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建筑防霾改造实例分析——从办公到住宅
Case study of building retrofit to prevent haze
——from office building to residential building

	日期	pm2.5数值	时间	地点	备注
	10日12日	140-145	23:58	家	无空气净化器
测试数据:	10月12日				
(火) (人) (人) (人)		140-155	6:45	家	无空气净化器
		180	7:00	家	无空气净化器
		220-260	7:30	上班路上、出租车内	
一个北京		70	8:00	刚到办公室	门窗关
人48小		170	9:20		开门窗
		221	11:22		
时的环境		253	15:32	办公室	
暴露	10月13日	257	17:13		
來路		300	18:30		
		399	19:00	户外	
		300+	21:00	商场	
		265	21:30	刚到家	未开空气净化器
		135	21:45	家	开空气净化器
		36	22:40	家、卧室	开空气净化器
		20+	7:30	家、卧室	开空气净化器
		322 — 380	8:21	上班路上、出租车内	
		309	9:00		
		330	9:24		
		390	12:27	 	
	10月14日	390	13:08	沙公王	
		436	14:00		
		289	19:46		
		330	20:30	回家路上	
		70	21:30	家、卧室	打开空气净化器
		20-35	22:30	家、卧室	开空气净化器

活动地点



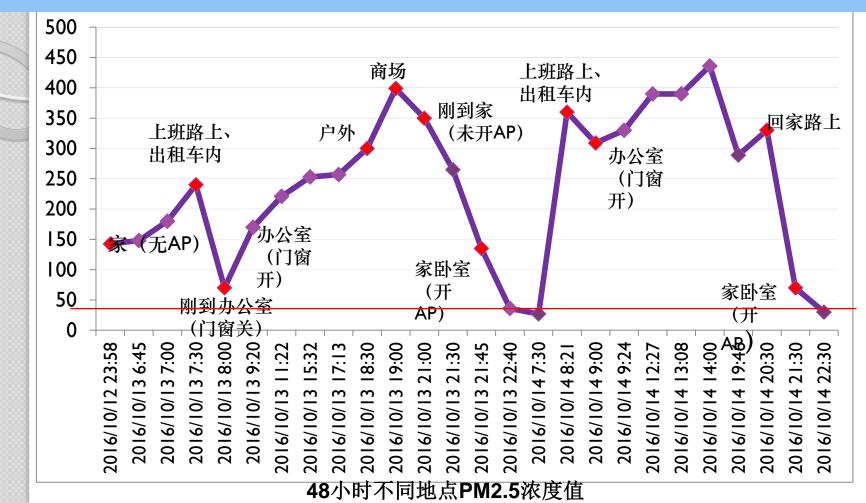
办公楼内部





居民住宅

48小时测试数据分析



国内外PM2.5的检测标准 Standard of PM2.5 concentration at home and abroad

	国家/组织 Country/Organization	年平均(µg/m³) Annually average	24小时平均(µg/m³) 24 hours average	备注 Remark
	世界卫生组织准则值 WHO criterion value	10	25	
	世界卫生组织过渡期目标-1 WHO transition target-1	35	75	2005年发布
	世界卫生组织过渡期目标-2 WHO transition target-2	25	50	Published in 2005
	世界卫生组织过渡期目标-3 WHO transition target-3	15	37.5	
	欧盟 EU	25		2010年发布 Published in 2010
	美国 USA	15	35	2010 年发布 Published in 2010
	日本Japan	15	35	2010 年发布 Published in 2010
ģ	中国 China	35	75	2016年(征求意见中) Plan to be published in 2016(Seeking for opinions)

中国PM2.5防控标准历程 Progress of PM2.5 prevention-control standards in China

《环境空气PM10和PM2.5的测定重量法》,2011

环保部发布

Published by Ministry of Envrionment Protection

首次对PM2.5的测定进行规范

First specificate the determination of PM2.5

非强制性指标

Not compulsory index

《环境空气质量标准》

国务院发布

Published by State Council

首次纳入国家标准

First included into national legislation

与WHO过渡目标-1相同

Same with WHO transition target-1

起步阶段 Primary stage

发展阶段 Development stage

《环境空气质量标准》,2012

2016

未来 Future

与发达国家相比, 仍有很多不足

Compared to developed country,

there are still many deficiencies

国务院发布

Published by State Council

首次纳入国家标准

First includedinto national legislation

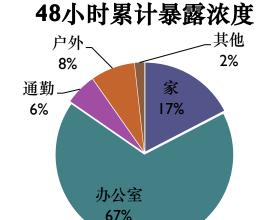
与WHO过渡目标-1相同

Same with WHO transition target-1

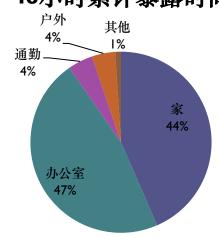
欧盟2013年做出的一项研究。来自欧盟的9个国家的17个团队,调查了31万个体样本,根据4百万人.年的数据库和总共2095件肺癌样本,得到的结论是PM2.5的浓度每增加10微克/立方米,肺癌发病率增加36%

