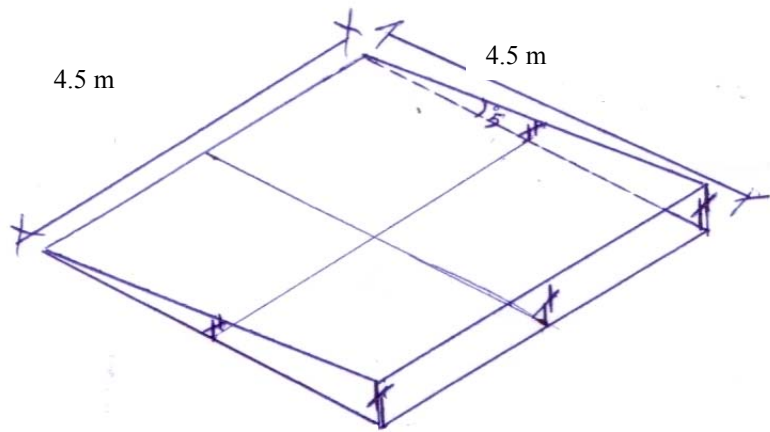
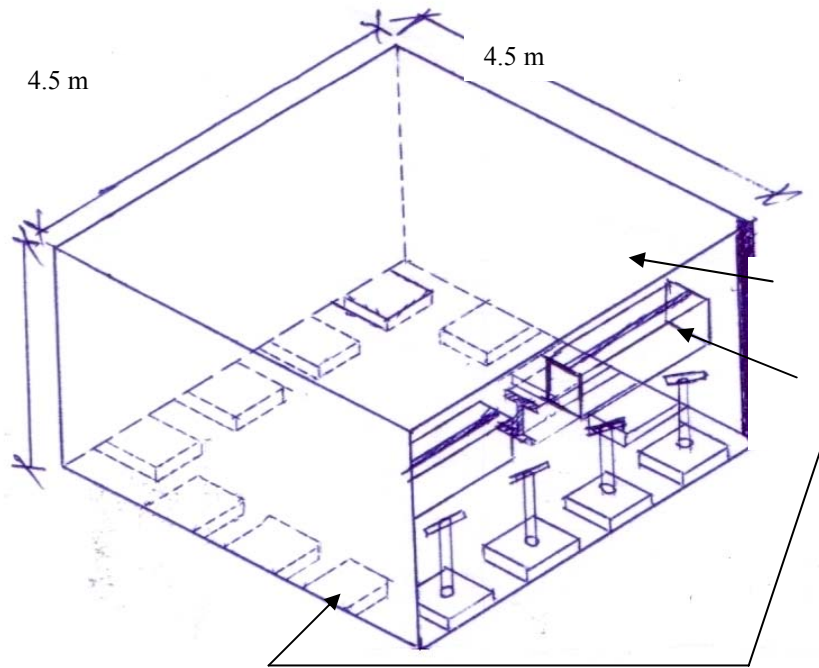
(

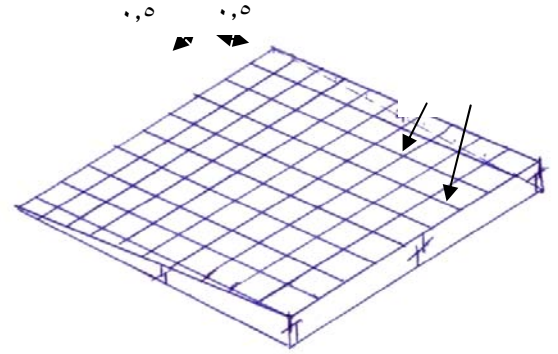
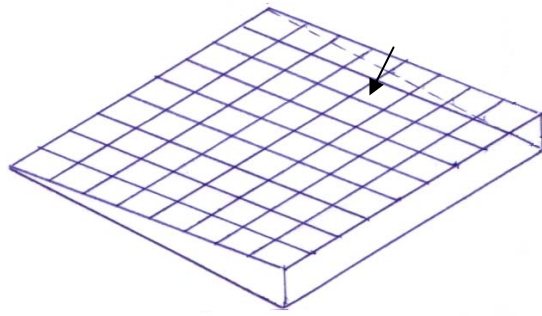
)

(

)

()





()

()
)

(7)

(5)

(6)

()

(

(9)

(8)

(10)

.()

-:

67%

(2)

2006

70%

%(50-10)

(4

)

(2391262)

2006

(6)

()

() (7)

()

(8)

ج- امثل زاوية ميل لسقف المبنى السكني

(9) (10)

-	-	-	-	-	-
%14	(Hasan-1984)	%15			
%11		%10.5			
%3.2	% 5.5	%6.0			
	5)		%20	
		.		%11	(
					-
	((10)	(8))	
		5			
) 43.4				
	43.7			38.53	(50.8
	36.3			39.5	
()				
		5.5%	5		
	/ 1450		(6)		
	4/3				
	3.8			48.2%	
) ()	
(
	2.3		38.4%		
	1.3		33.7%		
)
					(

أما الاستنتاجات التي يثبتها الباحث فهي :-

(5)

15%

)

(

- :

1-Abud/D.W.(The Effect Of The Amount And Position Of Thermal Insulation On Heat Transfer Through Roofs) M.Sc.Thesis/Mechanical Eng.Baghdad university/1986 .

