

**APPENDIX 3-1  
SELECTED VALUES OF THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY<sup>a</sup>**

k

Material	Thermal Conductivity, W/mK
<b>Metals</b>	
Aluminum (alloy 1100)	221
Brass, red (85% Cu, 15% Zn)	150
Brass, yellow (65% Cu, 35% Zn)	120
Copper (electrolytic)	393
Gold	297
Iron, cast	47.7 (327 K)
Iron, wrought	60.4
Lead	34.8
Nickel	59.5
Silver	424
Steel, mild	45.3 →
Tin	64.9
Zinc, galvanizing	110
<b>Wood</b>	
Ash, white	0.172
Elm, American	0.153
Fir, white	0.12
Mahogany	0.13
Maple, sugar	0.187
Oak, white	0.176
Pine, white	0.11
Spruce	0.11
<b>Other</b>	
Brick, building	0.7
Cardboard	0.07
Cellulose	.057
Charcoal, wood	0.05 (473 K)
Concrete stone	0.93
Cork granulated	0.048 (268 K)
Cotton, fiber	0.042
✓ Earth, dry and packed	0.064
Glass, soda-lime	1.0 (366 K)
Ice, 0 C	2.24
Leather	0.16
Marble	2.6
Paper	0.13
Plaster	0.74 (348 K)
Sand, dry	0.33
Sawdust	0.05
Snow, fresh at 32 C	0.598

Selected from the 1985 ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals.

a. values at room temperature unless noted in parentheses.

Soil

一般土壤  
正常斜率  
正常孔隙度

1.38 W/mK

水

20°C

0.594

空氣

20°C

0.0259

0.015 W/mK

A. N. S. S. S. S. S.

工 業 用 絕 熱 材 質 的 熱 傳 導 係 數

APPENDIX 3-2

DESIGN HEAT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS

Taken from the 1985 ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers, Atlanta GA. (Used by permission.)

Thermal Properties of Typical Building and Insulating Materials—Design Values<sup>a</sup>

Description	Density kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Conduc- tivity $\lambda$ W/m <sup>2</sup> ·°C	Conduc- tance (C) W/m <sup>2</sup> ·°C	Resistance (R)		Specific Heat kJ/ (kg·°C)
				Per meter thickness (1/ $\lambda$ ) m <sup>2</sup> ·°C/W	For thick- ness listed (1/C) m <sup>2</sup> ·°C/W	
<b>BUILDING BOARD</b>						
<b>Boards, Panels, Subflooring, Sheathing</b>						
<b>Woodboard Panel Products</b>						
Asbestos-cement board	✓ 1920	0.576 ✓	—	1.74	—	1.01
Asbestos-cement board	3.18 mm	1920	187.4	—	0.005	
Asbestos-cement board	6.35 mm	1920	93.72	—	0.011	
Gypsum or plaster board	9.53 mm	800	17.61	—	0.056	1.09
Gypsum or plaster board	12.70 mm	800	12.61	—	0.079	
Gypsum or plaster board	15.88 mm	800	10.11	—	0.099	
Plywood (Douglas Fir)	544	0.115	—	8.68	—	1.22
Plywood (Douglas Fir)	6.35 mm	544	18.18	—	0.055	
Plywood (Douglas Fir)	9.53 mm	544	12.10	—	0.083	
Plywood (Douglas Fir)	12.70 mm	544	9.09	—	0.11	
Plywood (Douglas Fir)	15.88 mm	544	7.33	—	0.14 ←	
Plywood or wood panels	19.05 mm	544	6.08	—	0.16	1.22
<b>Vegetable Fiber Board</b>						
Sheathing, regular density	12.70 mm	288	4.32	—	0.23 ←	1.30
	19.84 mm	288	2.78	—	0.36	
Sheathing intermediate density	12.70 mm	352	4.66	—	0.21	1.30
Nail-base sheathing	12.70 mm	400	5.00	—	0.20	1.30
Shingle backer	9.53 mm	288	6.02	—	0.17	1.30
Shingle backer	7.94 mm	288	7.27	—	0.14	
Sound deadening board	12.70 mm	240	4.20	—	0.24	1.26
Tile and lay-in panels, plain or acoustic	12.70 mm	288	—	17.35	—	0.59
	19.05 mm	288	4.54	—	0.22	
	19.05 mm	288	3.01	—	0.33	
Laminated paperboard	480	0.072	—	13.88	—	1.38
Homogeneous board from repulped paper	480	0.072	—	13.88	—	1.17
<b>Hardboard</b>						
Medium density	800	0.105	—	9.51	—	1.30
High density, service temp. service underlay	880	0.118	—	8.47	—	1.34
High density, std. tempered	1008	0.144	—	6.94	—	1.34
<b>Particleboard</b>						
Low density	592	0.078	—	12.84	—	1.30
Medium density	800	0.135	—	7.36	—	1.30
High density	1000	0.170	—	5.90	—	1.30
Underlayment	15.88 mm	640	6.93	—	0.14	1.22
Wood subfloor	19.05 mm	—	6.02	—	0.17	1.38
<b>BUILDING MEMBRANE</b>						
Vapor—permeable felt	—	—	94.86	—	0.011	
Vapor—seal, 2 layers of mopped 0.73 kg/m <sup>2</sup> felt	—	—	47.43	—	0.021	
Vapor—seal, plastic film	—	—	—	—	Negl.	
<b>FINISH FLOORING MATERIALS</b>						
Carpet and fibrous pad	—	—	2.73	—	0.37	1.42
Carpet and rubber pad	—	—	4.60	—	0.22	1.38
Cork tile	3.18 mm	—	20.45	—	0.049	2.01
Terrazzo	25.40 mm	—	71.00	—	0.014	0.80
Tile—asphalt, linoleum, vinyl, rubber, vinyl asbestos	—	—	113.6	—	0.009	1.26
ceramic	—	—	—	—	—	1.01
Wood, hardwood finish	19.05 mm	—	8.35	—	0.12	0.80
<b>INSULATING MATERIALS</b>						
<b>Blanket and Batt<sup>b</sup></b>						
<b>Mineral Fiber, fibrous form processed from rock, slag, or glass</b>						
approx. ° 76.2–101.6 mm	4.8–32.0	—	0.52	—	1.94 <sup>b</sup>	
approx. ° 88.9 mm	4.8–32.0	—	0.44	—	2.29 <sup>b</sup>	
approx. ° 139.7–165.1 mm	4.8–32.0	—	0.30	—	3.34 <sup>b</sup>	
approx. ° 152.4–177.8 mm	4.8–32.0	—	0.26	—	3.87 <sup>b</sup>	
approx. ° 215.9–228.6 mm	4.8–32.0	—	0.19	—	5.28 <sup>b</sup>	
approx. 304.8 mm	4.8–32.0	—	0.15	—	6.69 <sup>b</sup>	

Handwritten notes and markings at the bottom of the page, including "50m", "10", "15", "20 cm", "1.19", "0.025", "0.514", "0.357", "0.17", "0.122", "1946", "3.34", "3.87", "5.28", "6.69", "1006", and "21153".