第二草

48小时测试数据分析



48小时累计暴露时间

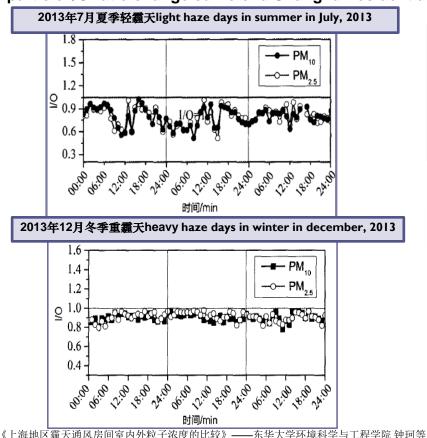


- ▶ 室外浓度虽然最高,但暴露时间短,故累计暴露浓度不高;
- ▶ 家中因为有空气净化器,故虽然暴露时间长,但累计暴露浓度也不高;
- ▶ 办公室在门窗开启的情况下,室内浓度较高,且没有空气净化器,故累计暴露浓度最高。
- ▶ 单纯靠空气净化器是不够的,办公室和家庭都需要防雾霾改造。

室内外颗粒物特性及关联性 Indoor and outdoor particle characteristics and correlation

上海市某住宅房间单侧通风条件下颗粒物I/O变化曲线

the particle I/O ratio change curve of a Shanghai residential room under the condition of unilateral ventilation



	夏季轻霾 light haze day in summer			冬季重霾heavy haze day in winter		
	室外 outdo or	室内 indo or	I/O	室外 outdoo r	室内 indo or	I/O
PM2.	135.1	110.9	0.82	231.6	191.4	0.89 6
PM1 0	161.8	129.9	0.80	275.4	229.7	0.83 4

以上数据表明,室内外颗粒物浓度具有明显的关联性, 且PM2.5与PM10的I/O比变化规律具有较好的一致性。 室外细颗粒比粗颗粒有更高的穿透性,更易进入室内。

The above data shows that the indoor and outdoor particle concentration has significant correlation, and the change law of I/O of PM2.5 and PM10 has good consistency. Outdoor fine particles have higher penetrating than coarse particle penetrating, and are more likely to enter the room.

室内外颗粒物特性及关联性 Indoor and outdoor particle characteristics and correlation

办公室测试 Field test summary

规律性regularity:

- ●自有建筑的PM2.5现状优于租赁建筑 The PM2.5 research status of self-owned building is superior to the lease
- ●相同类型建筑的室内PM2.5现状受室外环境 影响

Construction of the same type of indoor PM2.5 status by the outdoor environmental impact

多样性diversity:

●建筑的室内PM2.5控制受多因素影响,如室外环境、建筑围护结构气密性、建筑年代、空调系统类型、新风系统过滤效率、人员行为等。 The indoor PM2.5 control of the building is influenced by many factors, such as outdoor environment, building envelop air tightness, the years of the building,the types of air conditioning system, filtration efficiency of the primary air system,

personnel behavior and so on.

独立办公室的PM2.5综合过滤效率

Site ID	City	Filtration Rate
1	成都工厂办公室	7%
2	成都市内办公室	19%
3	上海	16%
4	天津	10%
5	北京	41%
6	广州	33%
7	上海	49%

N: 北京和上海为自有建筑

综合过滤效率= (室外PM2.5浓度-室内PM2.5浓

度)/室外PM2.5浓度

工厂区域办公室的PM2.5综合过滤效率

	と多りつ	=₹H11+	
	Site ID	City	Filtration Rate
	1	Beijing	42%
	2	Tianjin	40%
	3	Tianjin	41%
4		Xi'an	43%
5		Huludao	35%
	6		38%
	7	Nanjing	7%
8		Yizheng	38%
	9	Shanghai	38%
	10	Shanghai	15%
	11		32%
			0

9



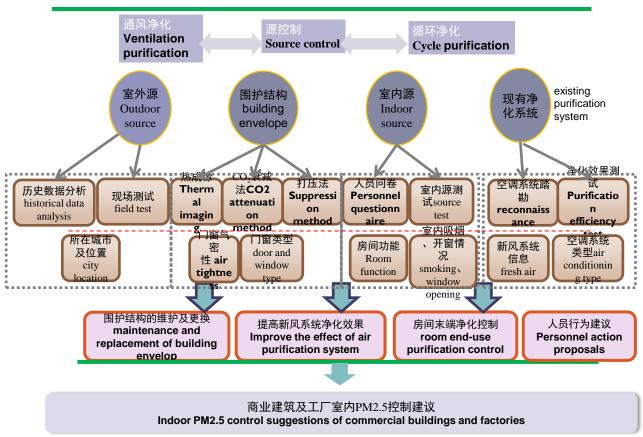
建筑防雾霾改造

Practices

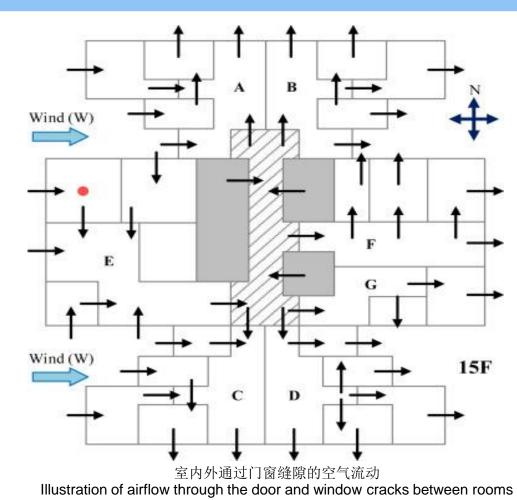
防PM2.5改造技术 Building reconstruction technology for haze defense