2-Amori /Dr. Karima E./Baqir Ameer K.(Analysis Of Thermal Energy Storage System With Tow Plasc Flow) The 6th Engineering Conference/ Engineering / Baghdad university/2009 .

3-ASHRAE (HAND Book OF FUNDAMENTALS / 1997) American society of heating refrigeration Air- cond .Eng

4-German E.Paul Dein John R. Canada (Engineering economy) maceillama publishing Co. Inc. NewYORK - USA / 1973

5-Hasan/A.Atif(Optimum Insulation Thickness For Iraqi Walls End Roofs)/Symposium Of Thermal Insulation Hot Climates / Scientific Research Council/ Baghdad-Iraqi 1984

6-Jones ، w. p (Air- Conditionig Engineeving) Edward amold London-1985

7-Rohsenow ، warren m.& hartnett، James p.(Handbook of heat transfer) McGraw – Hill Book company – NewYork –، 1973.

2007 -1961 / / -8

() - - -9

. 1975 - / -

/ () . . -10

. 1992 / - -

150) / -

- / / /

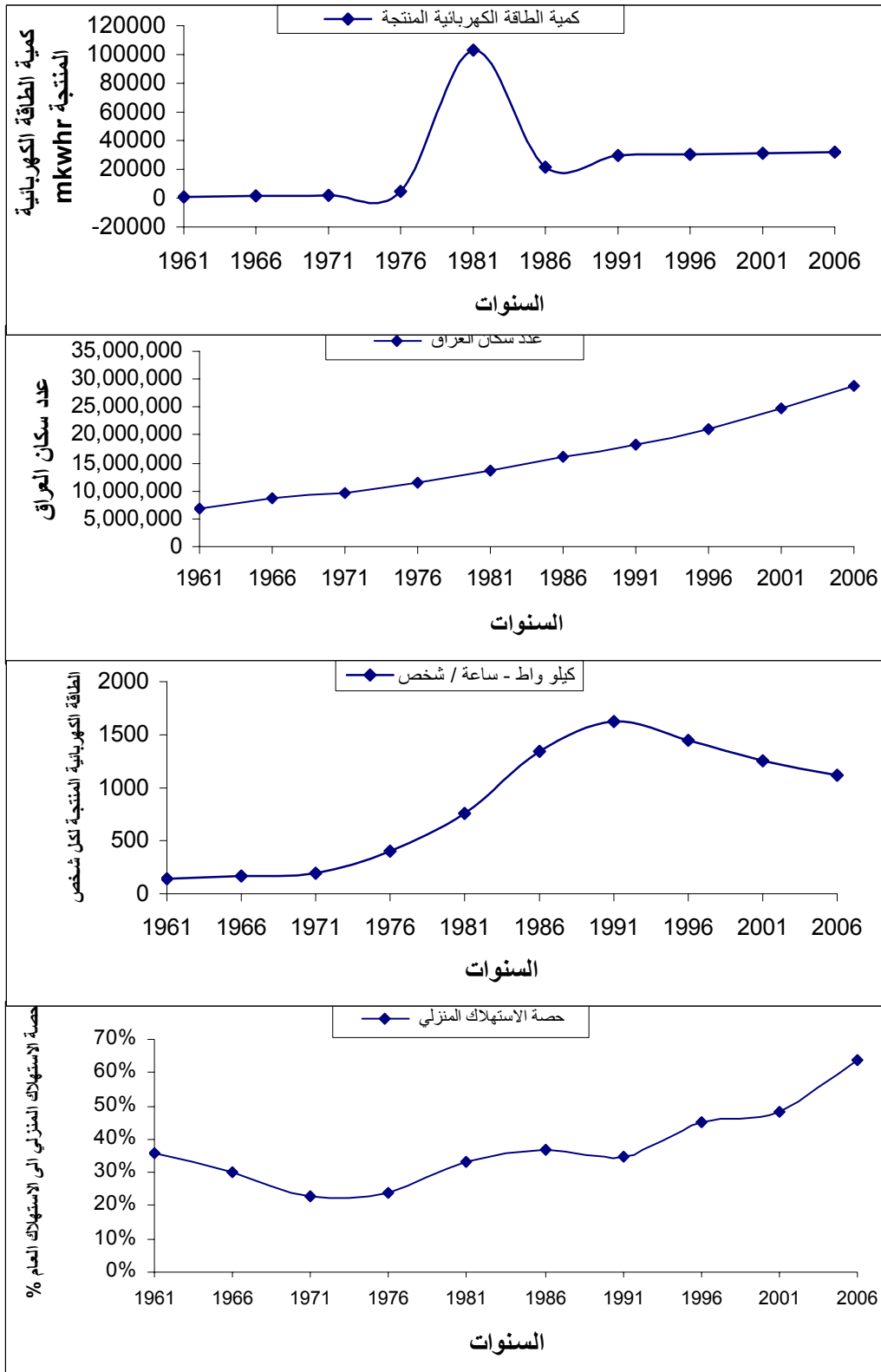
. 2009 /

) / / -

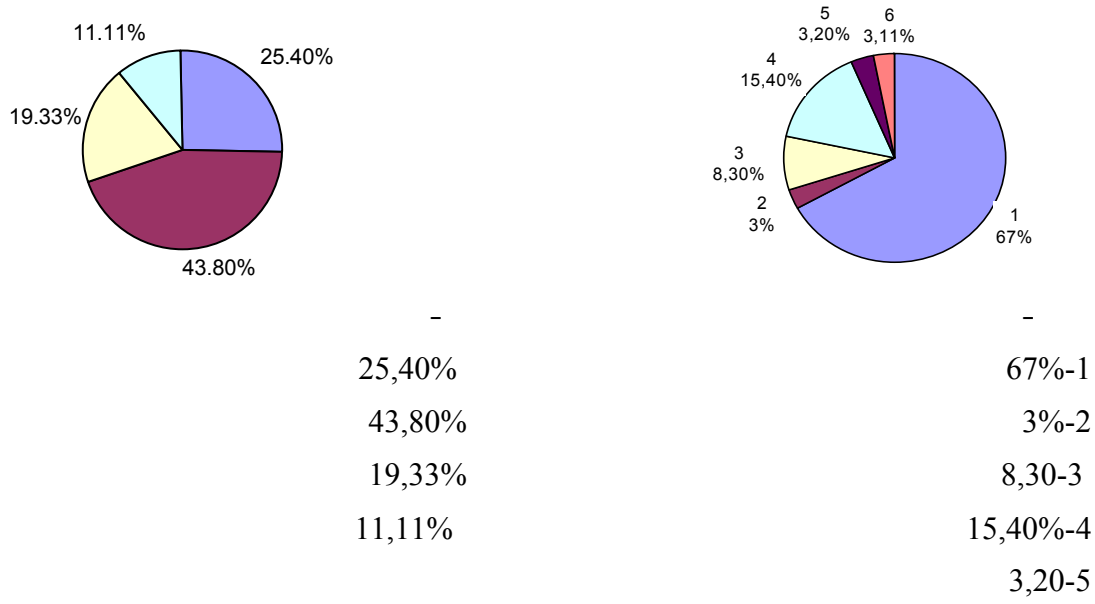
/ - / / (

() - -

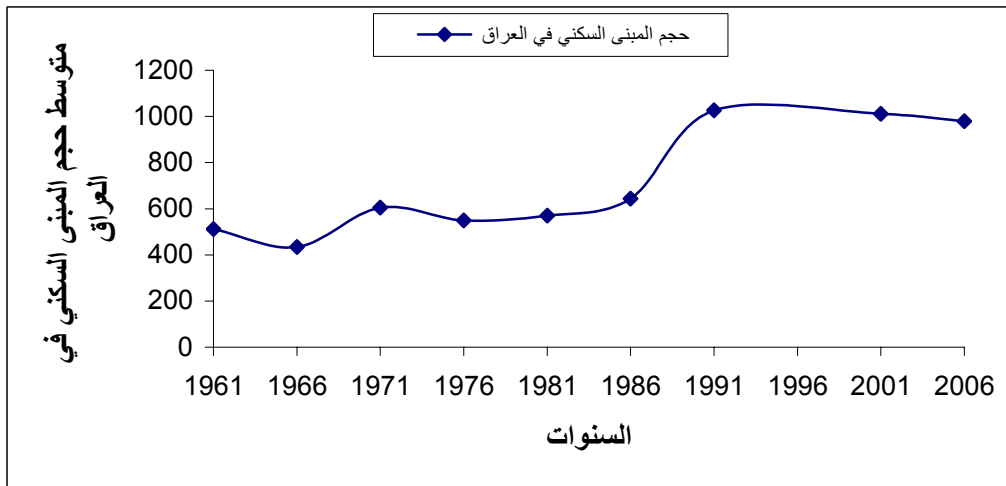
.1973 - - /



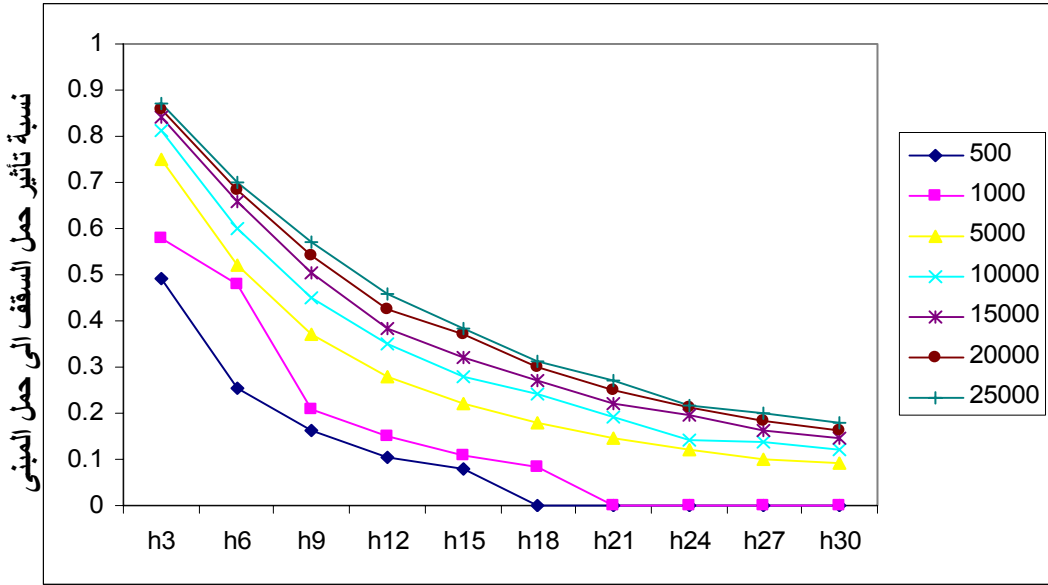
(1)



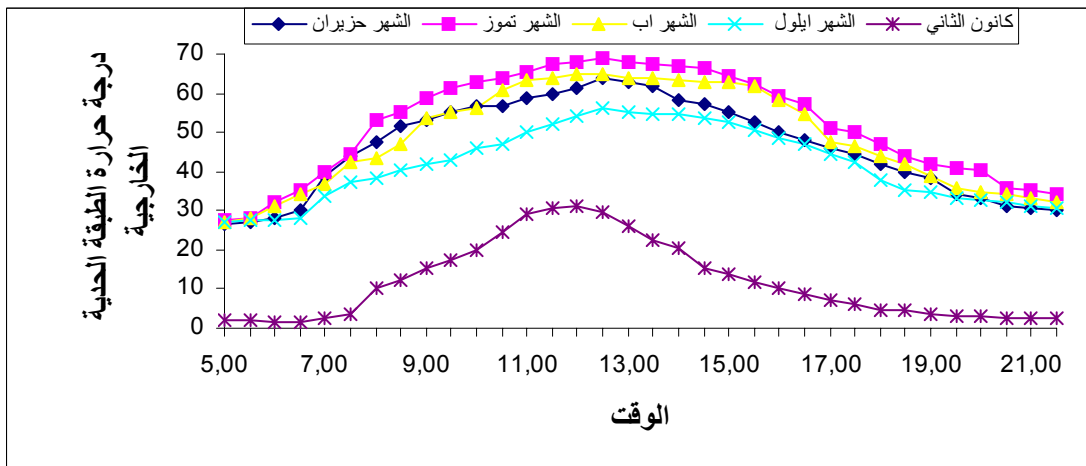
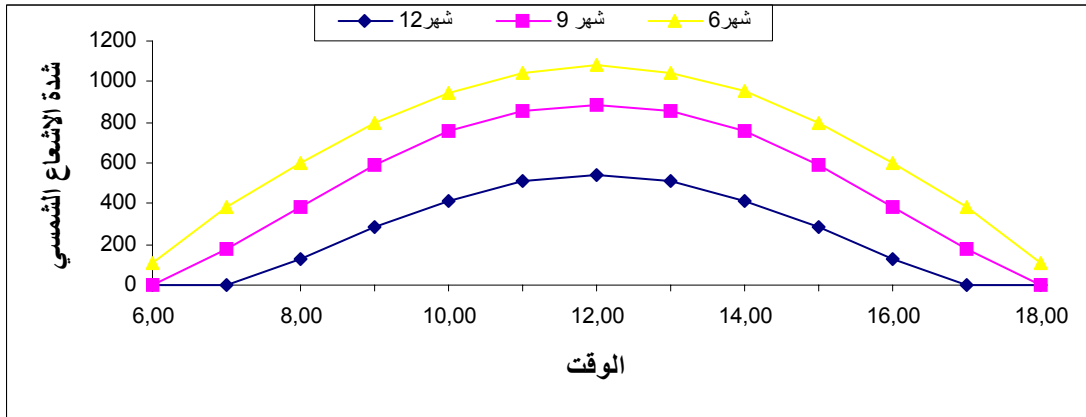
شكل (2) منافذ توزيع الطاقة الكهربائية لعام 2006