**Thermal Properties of Typical Building and Insulating Materials—Design Values\***

Description	Density kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Conduc- tivity (λ) W/m·°C	Conduc- tance (C) W/m <sup>2</sup> ·°C	Resistance (R)		Specific Heat kJ/ (kg·°C)
				Per meter thickness	For thick- ness listed	
<b>Board and Slabs</b>						
Cellular glass	136	0.050	—	19.85	—	0.75
Glass fiber, organic bonded	64-144	0.036	—	27.76	—	0.96
Expanded perlite, organic bonded	16.0	0.052	—	19.29	—	1.26
Expanded rubber (rigid)	72.0	0.032	—	31.58	—	1.68
Expanded polystyrene extruded	28.8	0.036	—	27.76	—	1.22
Cut cell surface	28.8-56.0	0.029	—	34.70	—	1.22
Smooth skin surface	16.0	0.037	—	23.25	—	—
Expanded polystyrene, molded beads	20.0	0.036	—	27.76	—	—
	24.0	0.035	—	28.94	—	—
	28.0	0.035	—	28.94	—	—
	32.0	0.033	—	30.19	—	—
	24.0	0.023	—	43.38	←	1.59
Cellular polyurethane <sup>c</sup> (R-11 exp.) (unfaced)	32.0	0.020	—	49.97	—	0.92
Foil-faced, glass fiber-reinforced cellular polyisocyanurate (R-11 exp.) <sup>d</sup>	—	—	1.58	—	0.63	—
Nominal 12.70 mm	—	—	0.79	—	1.27	—
Nominal 25.40 mm	—	—	0.39	—	2.53	—
Nominal 50.80 mm	—	—	—	23.94	—	0.71
Mineral fiber with resin binder	240	0.042	—	20.40	—	0.80
Mineral fiberboard, wet felted	256-272	0.049	—	19.85	—	—
Core or roof insulation	288	0.050	—	18.74	—	—
Acoustical tile	336	0.053	—	—	—	0.59
Mineral fiberboard, wet molded	368	0.060	—	16.52	—	—
Acoustical tile <sup>e</sup>	—	—	—	—	0.22	1.30
Wood or cane fiberboard	—	—	4.54	—	0.33	—
Acoustical tile <sup>e</sup> 12.70 mm	—	—	3.01	—	—	—
Acoustical tile <sup>e</sup> 19.05 mm	240	0.050	—	19.85	—	1.34
Interior finish (plank, tile)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cement fiber slabs (shredded wood with Portland cement binder)	400-432	0.072-0.070	—	13.88-13.12	—	—
Cement fiber slabs (shredded wood with magnesia oxysulfide binder)	352	0.082	—	12.15	—	1.30
<b>LOOSE FILL</b>						
Cellulosic insulation (milled paper or wood pulp)	36.8-51.2	0.039-0.046	—	25.68-21.72	—	1.38
Sawdust or shavings	128-240	0.065	—	15.41	—	1.38
Wood fiber, softwoods	32.0-56.0	0.043	—	23.11	—	1.38
Perlite, expanded	32.0-65.6	0.039-0.045	—	25.68-22.90	—	—
	65-118	0.045-0.052	—	22.90-19.43	—	—
	118-176	0.052-0.060	—	19.43-16.66	—	—
Mineral fiber (rock, slag or glass)	9.6-32.0	—	—	—	1.94	0.71
approx. 95.3-127.0 mm	9.6-32.0	—	—	—	3.34	—
approx. 165.1-222.3 mm	9.6-32.0	—	—	—	3.87	—
approx. 190.5-254.0 mm	9.6-32.0	—	—	—	5.28	—
approx. 260.4-349.3 mm	—	—	—	—	2.46	—
Mineral fiber (rock, slag or glass) approx. 83.8 mm (closed sidewall application)	32.0-56.0	—	—	14.78	—	1.34
Vermiculite, exfoliated	112-131	0.068	—	15.75	—	—
	64.0-96.0	0.063	—	—	—	—
<b>FIELD APPLIED</b>						
Polyurethane foam	24.0-40.0	0.023-0.026	—	43.38-36.50	—	—
Ureaformaldehyde foam	11.2-25.6	0.032-0.040	—	24.78-31.58	—	—
Spray cellulosic fiber base	32.0-96.0	0.035-0.043	—	33.11-28.94	—	—
<b>PLASTERING MATERIALS</b>						
Cement plaster, sand aggregate	1865	0.720	—	1.39	—	0.84
Sand aggregate 9.53 mm	—	—	75.54	—	0.014	0.84
Sand aggregate 19.05 mm	—	—	37.83	—	0.026	0.84
Gypsum plaster:	—	—	—	—	0.056	—
Lightweight aggregate 12.70 mm	720	—	17.72	—	0.069	—
Lightweight aggregate 15.88 mm	720	—	15.17	—	0.083	—
Lightweight aggr. on metal lath 19.05 mm	—	—	12.10	—	—	1.34
Perlite aggregate	720	0.216	—	4.65	—	—

5 砂 砂 砂 砂 砂  
 (耐火)  
 250  
 187.5  
 166.7  
 150  
 125  
 0.014  
 0.026  
 0.056  
 0.069  
 0.083  
 387