方法论 methodology

室内办公及生产环境的PM2.5控制Indoor PM2.5 control of office and production environment



室内外PM2.5传播 Indoor and outdoor spread of PM2.5



门窗气密性 Air tightness

气密性:外门窗在正常关闭状态时,阻止空气渗透的能力。

Air tightness: the capacity to prevent air infiltration with outside doors and Windows normally closed.

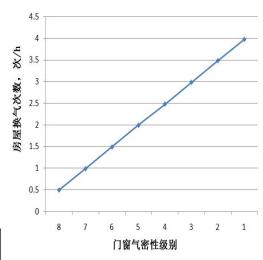
气密性分级指标:

(压差为**10Pa**)气密性等级越高,说明门窗的气密性越好,如下表所示:

Air tightness classification indexes:

(differential pressure for 10 pa) the higher the index of doors and Windows is, the better the air tightness is, as shown in the list below:

分级 classificati on	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
单位缝长分 级指标值 q ₁ /[m³/(m·h)	4.0≥α,>3.5	3.5≧q ₁ >3.0	3.0≧q ₁ >2.5	2.5≧q ₁ >2.0	2.0≧q ₁ >1.5	1.5≧q ₁ >1.0	1.0≧q ₁ >0.5	q ₁ ≦0.5
单位面积分 级指标值 q ₁ /[m³/(m·h)	12≥a₂510.5	10.5≧q₂>9. 0	9.0≧q ₂ >7.5	7.5≧q ₂ >6.0	6.0≧q ₂ >4.5	4.5≧q ₂ >3.0	3.0≧q ₂ >1.5	q₂≦1.5



50Pa压力下理论值

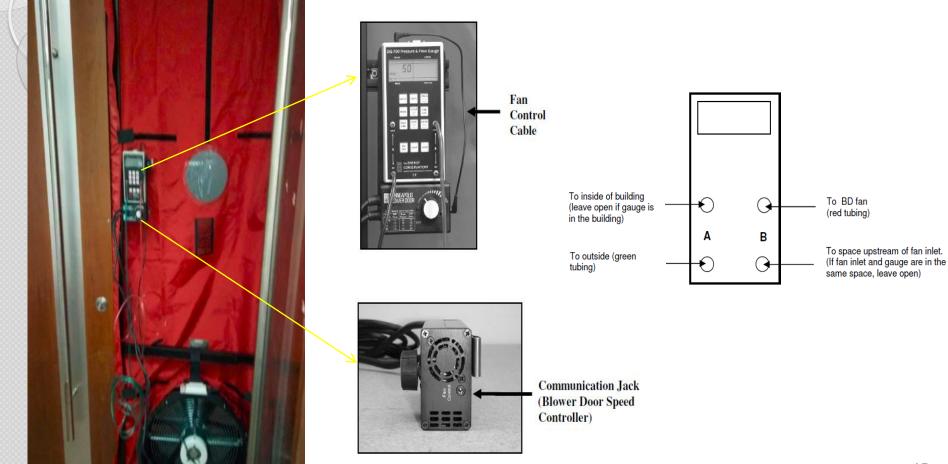
the theoretical value under 50 pa pressure

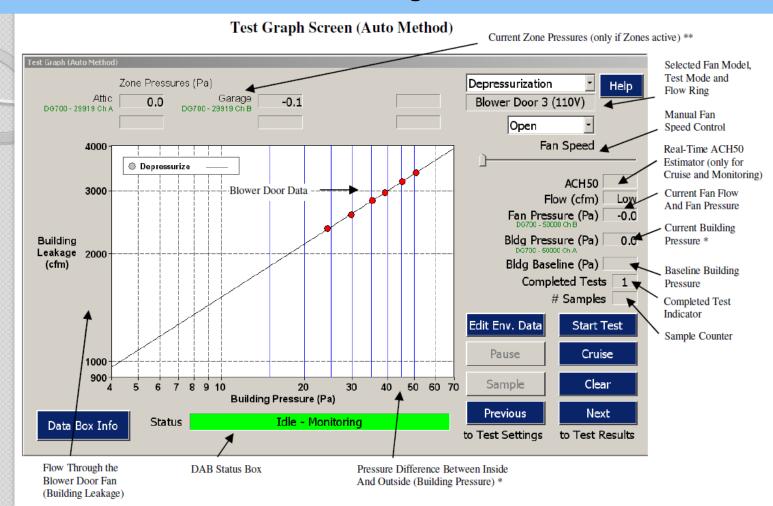




门窗气密性测试 Blower door test

- (1)变速风机:产生空气流动达到所需的室内外压力差 a calibrated, variable-speed fan, capable of inducing a range of airflows sufficient to pressurize and depressurize a variety of building sizes
- (2)压力测量装置:测量由变速风机产生的压力差 a pressure measurement instrument, called a manometer, to simultaneously measure the pressure differential induced across the face of the fan and across the building envelope, as a result of fan airflow
- (3)安装系统: 将风机安装在门上或窗户上 a mounting system, used to mount the fan in a building opening, such as a door or a window.