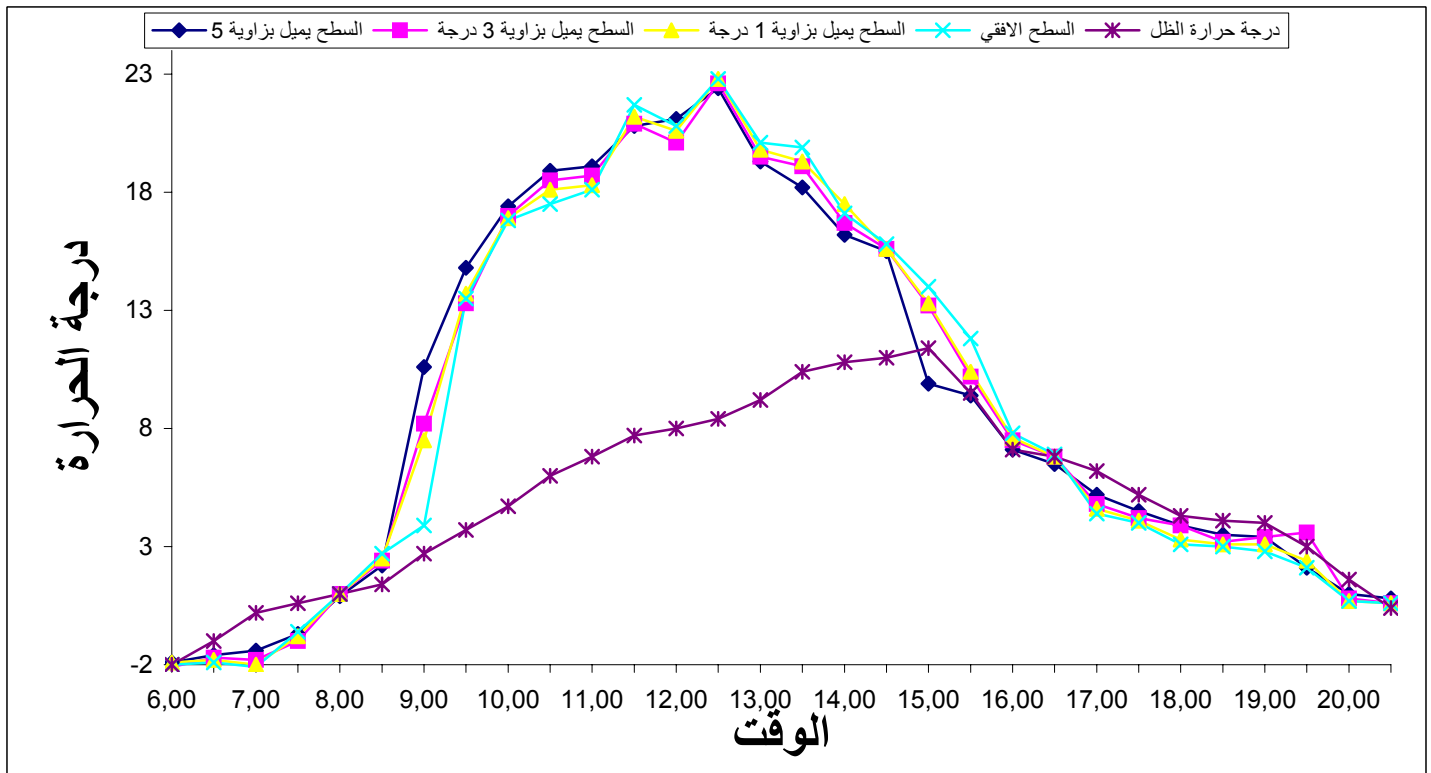
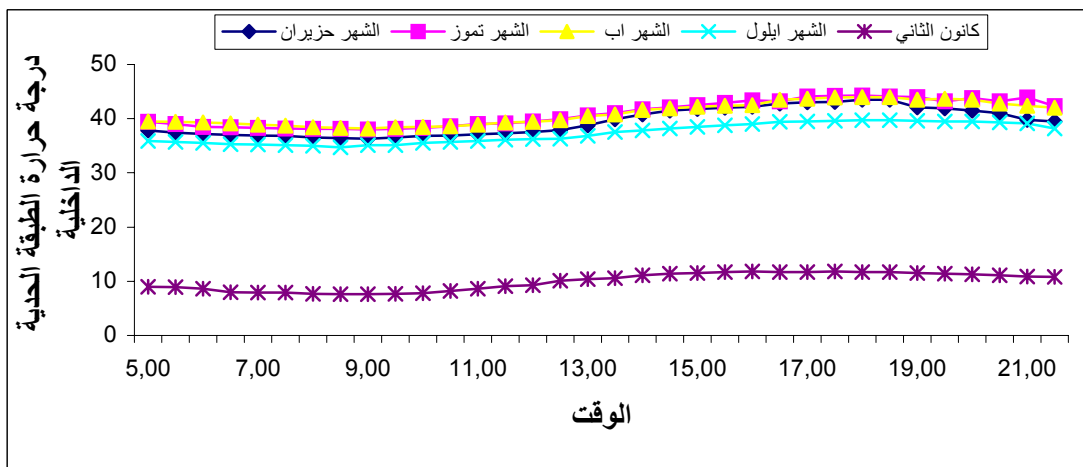
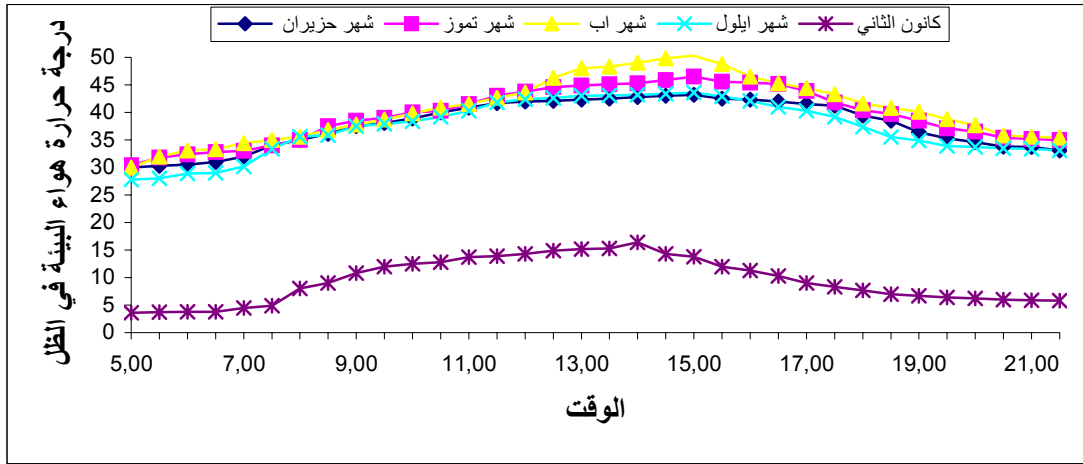