**Thermal Properties of Typical Building and Insulating Materials—Design Values<sup>a</sup>**

Description	Density kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Conduc- tivity (λ) W/m·°C	Conduc- tance (C) W/m <sup>2</sup> ·°C	Resistance (R)		Specific Heat kJ/ (kg·°C)
				Per meter thickness	For thick- ness listed	
<b>PLASTERING MATERIALS</b>						
Sand aggregate .....	1680	0.806	—	1.25	—	0.84
Sand aggregate..... 12.70 mm	1680	—	63.05	—	0.016	—
Sand aggregate..... 15.88 mm	1680	—	51.69	—	0.019	—
Sand aggregate on metal lath..... 19.05 mm	—	—	43.74	—	0.023	—
Vermiculite aggregate .....	720	0.245	—	4.09	—	—
<b>MASONRY MATERIALS</b>						
<b>Concretes</b>						
Cement mortar .....	1856	0.720	—	1.39	—	—
Gypsum-fiber concrete 87.5% gypsum, 12.5% wood chips .....	816	0.239	—	4.16	—	0.88
Lightweight aggregates including ex- panded shale, clay or slate; expanded slags; cinders; pumice; vermiculite; also cellular concretes	1920 1600 1280 960 640 480 320	0.749 0.518 0.360 0.245 0.166 0.130 0.101	— — — — — — —	1.32 1.94 2.78 4.09 5.97 7.70 9.92	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —
Perlite, expanded .....	640 480 320	0.134 0.102 0.072	— — —	7.50 9.79 13.88	— — —	— — —
Sand and gravel or stone aggregate (oven dried) .....	2240	1.296	—	0.76	—	1.34
Sand and gravel or stone aggregate (not dried) .....	2240	1.728	—	0.56	—	0.92
Stucco .....	1856	0.720	—	1.39	—	—
<b>MASONRY UNITS</b>						
Brick, common <sup>f</sup> .....	1920	0.720	—	1.39	—	0.80
Brick, face <sup>f</sup> .....	2080	1.296	—	0.76	—	—
Clay tile, hollow:						
1 cell deep .....	76.2 mm	—	7.10	—	0.14	0.88
1 cell deep .....	101.6 mm	—	5.11	—	0.20	—
2 cells deep .....	152.4 mm	—	3.75	—	0.27	—
2 cells deep .....	203.2 mm	—	3.07	—	0.33	—
2 cells deep .....	254.0 mm	—	2.56	—	0.39	—
3 cells deep .....	304.8 mm	—	2.27	—	0.44	—
Concrete blocks, three oval core:						
Sand and gravel aggregate .....	101.6 mm	—	7.95	—	0.12	0.92
.....	203.2 mm	—	5.11	—	0.20	—
.....	304.8 mm	—	4.43	—	0.23	—
Cinder aggregate .....	76.2 mm	—	6.59	—	0.15	0.88
.....	101.6 mm	—	5.11	—	0.20	—
.....	203.2 mm	—	3.29	—	0.30	—
.....	304.8 mm	—	3.01	—	0.33	—
Lightweight aggregate .....	76.2 mm	—	4.49	—	0.22	0.88
expanded shale, clay, slate	101.6 mm	—	3.81	—	0.26	—
or slag; pumice .....	203.2 mm	—	2.84	—	0.35	—
.....	304.8 mm	—	2.50	—	0.40	—
Concrete blocks, rectangular core: <sup>g</sup>						
Sand and gravel aggregate						
2 core, <sup>h</sup> .....	203.2 mm, 16.3 kg	—	5.45	—	0.18	0.92
Same with filled cores <sup>i</sup> .....	—	—	2.95	—	0.34	0.92
Lightweight aggregate (expanded shale, clay, slate or slag, pumice):						
3 core, <sup>h</sup> .....	152.4 mm, 8.6 kg	—	3.46	—	0.29	0.88
Same with filled cores <sup>i</sup> .....	—	—	1.87	—	0.53	—
2 core, <sup>h</sup> .....	203.2 mm, 10.9 kg	—	2.61	—	0.38	—
Same with filled cores <sup>i</sup> .....	—	—	1.14	—	0.89	—
3 core, <sup>h</sup> .....	304.8 mm, 17.3 kg	—	2.27	—	0.44	—
Same with filled cores <sup>i</sup> .....	—	—	0.97	—	1.02	—
Stone, lime or sand .....	—	1.800	—	0.56	—	0.80
Gypsum partition tile:						
76.2 • 304.8 • 762.0 mm, solid .....	—	—	4.49	—	0.22	0.80
76.2 • 304.8 • 762.0 mm, 4-cell .....	—	—	4.20	—	0.24	—
101.6 • 304.8 • 762.0 mm, 3-cell .....	—	—	3.41	—	0.29	—

**Thermal Properties of Typical Building and Insulating Materials—Design Values<sup>a</sup>**

Description	Density kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Conduc- tivity $\lambda$ W/m·°C	Conduc- tance (C) W/m <sup>2</sup> ·°C	Resistance (R)		Specific Heat kJ/ (kg·°C)
				Per meter thickness (1/ $\lambda$ ) m·°C/W	For thick- ness listed (1/C) m <sup>2</sup> ·°C/W	
<b>METALS</b> (See Chapter 39, Table 3)						
<b>ROOFING</b>						
Asbestos-cement shingles	1920	—	27.04	—	0.037	1.01
Asphalt roll roofing	1120	—	36.92	—	0.026	1.51
Asphalt shingles	1120	—	12.89	—	0.077	1.26
Built-up	9.53 mm	1120	17.04	—	0.058	1.47
Slate	12.70 mm	—	113.6	—	0.009	1.26
Wood shingles, plain and plastic film faced	—	—	6.02	—	0.17	1.30
<b>SIDING MATERIALS (on flat surface)</b>						
<b>Shingles</b>						
Asbestos-cement	1920	—	26.98	—	0.037	—
Wood, 406.4 mm, 190.5 mm exposure	—	—	6.53	—	0.15	1.30
Wood, double, 406.4 mm, 304.8 mm exposure	—	—	4.77	—	0.21	1.17
Wood, plus insul. backer board, 7.94 mm	—	—	4.03	—	0.25	1.30
<b>Siding</b>						
Asbestos-cement, 6.35 mm, lapped	—	—	27.04	—	0.037	1.01
Asphalt roll siding	—	—	36.92	—	0.026	1.47
Asphalt insulating siding (12.70 mm bed.)	—	—	3.92	—	0.26	1.47
Hardboard siding, 11.11 mm	640	0.215	—	4.65	0.215	1.17
Wood, drop, 25.4 · 203.2 mm	—	—	7.21	—	0.14	1.17
Wood, bevel, 12.7 · 203.2 mm, lapped	—	—	6.99	—	0.14	1.17
Wood, bevel, 19.1 · 254.0 mm, lapped	—	—	5.40	—	0.18	1.17
Wood, plywood, 9.53 mm, lapped	—	—	9.03	—	0.10	1.22
<b>Aluminum or Steel<sup>l</sup>, over sheathing</b>						
Hollow-backed	—	—	9.14	—	0.11	1.22
Insulating-board backed nominal 9.53 mm	—	—	3.12	—	0.32	1.34
Insulating-board backed nominal 9.53 mm, foil backed	—	—	1.93	—	0.52	—
Architectural glass	—	—	56.80	—	0.018	0.84
<b>WOODS (12% Moisture Content)<sup>k,l</sup></b>						
<b>Hardwoods</b>						
Oak	659-749	0.161-0.180	—	6.18-5.55	—	1.63
Birch	682-726	0.167-0.176	—	6.04-5.69	—	—
Maple	637-704	0.157-0.171	—	6.52-6.11	—	—
Ash	614-670	0.153-0.164	—	6.52-6.11	—	—
<b>Softwoods</b>						
Southern Pine	570-659	0.144-0.161	—	6.94-6.18	—	1.63
Douglas Fir-Larch	536-581	0.137-0.145	—	7.36-6.87	—	—
Southern Cypress	502-514	0.130-0.132	—	7.70-7.56	—	—
Hem-Fir, Spruce-Pine-Fir	392-502	0.107-0.130	—	9.37-7.70	—	—
West Coast Woods, Cedars	347-502	0.098-0.130	—	10.27-7.70	—	—
California Redwood	392-448	0.107-0.118	—	9.37-8.47	—	—

**Notes**

<sup>a</sup> Except where otherwise noted, all values are for a mean temperature of 23.9°C. Representative values for dry materials, selected by ASHRAE TC 4.4, are intended as design (not specification) values for materials in normal use. Insulation materials in actual service may have thermal values that vary from design values depending on their in-situ properties (e.g., density and moisture content). For properties of a particular product, use the value supplied by the manufacturer or by unbiased tests.