门窗气密性测试——CO₂浓度衰减法 Air tightness test——CO₂ concentration attenuation



实验原理 Principles

基于示踪气体质量守恒方程

According to the equation of mass conservation of the trace gas – carbon dioxide

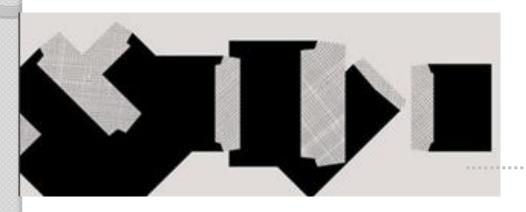
$$V\frac{dC}{dt} = F - u(C - C_{out})$$



示踪气体浓度衰减法是在被研究空间释放一定量的示踪气体,然后在整个实验过程中不再释放,即 $F(t)\equiv 0$,则上式化为 Tracer gas concentration attenuation is a method in which tracer gas is released in the studied zone, and it will not be released later during the experiment, so the equation above turns into

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = \frac{u}{V} \left(C_{out} - C \right)$$

Theme



防雾霾改造技术 与实践篇

practice

办公到住宅

建筑防霾改造案例——微软办公建筑 Case study——Microsoft

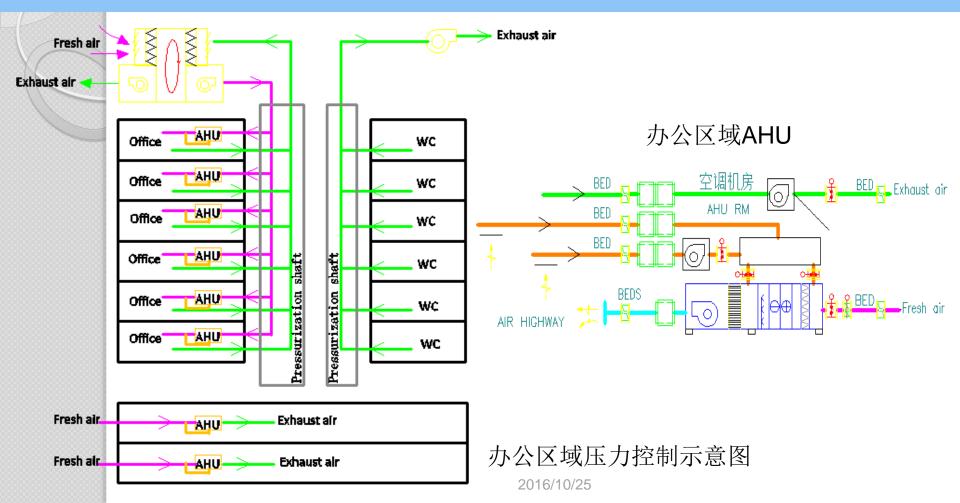
建筑基本信息 Basic information of the office building

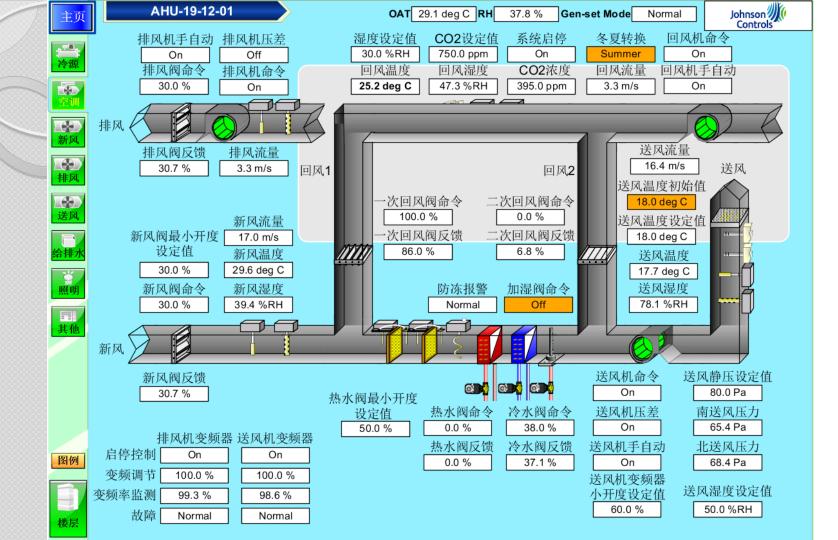
微软中国研发集团总部大楼位于中 关村核心商务区的中关村广场,占 地面积11600平方米,由两栋大楼 组成,南面大楼高80米,地上18 层、地下4层;北面大楼高65米, 地上15层,地下4层,两栋大楼由 第三层通过空中走廊连接。