شكل (3) تغير متوسط حجم المبني السكني في العراق وباختلاف السنين



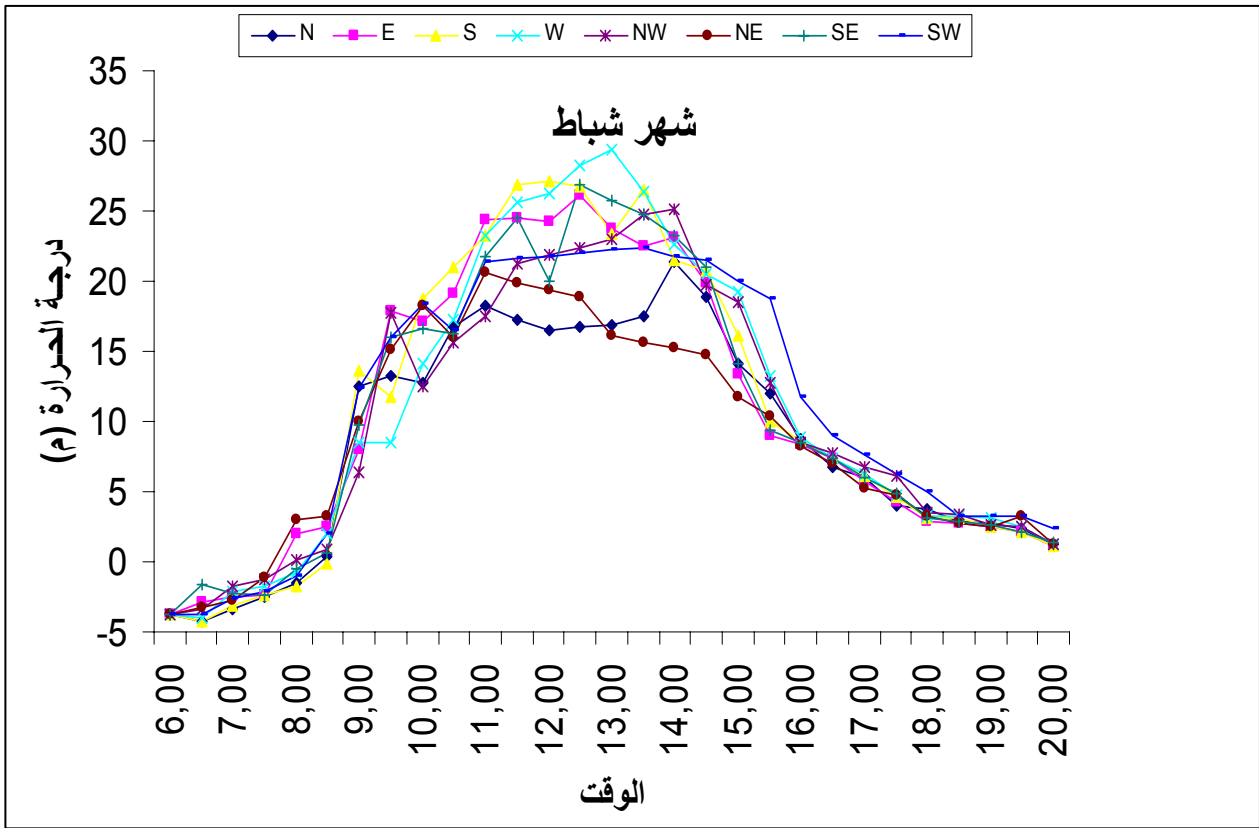
شكل (4) نسبة تأثير الحمل الحراري لسقف المبنى السكني