<sup>b</sup> Does not include paper backing and facing, if any. Where insulation forms a boundary (reflective or otherwise) of an air space, see Tables 1, 2A and 2B for the insulating value of an air space with the appropriate effective emittance and temperature conditions of the space.

<sup>c</sup> Values are for aged, unfaced, board stock. For change in conductivity with age of expanded urethane, see Chapter 20, Factors Affecting Thermal Conductivity.

<sup>d</sup> Time-aged values for board stock with gas-barrier quality (0.025 mm thickness or greater) aluminum foil facers on two major surfaces.

<sup>e</sup> Insulating values of acoustical tile vary, depending on density of the board and on type, size and depth of perforations.

<sup>f</sup> Face brick and common brick do not always have these specific densities. When density differs from that shown, there is a change in thermal conductivity.

<sup>g</sup> Data on rectangular core concrete blocks differ from the above data on oval core blocks, due to core configuration, different mean temperatures, and possibly differences in unit weights. Weight data on the oval core blocks tested are not available.

<sup>h</sup> Weights of units approximately 193.7 mm high and 400.1 mm long. These weights are given as a means of describing the blocks tested, but conductance values are all for 0.093m<sup>2</sup> of area.

<sup>i</sup> Vermiculite, perlite, or mineral wool insulation. Where insulation is used, vapor barriers or other precautions must be considered to keep insulation dry.

<sup>j</sup> Values for metal siding applied over flat surfaces vary widely, depending on amount of ventilation of air space beneath the siding; whether air space is reflective or nonreflective; and on thickness, type, and application of insulating backing-board used. Values given are averages for use as design guides, and were obtained from several guarded hotbox tests (ASTM C236) or calibrated hotbox (BSS 77) on hollow-backed types and types made using backing-boards of wood fiber, foamed plastic, and glass fiber. Departures of ±50% or more from the values given may occur.

<sup>k</sup> Forest Products Laboratory Wood Handbook, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture #72, 1974, Tables 3 and 4.

<sup>l</sup> L. Adams: Supporting cryogenic equipment with wood (*Chemical Engineering*, May 17, 1971).

**APPENDIX 3-3**  
**SURFACE EMITTANCE DATA FOR COMMON MATERIALS**

<u>Material</u>	<u>Surface Emittance</u>	<u>Condition</u>	
<u>A. Metals</u>			
Aluminum	0.04-0.06	polished, 200-600 C	
	0.09	commercial, 95 C	
	0.20-0.33	oxidized, 90-540 C	
Brass	0.07	polished, 40 C	
	0.46-0.56	oxidized, 40-260 C	
Chromium	0.08-0.27	polished, 40-540 C	
Copper	0.04	polished, 40 C	
	0.05	tarnished, 40 C	
	0.76	black oxidized, 40 C	
Gold	0.02-0.04	polished, 90-590 C	
Iron and steel	mild steel	0.14-0.32	polished, 150-480 C
		0.66	new, 40 C
	rolled sheet steel	0.80	oxidized, 40 C
		0.44	new, 40 C
	cast iron	0.57-0.66	oxidized, 40-260 C
		0.61	red rust, 40 C
	iron	0.85	heavy rust, 40 C
		0.07-0.17	new, 40 C
	stainless steel	0.50-0.70	used, 230-900 C
		0.35	new, 40 C
wrought iron	0.94	oxidized, 20-360 C	
	0.05-0.07	polished, 40-260 C	
Nickel	0.35-0.49	oxidized, 40-260 C	
	0.01-0.03	polished, 40-540 C	
Silver	0.02-0.04	oxidized, 40-540 C	
	0.06	bright, 40 C	
Tin	0.23	galv., bright, 40 C	
	0.28	galv., gray, 40 C	
	0.21	dull, 40-260 C	
<u>B. Nonmetals</u>			
Brick	0.93	red building, 40 C	
	0.75	fireclay, 980 C	
Carbon, soot	0.95	40 C	
	0.94	rough, 40 C	
Concrete	0.94	smooth crown, 40 C	
Ice	0.97	smooth, 0 C	
	0.99	rough crystals, 0 C	
	0.99	hoarfrost, -20 C	
Paints	0.27-0.62	aluminum, var. ages and compositions	
	0.90	black gloss	
	0.89-0.97	white paint	
	0.92-0.96	various colors	
Paper	0.95	white, 40 C	
	0.92-0.94	any color, 40 C	
	0.91	roofing, 40 C	
Plaster	0.92	rough, 40-260 C	
Snow	0.82	-10 C	
Water	0.96	>0.1 mm thick, 40 C	
Wood	0.80-0.90	various, 40 C	

以工具敲打

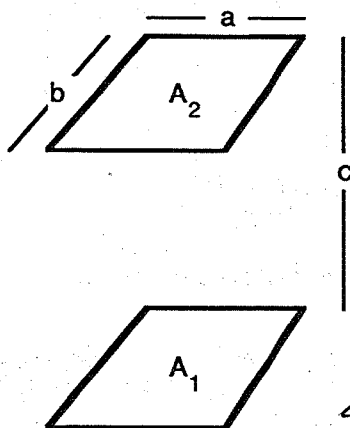
煤在

耐火磚

冰霜

**APPENDIX 3-4**  
**ANGLE FACTORS FOR THERMAL RADIATION HEAT TRANSFER**  
**SEVEN SIMPLE CONFIGURATIONS**

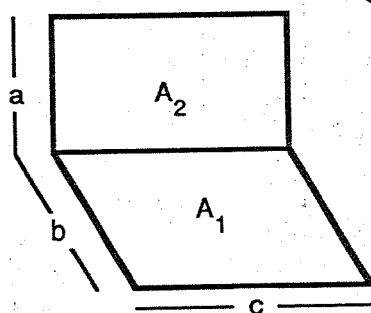
- I. Configuration 1, parallel rectangular planes,  
 $X = a/c$ ;  $Y = b/c$ ;  $W^2 = 1+X^2$ ;  $Z^2 = 1+Y^2$



$\ln \sqrt{\frac{W^2 Z^2}{(1+X^2+Y^2)}} + \dots$

$$F_{1-2}(\pi XY/2) = \ln((W^2 Z^2)/(1+X^2+Y^2))^{1/2} + YW \tan^{-1}(Y/W) + XZ \tan^{-1}(X/Z) - Y \tan^{-1} Y - X \tan^{-1} X.$$