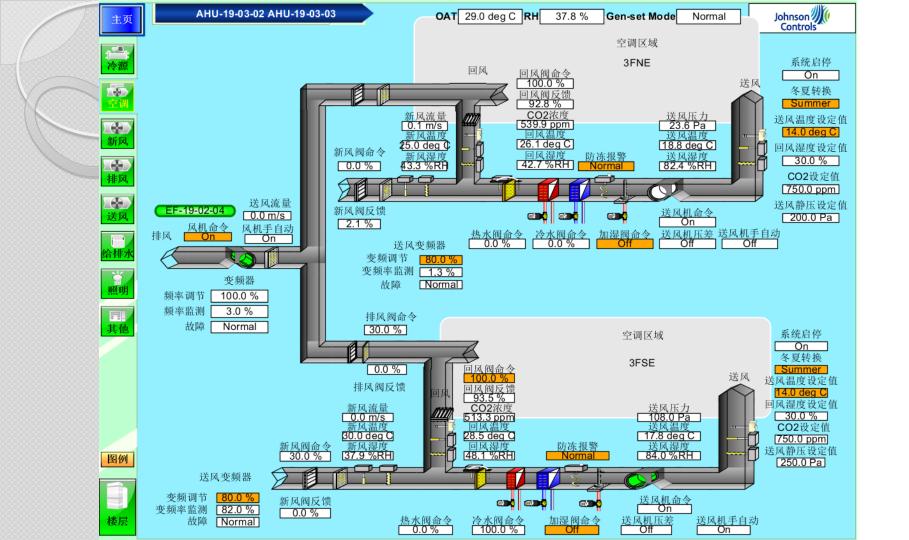


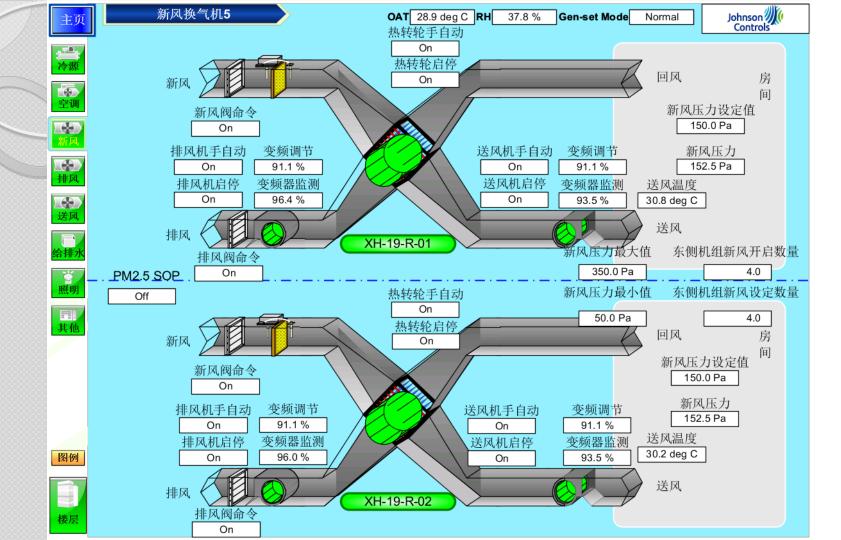
建筑平面图







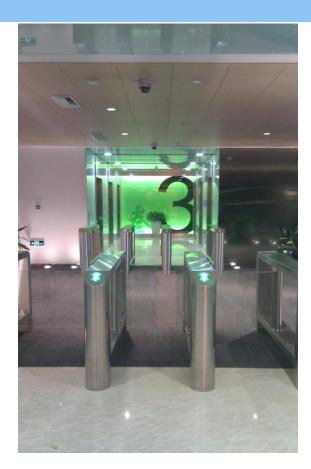




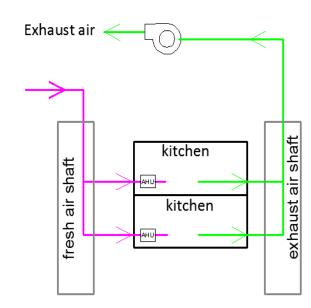








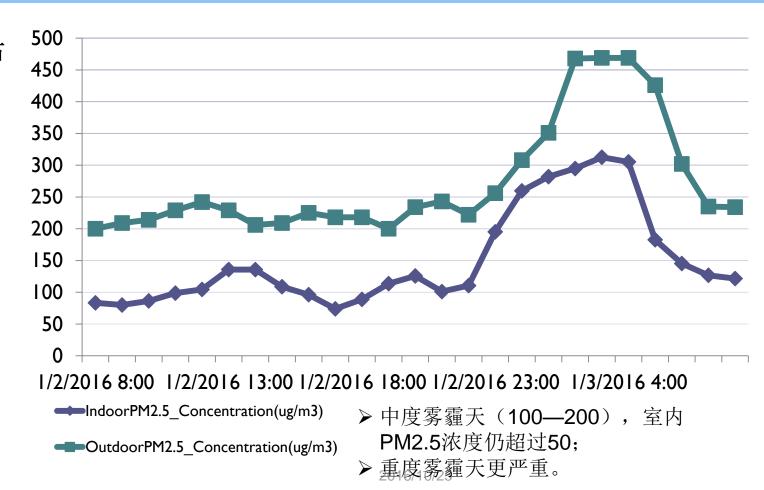




厨房压力控制示意图

压力控制:

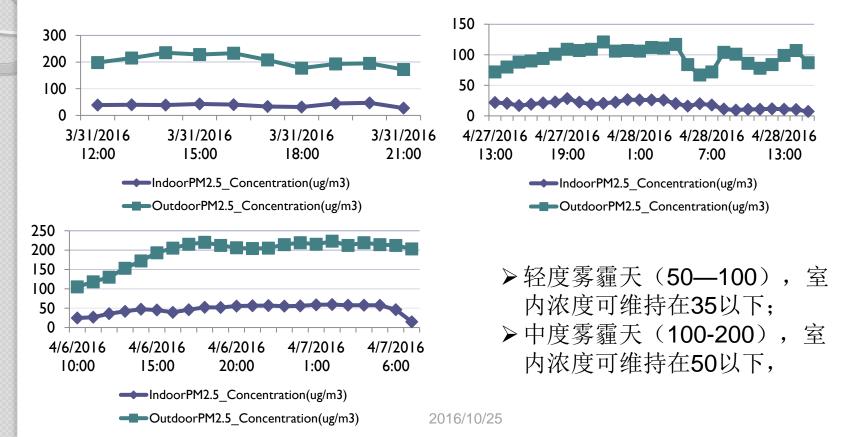
5Pa左右



微软办公建筑——压力控制+过滤器更换

新风过滤器:

G4 G4+F8



主动式技术——过滤 Filter

常用的主过滤器 the main filter commonly used

▶ 过滤效率: F5、F6、F7、F8、F9、H10、H11

Filtration efficiency: F5、F6、F7、F8、F9、H10、H11

过滤器形式:板式、袋式、密褶式

Filter types: plate, bag, gathers type

过滤材料: 化纤、玻纤、复合材料(活性炭与滤纸)

Filtering material: chemical fiber, glass fiber, composite materials (activated carbon and filter paper)

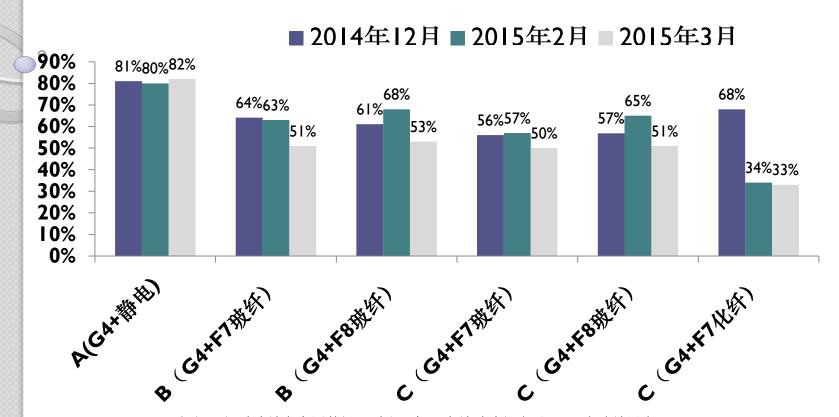


- ★ 选型条件Selection of conditions:
- 控制PM2.5的要求:改善型(F5~F8)、达标型(F9~H11)

Control requirements of PM2.5: improving type (F5 ~ F8), the standard type (F9 ~ H11)

● 安装空间、寿命预期、阻力要求、过滤效率、容尘量、费用等 Installation space, life expectancy, resistance requirements, filtration efficiency, let dust quantity, cost, etc

主动式技术——过滤 Filter

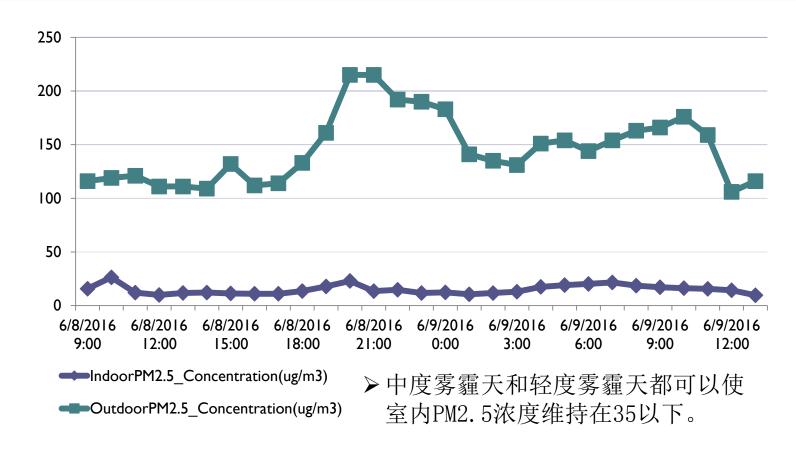


根据一组过滤效率实测数据可看出:粗、中效过滤组合对PM2.5去除效果有限

According to a set of filtration efficiency measured data: the PM2.5 removing effect of the combination of coarse, medium efficiency filter is limited