شكل (6) تغير درجة حرارة الطبقة المتاخمة للسطح الداخلي لسقف المبنى السكني المواجه نحو الشمال بتغيير زاوية الميل وباختلاف ساعات اليوم الواحد / شهر شباط - 2008

()

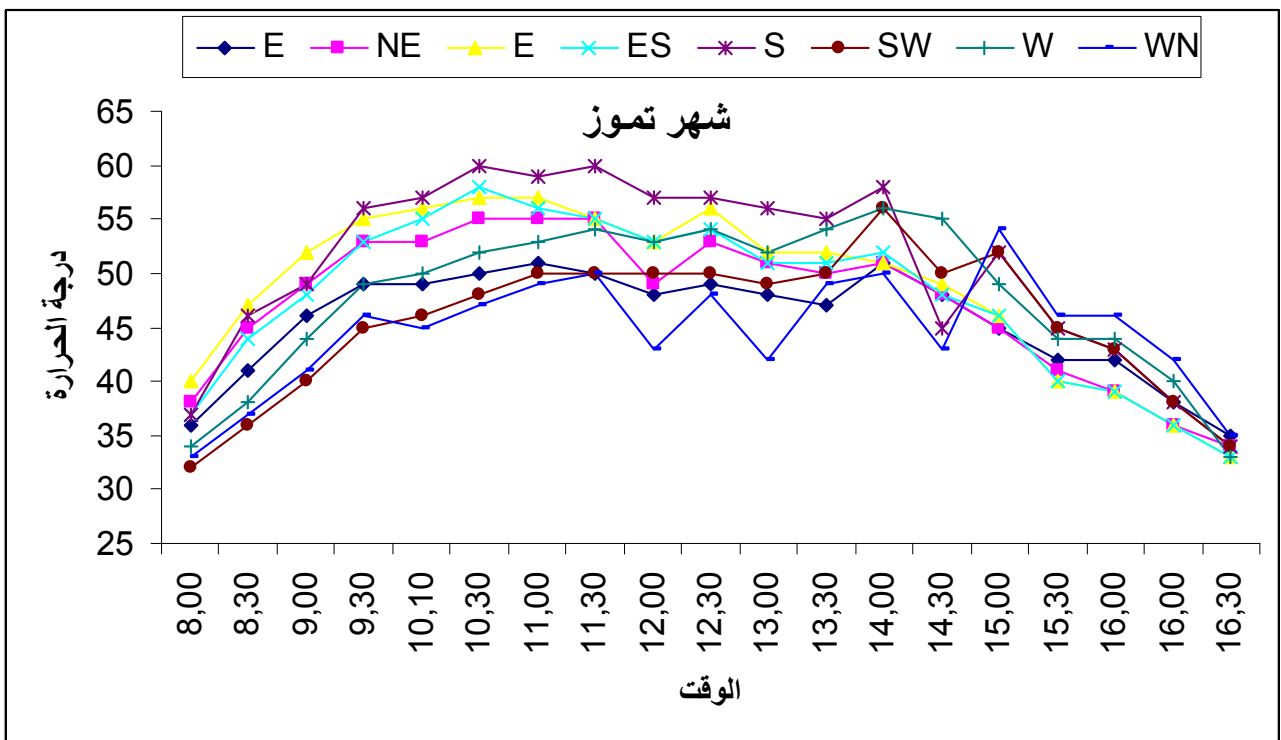


(7)

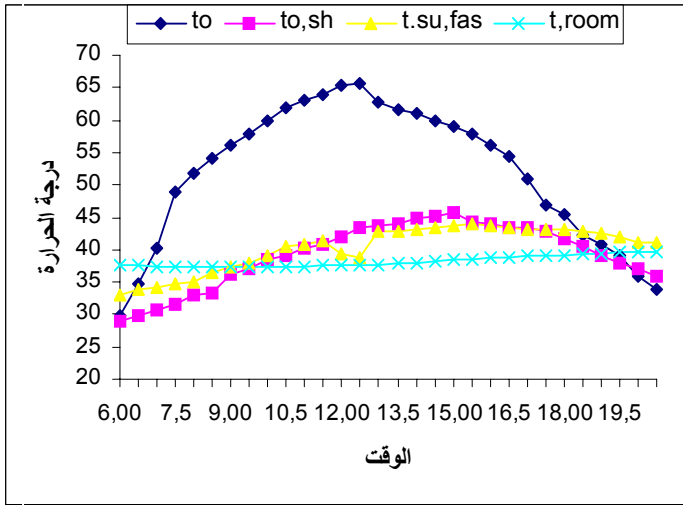
(2008

(5)