- II. Configuration 2, rectangular planes intersecting at right angles,  $X = a/b$ ;  $Y = c/b$ ;  $Z^2 = X^2+Y^2$

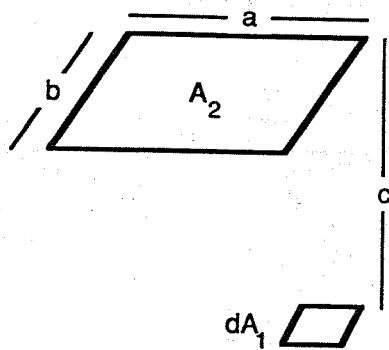


$X = a/b$   
 $Y = c/b$  对.

$$F_{1-2}(\pi Y) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \ln\left(\frac{(1+X^2)(1+Y^2)}{1+Z^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) Y^2 \ln\left(\frac{Y^2(1+Z^2)}{(1+Y^2)Z^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) X^2 \ln\left(\frac{X^2(1+Z^2)}{Z^2(1+X^2)}\right) + Y \tan^{-1}(1/Y) + X \tan^{-1}(1/X) - Z \tan^{-1}(1/Z).$$

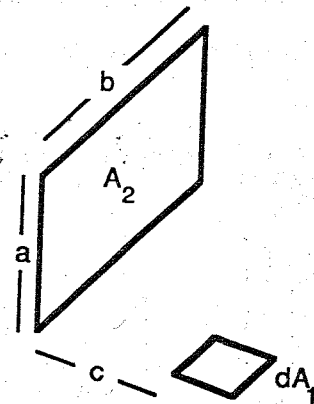
$X = a/b$   
 $Y = c/b$

- III. Configuration 3, small area facing rectangular plane,  
 $X = a/c$ ;  $Y = b/c$ ;  $W^2 = (1+X^2)$ ;  $Z^2 = (1+Y^2)$



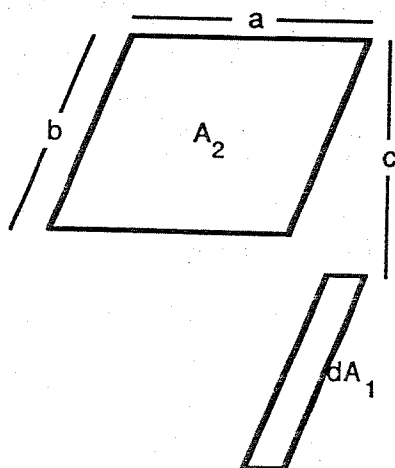
$$F_{1-2}(2\pi) = (X/W)\tan^{-1}(Y/W) + (Y/Z)\tan^{-1}(X/Z)$$

- IV. Configuration 4, small area perpendicular to rectangular plane,  $X = a/b$ ;  $Y = c/b$ ;  $Z = (X^2+Y^2)^{-1/2}$



$$F_{1-2}(2\pi) = \tan^{-1}(1/Y) - ZY\tan^{-1}Z$$

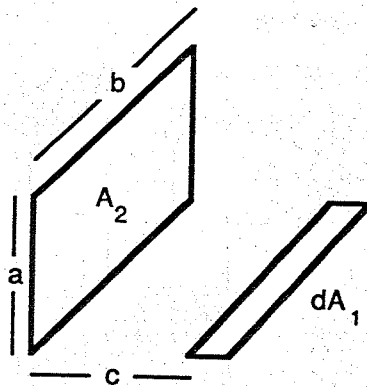
- V. Configuration 5, strip parallel to rectangular plane,  
 $X = b/c$ ;  $Y = a/c$ ;  $W^2 = 1+X^2$ ;  $Z^2 = 1+Y^2$ .



$$F_{1-2}(\pi X) = W\tan^{-1}(Y/W) - \tan^{-1}Y + (XY/Z)\tan^{-1}(X/Z)$$

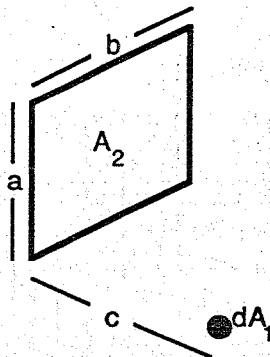


VI. Configuration 6, strip perpendicular to rectangular plane,  
 $X = a/b$ ;  $Y = c/b$ ;  $Z^2 = X^2 + Y^2$ .



$$F_{1-2}(\pi) = \tan^{-1}(1/Y) + (Y/2) \ln \left[ \frac{Y^2(Z^2+1)}{Z^2(Y^2+1)} \right] - (Y/Z) \tan^{-1}(1/Z)$$

VII. Configuration 7, small sphere and a rectangular plane,  
 $X = b/c$  and  $Y = a/c$



$$F_{1-2}(4\pi) = \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{x(y - \cos\theta)}{\sqrt{(1+x^2+y^2-2y\cos\theta)}} \right] + \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{(x\cos\theta)}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)}} \right]$$

and for  $\theta = 90^\circ$ ,

$$F_{1-2}(4\pi) = \tan^{-1} [xy / \sqrt{(1+x^2+y^2)}]$$

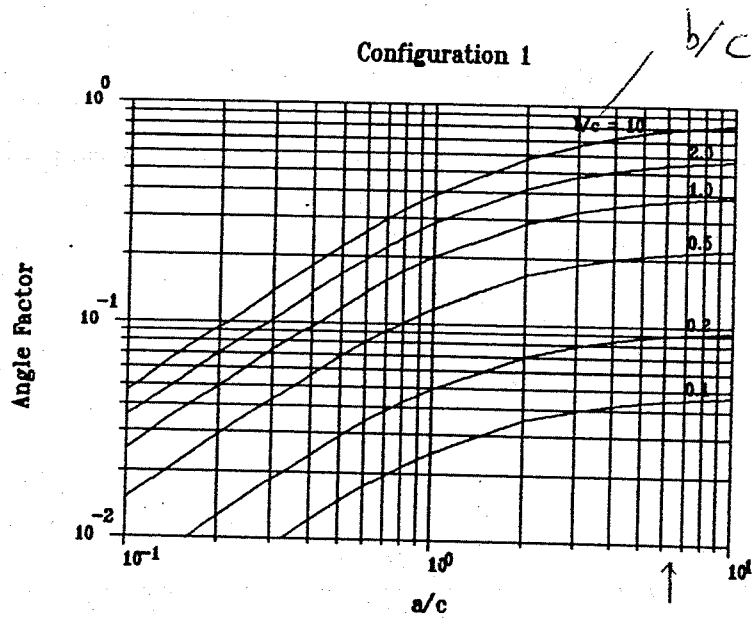
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F_{1-2} = (1/4\pi) \tan^{-1}(y)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} F_{1-2} = 1/8$$

