GLOSSARY

Aquifer
Layer of rock or soil able to hold or transmit much water

Ambient (air) temperature
Temperature of the surrounding air

Comfort ventilation
Use of ambient air for cooling

Convective cooling
Cooling heat storage mass, generally during the night by outdoor air and utilizing the cooled mass during the following day as a sink for heat penetrating inside the unventilated building

Cooling load
The heat gain to a building in a designated period (watts)

Dry-bulb temperature
The temperature of a gas or a mixture of gases indicated by an accurate thermometer after correction for radiation

Evaporative cooling
Employs latent heat of evaporation of water. Evaporative coolers are considered direct if the evaporative cooled air is exhausted into the conditioned space and otherwise considered indirect

Heat sink
Any sort of surrounding which has a lower temperature than air, and which is used to dump the extra heat

Long-wave radiation
Transmission of heat through space by long-wave motion (e.g. Heat loss from a roof to the sky)

Passive system
System in which the energy flow is entirely by natural means

Radiant cooling
Cooling effects resulting from long-wave net heat loss to the sky during the

night

Radiant cooling with	Cooling by long-wave net heat loss specialized radiators to the sky through a metallic plate
Roof pond cooling	Evaporative cooling of roof water pond and utilization of the cooled roof as a convective-radiative cooling panel for space below
Solar load	Heat gain to a building in a designated time by solar radiation (watts)
Vapour pressure	Pressure exerted by a gas, particularly one near to equilibrium with the liquid phase of the substance
Wet-bulb temperature	Temperature at which water by evaporating into air can bring the air to saturation adiabatically (without heat extraction or addition) at the same temperature