微软办公建筑——压力控制+过滤器更换+气密性改善

气密性改善



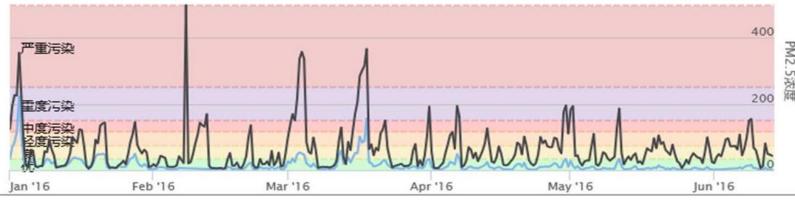
微软办公建筑——PM2.5监测平台

改造前



微软办公建筑——PM2.5监测平台





微软办公建筑——成本测算

- ² ◆ 若每间办公是安装一台空气净化器: 8000元/台×18台/层×15层=216万
- ◆ 压力控制+过滤器更换+气密性改造: 改造成本:20万 定期更换过滤器:0.3万/次
- ◆ 根据成本测算,可知安装空气净化器成本过高,且效果不显著; 而结合使用压力控制,过滤器更换和气密性改造,成本较低且效果显著。

建筑防霾改造案例——居民建筑



建筑基本信息:

该改造对象为位于上海徐汇区天钥桥路小区的一户居民住宅,占地面积约110m²。



Building information:

The building covers an area of 110 m², located in Tian Yueqiao Road, Xuhui district, a residential building.



室内外压差50Pa building pressure at 50Pa

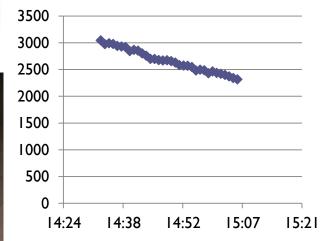
房间类型 Room type	正压渗透 风量(CFM) Building leakage when pressurized	里(CFM) Building	重(m³/h) Building leakage when	(次/h) Air	有效渗透面 积(4Pa) (m2) Effective leakage area
测点I:客厅 Sitting room	1441	1112	2449.7	9.5	0.06
测点2:主卧 Main bedroom	465	468	790.5	12.3	0.02
测点3:书房 Study room	473	485	804.1	30.4	0.03
测点 4 : 次卧 Guest room	346	363	588.2	11.6	0.02

门窗气密性测试——CO₂浓度衰减法 Air tightness test——CO₂ concentration attenuation





室内CO2浓度(ppm)



自然制 Natural	50Pa		
房间类型 Room type	换气次数 (次/h) Air exchange rate	换气次数 (次/h) Air exchange rate	
客厅 Sitting room	-	9.5	
主卧 Main bedroom	0.67	12.3	
书房 Study room	-	30.4	
客房 Guest room	0.51	11.6	

门窗气密性改造 The door and window tightness retrofitting of the residential building

改造前 Before retrofitting





改造后 After retrofitting





双层玻璃+密封毛毡 Double glazing + gasket sealing

办公室门窗气密性改造 The door and window tightness retrofitting of the office





改造后 After retrofitting

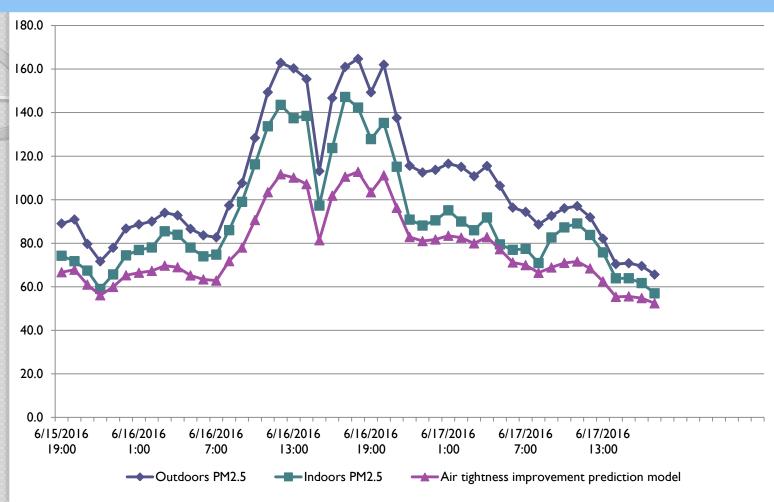


密封毛毡+挡风 条 Gasket sealing + Windshield bar

PM2. 5在线监测平台 PM2.5 online monitoring platform



门窗气密性改造效果



压力控制



F7过滤器+三档调速风机

F7 filter + adjustable speed fan

F7空气过滤器





F7空气过滤器参数表

过滤筒+活性炭过滤层

型号	尺 寸 (mm)	过滤面积 (M²)	包装尺寸 (mm)	包装体积 (m³)	(mm)	净 重 (Kg)	适用风量 (m³/h)
XJL-1.6T-F	270x420x240	1.6	326x576x296	0.06	Ø145	5.84	150-250
XJL-2.0T-F	320x450x280	2.0	376x606x336	0.082	Ø145	7.29	250-350
XJL-2.6T-F	350x540x280	2.6	406x696x336	0.102	Ø200	8.54	350-500
XJL-4.0T-F	440x580x370	4.3	496x736x426	0.165	Ø200	11.64	500-800