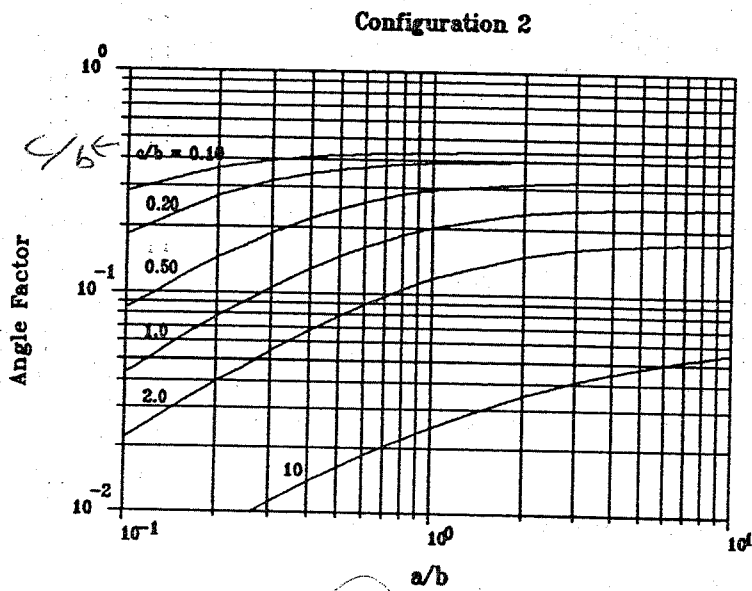
Note: angle factors for more complex configurations can be built using the above. For example, the angle factor from a small animal in a barn to the ceiling of the barn can be built using four applications of configuration 3 above. The ceiling is divided into four quadrants, intersecting above the location of the animal. The angle factor from the animal to each quadrant of the ceiling is calculated, and the four angle factors added to obtain the angle factor from the animal to the entire ceiling. The animal need not be centered below the middle of the ceiling for this technique to work.

Also note that reciprocity applies in calculating  $F_{2-1}$  for each configuration above.

For additional angle factors see, for example: Sparrow, E.M. and R.D. Cess, 1978, Radiation heat transfer, Hemisphere Publishing Corp., Washington, 366 pp.

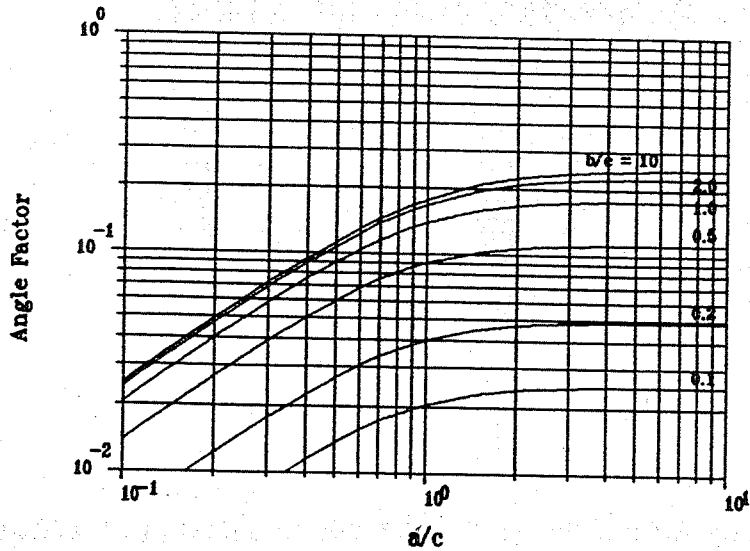


Angle factors for configuration 1, for  $b/c$  of 10, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.2 and 0.1 (top to bottom).



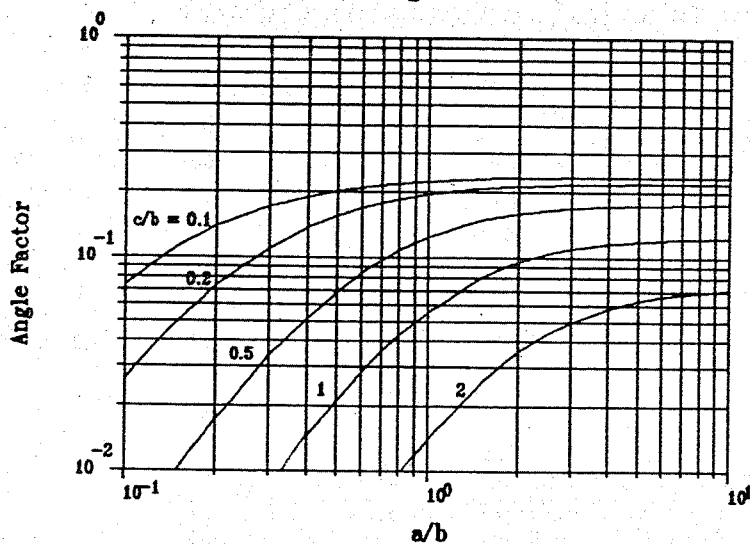
Angle factors for configuration 2, for  $c/b$  of 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, and 10 (top to bottom).

### Configuration 3



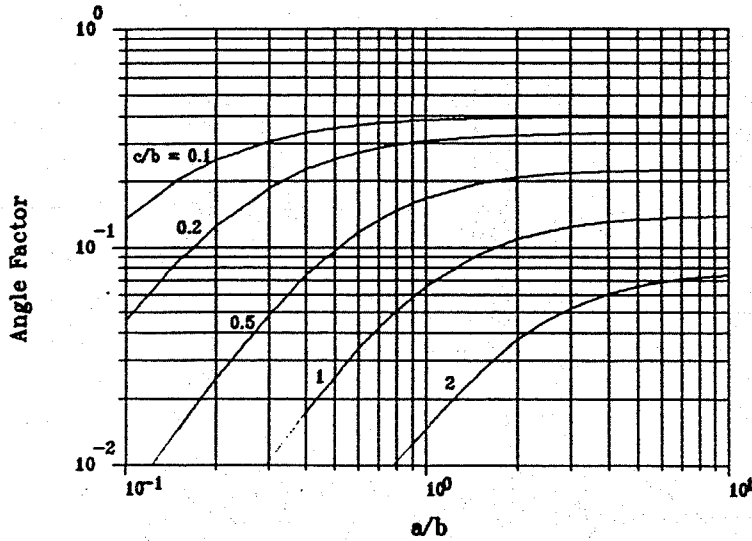
Angle factors for configuration 3, for  $b/c$  of 10, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.2 and 0.1 (top to bottom).