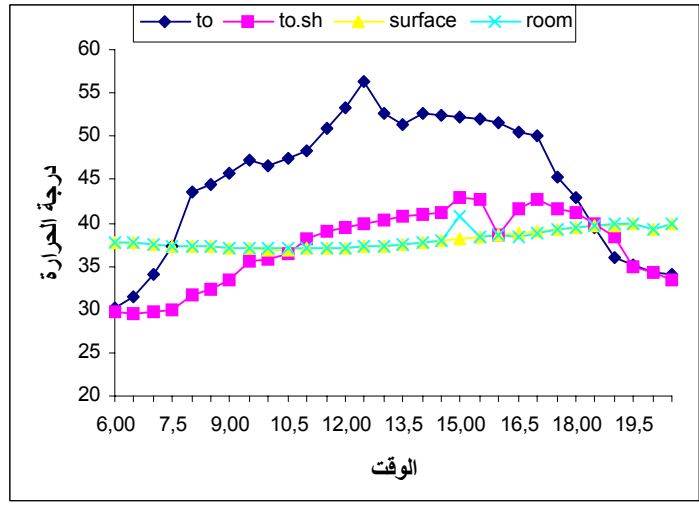
)



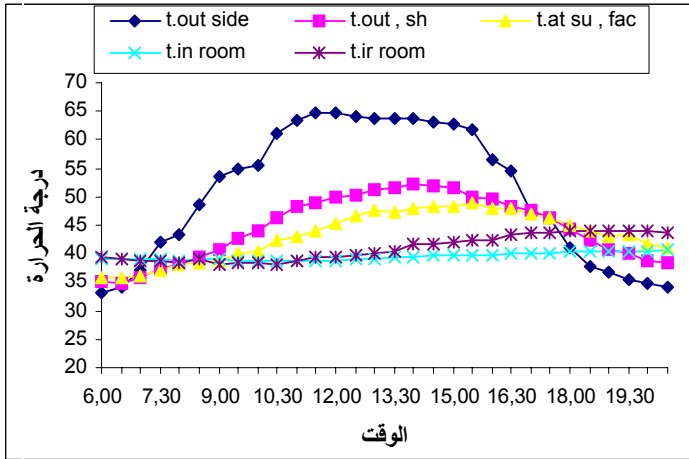
الواح قصبية مع الواح الاسبست



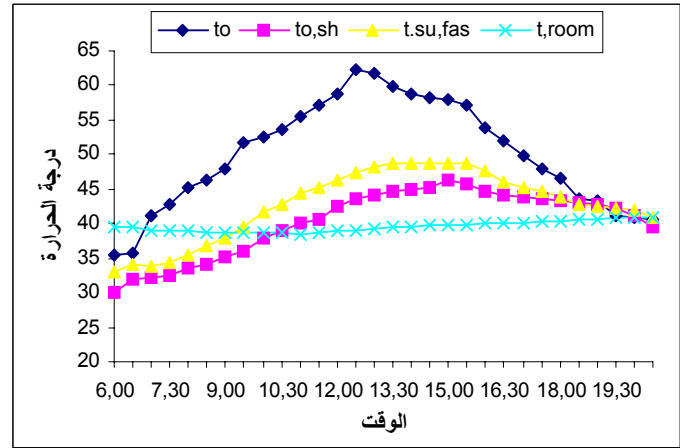
الواح الاسبست



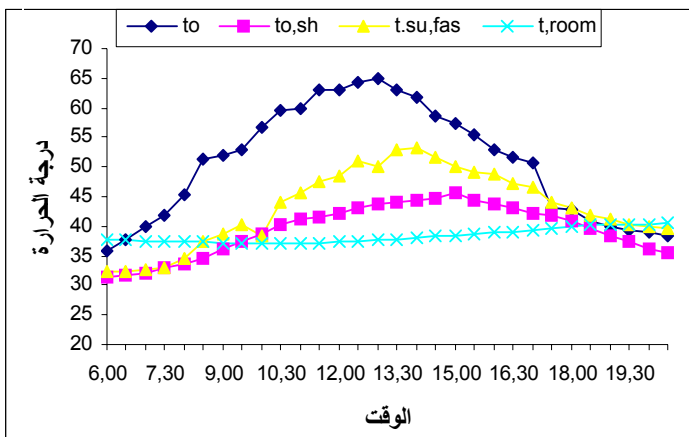
الواح قصبية مع الواح



الواح الفايبركلاس



القرميد الفخاري



المفاتيح

درجة الحرارة السطح الخارجي للسقف (to)
 درجة حرارة الظل (to.sh)
 درجة حرارة الطبقة المتاخمة لسطح المبنى (surface)
 درجة حرارة الطبقة المتاخمة لسقف الغرفة بوجود المواد المضافة (room)

شكل (8) تغيير درجة حرارة طبقة الهواء الحدية للسطح الخارجي والداخلي لسقف منزل سكني مظلل بهيكل وبتغيير مواد التغليف وخلال ساعات اليوم الواحد لشهر تموز / 2008