气密性改造+压力控制

F7过滤器+三档调速风机

F7 filter + adjustable speed fan



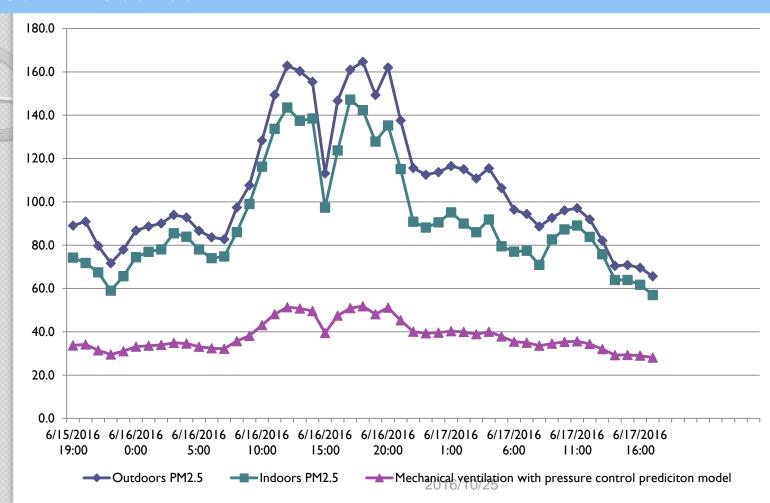
三档调速

参数表

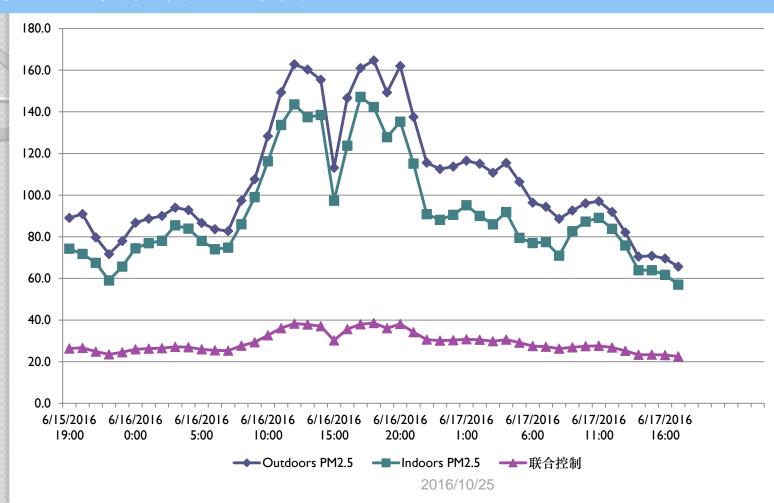
型号	电压/频率 (V/Hz)	转速 (RPM)	风量 (m³/h)	风压 (Pa)	功率 (W)	噪音 (dB)	防水 (IP)
	100H 220V-240V 50Hz	2300	202	157	28	30	IP44
100H		1900	167	132	25	25	
		1600	127	109	22	22	
		2280	530	300	54	35	IP44
150H	50H 220V-240V 50Hz	2050	460	265	42	31	
	VV.1.2	1600	400	230	34	28	
	00H 220V-240V 50Hz	2250	830	350	125	40	IP44
200H		1950	690	274	115	36	
		1550	440	242	95	33	



气密性改造+压力控制



气密性改造+压力控制+空气净化器

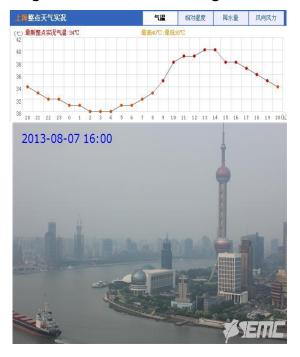


总结

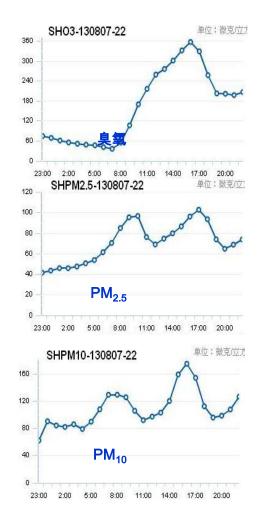
- ◆ 办公室和住宅必须做防雾霾改造
- ◆ 简单购买和使用空气净化器不足以保证健康的室内环境
- ◆ 改造应该从控制雾霾渗人的源头开始
- ◆ 维护结构气密性的改善是不可缺少的一步
- ◆ 压力控制比过滤成本要低
- ◆ 办公室空调通风设计基本过滤要求需要改变

上海2013年8月高温和光化学烟雾

High temperature and light chemical smoke in August 2013 in Shanghai



2013年8月7日上海创纪录高温,气温超过40度。同时发生了严重光化学烟雾, 0_s 峰值达到360徽克/立方米,罕见的五级严重空气污染,但 $PM_{2.5}$ 峰值只刚刚超过100徽克/立方米。On August 7, 2013, Shanghai created a new record that the temperature researched more than 40 degrees. Serious photochemical smog happened at the same time, the O3 peak reached 360 micrograms per cubic meter, which is serious air pollution, but the PM2.5 peak is only just over 100 micrograms per cubic meter.



THANKS