### Configuration 4



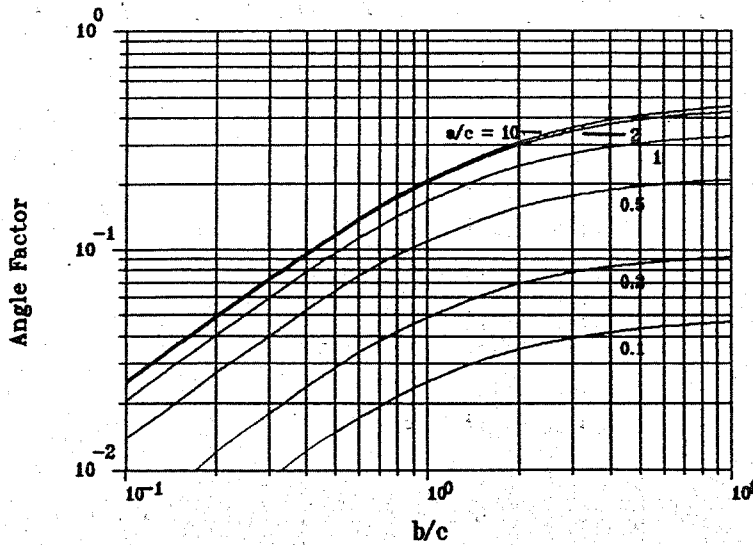
Angle factors for configuration 4, for  $c/b$  of 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1 and 2 (top to bottom). Factors for  $c/b$  of 10 are less than 0.01.

Configuration 6



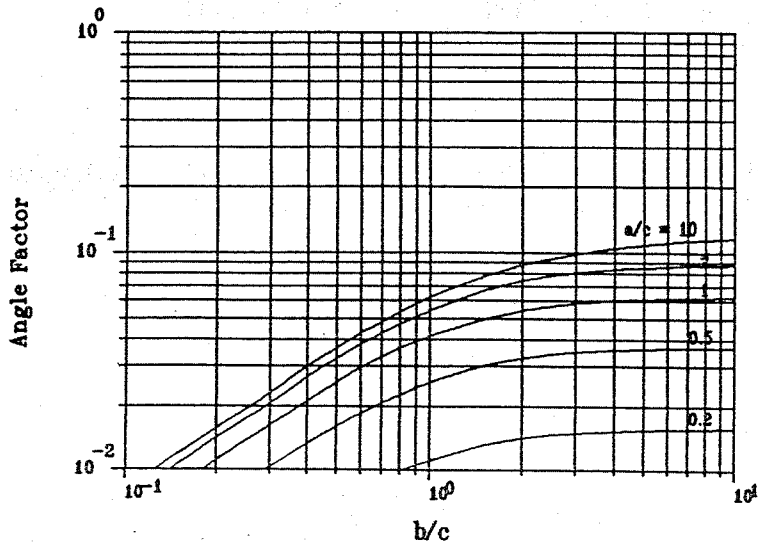
Angle factors for configuration 5, for a/c of 10, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.2 and 0.1 (top to bottom).

Configuration 5



Angle factors for configuration 6, for c/b of 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1 and 2 (top to bottom). Factors for c/b of 10 are less than 0.01.

Configuration 7



Angle factors for configuration 7, for a/c of 10, 2, 1, 0.5 and 0.2 (top to bottom). Factors for a/c of 0.1 are less than 0.01.

**APPENDIX 3-5**  
**SURFACE CONDUCTANCES AND RESISTANCES FOR AIR**  
**(h IN W/M<sup>2</sup>K; R IN M<sup>2</sup>K/W)**

A. Standard data for still air, as inside a building:

Orientation of surface	Heat Flow Direction	Surface Emittance					
		0.90		0.20		0.05	
		h	R	h	R	h	R
vertical	horizontal	8.29	0.12	4.20	0.24	3.35	0.30
horizontal	upward	<u>9.26</u>	0.11	<u>5.17</u>	0.19	<u>4.32</u>	0.23
	downward	6.13	0.16	<u>2.10</u>	0.48	<u>1.25</u>	0.80
45 degree slope	upward	9.09	0.11	5.00	0.20	4.15	0.24
	downward	7.50	0.13	3.41	0.29	2.56	0.39

B. Moving air, as outside a building, surface in any orientation:

Wind Velocity, m/s	h	R	
6.7	34.08	0.030	(for winter)
3.4	22.72	0.044	(for summer)

NOTES: 1. Based on data in the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals.

- ✓ 2. Assumes air temperature and mean radiant temperature of the surroundings are identical.
3. Values are based on a surface-air temperature difference of 5.5 K, and a surface temperature of 21 C.
4. Does not apply to ventilated attics above ceilings in summer conditions.
5. Values are based on smooth surfaces. For effect of surface roughness, see the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals.
6. A plane air space does not have both surface resistances and air space resistance. For air space resistance, see Appendix 3-6.
7. For more precise values of surface coefficients between still air and glass, use

$$h_s = 1.77(T_g - T_a)^{0.25} + \epsilon\sigma(T_g^4 - T_a^4)/(T_g - T_a)$$

where  $T_g$  and  $T_a$  are the glass and air temperatures, K, respectively,  $\epsilon$  is the surface emittance of the glass, and  $h_s$  is the surface coefficient, W/m<sup>2</sup>K.

**APPENDIX 3-6**  
**THERMAL RESISTANCES OF PLANE AIR SPACES**  
 Taken from the 1985 ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals, American  
 Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers,  
 Atlanta GA  
 Used by permission

