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## Invitation to review for Energy & Buildings

1 message

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Reply-To: Energy & Buildings <support@elsevier.com>  
To: Guillermo Barrios del Valle <gbv@ier.unam.mx>

Mon, Nov 27, 2023 at 5:38 AM

Manuscript Number: ENB-D-23-03698

Study on the effect of coupled hygrothermal transfer in crack-containing walls based on crack roughness

Shengkun Sun; SHUI YU; Yijia Xu; Xueyan Liu

Dear Dr Barrios del Valle,

I would like to invite you to review the above referenced manuscript submitted by Prof. SHUI YU , as I believe it falls within your expertise and interest. The abstract for this manuscript is included below.

You should treat this invitation, the manuscript and your review (as well as other reviewer comments shared with you) as confidential. You must not share your review or information about the review process with anyone without the agreement of the editors and authors involved, irrespective of the publication outcome. If the manuscript is rejected by this journal and the author agrees that the submission be transferred to another Elsevier journal via the Article Transfer Service, we may securely transfer your reviewer comments and name/contact details to the receiving journal editor for their peer review purposes.

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Kind regards,

Teng Jia

Co-Guest Editor

Energy & Buildings

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Abstract:

Complex wall crack patterns can lead to a more complex transfer of coupled heat, air, and moisture transport processes (HAM transport) in damaged concrete. In this study, a coupled HAM transport model for crack-containing walls has been developed based on the "HAM-Lea" model. After verifying the accuracy of the model, the annual simulation study of the external thermal insulation wall in Shenyang is carried out. The results show that compared with the non-crack wall, the relative humidity of the mortar-concrete intersection and the concrete XPS intersection in the cracked wall increased by 54.9 % and 53.4 %, respectively. The water content of the concrete layer and the XPS layer increase by 3 times and 20 times, respectively. This leads to a significant increase in the risk of mold growth and year-round condensation in building walls. As the wall crack roughness increases from 1 to 10, the relative humidity inside the cracks decreases by a maximum of 67.5%, the high humidity area inside the wall decreases as the crack roughness increases. Risk of condensation and mold growth on wall surfaces is greatly reduced. The temperature and humidity distribution inside the concrete shows regional characteristics under the influence of the cracks. In order to minimize the negative impact of cracks on the building wall, when formulating concrete, so as to satisfy the structural and use requirements, try to choose smaller water-cement ratios and coarser crushed stone aggregate, and choose smaller strengths to improve the roughness of its internal cracks.

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