**Table 2A Thermal Resistances of Plane<sup>a</sup> Air Spaces<sup>b,c</sup>**  
 $m^2 \cdot ^\circ C/W$

Position of Air Space	Direction of Heat Flow	Air Space		12.7-mm Air Space <sup>c</sup>					19.1-mm Air Space <sup>c</sup>				
		Mean Temp. <sup>d</sup> (°C)	Temp Diff. <sup>d</sup> (°C)	Value of $E^{d,e}$					Value of $E^{d,e}$				
				0.03	0.05	0.2	0.5	0.82	0.03	0.05	0.2	0.5	0.82
Horiz.	Up ↑	32.2	5.6	0.37	0.36	0.27	0.17	0.13	0.41	0.39	0.28	0.18	0.13
		10.0	16.7	0.29	0.28	0.23	0.17	0.13	0.30	0.29	0.24	0.17	0.14
		10.0	5.6	0.37	0.36	0.28	0.20	0.15	0.40	0.39	0.30	0.20	0.15
		-17.8	11.1	0.30	0.30	0.26	0.20	0.16	0.32	0.32	0.27	0.20	0.16
		-17.8	5.6	0.37	0.36	0.30	0.22	0.18	0.39	0.38	0.31	0.23	0.18
		-45.6	11.1	0.30	0.29	0.26	0.22	0.18	0.31	0.31	0.27	0.22	0.19
45° Slope	Up ↗	32.2	5.6	0.43	0.41	0.29	0.19	0.13	0.52	0.49	0.33	0.20	0.14
		10.0	16.7	0.36	0.35	0.27	0.19	0.15	0.35	0.34	0.27	0.19	0.14
		10.0	5.6	0.45	0.43	0.32	0.21	0.16	0.51	0.48	0.35	0.23	0.17
		-17.8	11.1	0.39	0.38	0.31	0.23	0.18	0.37	0.36	0.30	0.23	0.18
		-17.8	5.6	0.46	0.45	0.36	0.25	0.19	0.48	0.46	0.37	0.26	0.20
		-45.6	11.1	0.37	0.36	0.31	0.25	0.21	0.36	0.35	0.31	0.25	0.20
Vertical	Horiz. →	32.2	5.6	0.43	0.41	0.29	0.19	0.14	0.62	0.57	0.37	0.21	0.15
		10.0	16.7	0.45	0.43	0.32	0.22	0.16	0.51	0.49	0.35	0.23	0.17
		10.0	5.6	0.47	0.45	0.33	0.22	0.16	0.65	0.61	0.41	0.25	0.18
		-17.8	11.1	0.50	0.48	0.38	0.26	0.20	0.55	0.53	0.41	0.28	0.21
		-17.8	5.6	0.52	0.50	0.39	0.27	0.20	0.66	0.63	0.46	0.30	0.22
		-45.6	11.1	0.51	0.50	0.41	0.31	0.24	0.51	0.50	0.42	0.31	0.24
45° Slope	Down ↘	32.2	5.6	0.44	0.41	0.29	0.19	0.14	0.62	0.58	0.37	0.21	0.15
		10.0	16.7	0.46	0.44	0.33	0.22	0.16	0.60	0.57	0.39	0.24	0.17
		10.0	5.6	0.47	0.45	0.33	0.22	0.16	0.67	0.63	0.42	0.26	0.18
		-17.8	11.1	0.51	0.49	0.39	0.27	0.20	0.66	0.63	0.46	0.30	0.22
		-17.8	5.6	0.52	0.50	0.39	0.27	0.20	0.73	0.69	0.49	0.32	0.23
		-45.6	11.1	0.56	0.54	0.44	0.33	0.25	0.67	0.64	0.51	0.36	0.28
Horiz.	Down ↓	32.2	5.6	0.44	0.41	0.29	0.19	0.14	0.62	0.58	0.37	0.21	0.15
		10.0	16.7	0.47	0.45	0.33	0.22	0.16	0.66	0.62	0.42	0.25	0.18
		10.0	5.6	0.47	0.45	0.33	0.22	0.16	0.68	0.63	0.42	0.26	0.18
		-17.8	11.1	0.52	0.50	0.39	0.27	0.20	0.74	0.70	0.50	0.32	0.23
		-17.8	5.6	0.52	0.50	0.39	0.27	0.20	0.75	0.71	0.51	0.32	0.23
		-45.6	11.1	0.57	0.55	0.45	0.33	0.26	0.81	0.78	0.59	0.40	0.30

Position of Air Space	Direction of Heat Flow	Air Space		38.1 mm Air Space <sup>c</sup>					88.9 mm Air Space <sup>c</sup>				
		Mean Temp. <sup>d</sup> (°C)	Temp Diff. <sup>d</sup> (°C)	Value of $E^{d,e}$					Value of $E^{d,e}$				
				0.03	0.05	0.2	0.5	0.82	0.03	0.05	0.2	0.5	0.82
Horiz.	Up ↑	32.2	5.6	0.45	0.42	0.30	0.19	0.14	0.50	0.47	0.32	0.20	0.14
		10.0	16.7	0.33	0.32	0.26	0.18	0.14	0.27	0.35	0.28	0.19	0.15
		10.0	5.6	0.44	0.42	0.32	0.21	0.16	0.49	0.47	0.34	0.23	0.16
		-17.8	11.1	0.35	0.34	0.29	0.22	0.17	0.40	0.38	0.32	0.23	0.18
		-17.8	5.6	0.43	0.41	0.33	0.24	0.19	0.48	0.46	0.36	0.26	0.20
		-45.6	11.1	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.24	0.20	0.39	0.38	0.33	0.26	0.21
45° Slope	Up ↗	32.2	5.6	0.51	0.48	0.33	0.20	0.14	0.56	0.52	0.35	0.21	0.14
		10.0	16.7	0.38	0.36	0.28	0.20	0.15	0.40	0.38	0.29	0.20	0.15
		10.0	5.6	0.51	0.48	0.35	0.23	0.17	0.55	0.52	0.37	0.24	0.17
		-17.8	11.1	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.24	0.18	0.43	0.41	0.33	0.24	0.19
		-17.8	5.6	0.49	0.47	0.37	0.26	0.20	0.52	0.51	0.39	0.27	0.20
		-45.6	11.1	0.39	0.38	0.33	0.26	0.21	0.41	0.40	0.35	0.27	0.22
Vertical	Horiz. →	32.2	5.6	0.70	0.64	0.40	0.22	0.15	0.65	0.60	0.38	0.22	0.15
		10.0	16.7	0.45	0.43	0.32	0.22	0.16	0.47	0.45	0.33	0.22	0.16
		10.0	5.6	0.67	0.62	0.42	0.26	0.18	0.64	0.60	0.41	0.25	0.18
		-17.8	11.1	0.49	0.47	0.37	0.26	0.20	0.51	0.49	0.38	0.27	0.20
		-17.8	5.6	0.62	0.59	0.44	0.29	0.22	0.61	0.59	0.44	0.29	0.22
		-45.6	11.1	0.46	0.45	0.38	0.29	0.23	0.50	0.48	0.40	0.30	0.24
45° Slope	Down ↘	32.2	5.6	0.89	0.80	0.45	0.24	0.16	0.85	0.76	0.44	0.24	0.16
		10.0	16.7	0.63	0.59	0.41	0.25	0.18	0.62	0.58	0.40	0.25	0.18
		10.0	5.6	0.90	0.82	0.50	0.28	0.19	0.83	0.77	0.48	0.28	0.19
		-17.8	11.1	0.68	0.64	0.47	0.31	0.22	0.67	0.64	0.47	0.31	0.22
		-17.8	5.6	0.87	0.81	0.56	0.34	0.24	0.81	0.76	0.53	0.33	0.24
		-45.6	11.1	0.54	0.62	0.49	0.35	0.27	0.66	0.64	0.51	0.36	0.28
Horiz.	Down ↓	32.2	5.6	1.07	0.94	0.49	0.25	0.17	1.77	1.44	0.60	0.28	0.18
		10.0	16.7	1.10	0.99	0.56	0.30	0.20	1.69	1.44	0.68	0.33	0.21
		10.0	5.6	1.16	1.04	0.58	0.30	0.20	1.96	1.63	0.72	0.34	0.22
		-17.8	11.1	1.24	1.13	0.69	0.39	0.26	1.92	1.68	0.86	0.43	0.29
		-17.8	5.6	1.29	1.17	0.70	0.39	0.27	2.11	1.82	0.89	0.44	0.29
		-45.6	11.1	1.36	1.27	0.84	0.50	0.35	2.05	1.85	1.06	0.57	0.38

Value of  $E \neq 0.82$   $\neq 0.05$   $\neq 0.03$ , 熱阻可增加到4倍