



# ISHVAC 2011

## CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

The 7<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning  
November 6~9, 2011, Shanghai, China

### Invitation

We sincerely invite you to attend the 7th International Symposium on Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning - ISHVAC2011 in Shanghai, China from November 6 to 9, 2011, organized by Tongji University, and co-organized by Tsinghua University.

The conference series was initiated in Tsinghua University in 1991. It has been the premier international HVAC conference initiated in China and has played a significant role in the development of HVAC and indoor environment research and industry in China. It has always been well attended by researchers and academics from worldwide.

Welcome to ISHVAC2011 and look forward to meeting you in Shanghai, the modern and charming city.

### Call for Abstract

Authors should submit the EXTENDED ABSTRACTS (300 - 400 words) via online webpage <http://www.ISHVAC2011.org>. The abstract template and further information can be found also.

### Important Dates

Jan. 15, 2011	Abstract submission deadline
Feb.1, 2011	Abstract acceptance notification
Apr.1, 2011	Draft paper submission deadline
May.1, 2011	Draft paper acceptance notification
Jun.1, 2011	Final paper submission
Sep.1, 2011 Early	Early registration deadline
Nov. 6-9, 2011	ISHVAC 2011



### Hosted by



同濟大學  
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### Topics

1. Sustainable building  
Integrated building design  
Passive, NetZero and low energy building solutions  
Building envelopes and enclosures  
Low exergy heating, cooling and ventilation solutions
2. Indoor environment  
Thermal comfort  
Health and productivity  
Indoor air quality  
Lighting  
Acoustic control  
Individual and combined effects of indoor environment factors
3. Climate and outdoor environment  
Low carbon emission solutions  
Pollutant transformation and control  
Urban heat island  
Solar gain and shading
4. Power and energy system  
District energy planning  
District heating and cooling  
Combined heating, cooling and power systems  
Thermal storage system
5. HVAC&R component and system  
Dehumidification  
Individual temperature and humidity control  
High efficient heat pump and refrigeration  
Air cleaning, filtration and contaminant control  
Special built environment control
6. Modeling and simulation  
Air flow, mechanical and natural ventilation  
Building physics including heat and moisture flow, heating and cooling loads  
Building energy system  
Software calibration and development
7. Building information and management  
Building automation  
Fault detection and diagnosis  
Building commissioning operation and management  
Whole life cycle assessment of the building
8. Renewable and recycled energy utilization  
Building integrated photovoltaic (BIPV)  
Solar thermal energy  
Biomass  
Others

### Organizing Committee

Xu Zhang ( Chair)	Tongji University	Chaokui Qin	Tongji University
Yingxin Zhu (Co-chair)	Tsinghua University	Yiqun Pan	Tongji University
Yuguo Li (Co-chair)	The University of Hong Kong	Zhenhai Li	Tongji University
Zhengrong Li (Co-chair)	Tongji University	Zhongping Lin	Tongji University
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Jinming Shen	Tongji University	Jun Gao	Tongji University
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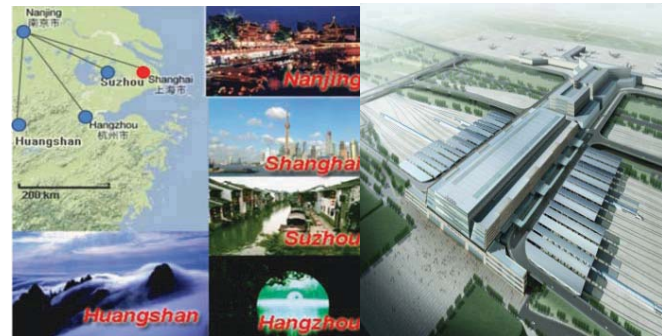
### Information of Shanghai

#### Locations and Transportation



Shanghai, as the second biggest city of China, is situated at the Yangtze River Delta, with East China Sea in the east and Hangzhou delta in the south. It is a very beautiful and prosperous city. It is a shining pearl in China as well as in the world. It is surrounded by many famous and tourist cities such as Nanjing, Hangzhou, Suzhou, etc.

As one of the most important cities in China, Shanghai has very convenient transportation network. Shanghai now has two main airports-Pudong International Airport and Hongqiao Airport, which provide many ways to come to Shanghai. As railway transportation hub, Shanghai has three main railway stations which offer direct train routes to almost all cities in China. The public transportation network of Shanghai is also very well developed, and it is convenient to travel in Shanghai.



#### Shanghai World Expo

It is believed that Expo 2010 Shanghai China is a great event to explore the full potential of urban life in the 21st century and a significant period in urban evolution. Exposition 2010 has attracted governments and people from around the world, focusing on the theme "Better City, Better Life." For its 184 days, participants displayed urban civilization to the full extent, exchanged their experiences of urban development, disseminated advanced notions on cities and explored new approaches to human habitat, lifestyle and working conditions in the new century. In addition, Expo 2010 Shanghai China offered a wonderful opportunity for cross-culture dialogues.



Although the Expo 2010 Shanghai China has ended and some pavilions are dismantled after Expo, the event does promote the development of tourism around the Expo site. China Pavilion is reopened for people, and some exhibits are added to the museums.



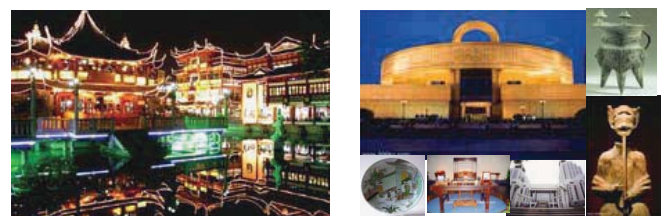
#### Shanghai City Tour

The Oriental Pearl TV Tower is the modern symbol of Shanghai City. Standing beside the Huangpu River with a height of 468 meters (1536 feet), it is the highest TV tower in Asia and the third highest in the world. This unusual structure that dominates the skyline is a great attraction to tourists.



Yuyuan Garden is the largest one among Shanghai's ancient gardens with architectural styles of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. The garden has six areas, each with its own style. The Grand Rockery, in the center of the Garden, is the most renowned sight here.

Shanghai Museum is a veritable treasure house of ancient Chinese art and houses 120,000 precious relics. Bronzes, pottery, paintings and calligraphies are distinctive features of the Museum's collection.





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### Tour around Shanghai

"In heaven there is a paradise, on earth there are Suzhou and Hangzhou", a Chinese proverb says.

Suzhou, has been known as a historical city of cultural renown. It is also known as a city of gardens, a town of canals, the land of fish and rice, the metropolis of arts and crafts, and the home of silk.

Suzhou enjoys mild climate and abundant products in both western hilly area and eastern lake-dotted plain. Mainly grown are paddy, wheat, cotton, mulberry trees, tea and fruits. In numerous lakes there are lots of fresh-water products such as shrimps, whitebait, crabs, lotus roots, water caltrops, water chestnuts, etc. That's why Suzhou is known as a land of fish and rice. Moreover, handicrafts are another pride of Suzhou. The most famous are Suzhou embroidery, sandal-wood fans, mahogany furniture, lacquer-carving, jade articles, wood block picture prints, traditional Chinese musical instruments. With 3000 year's tradition in sericulture, Suzhou has always been a major producer of silk. Overseas visitors take keen interest in seeing the silkworm raising, silk spinning, weaving, dyeing, printing and garment-making in this true home of silk.

Hangzhou, the most distinguished and beautiful city in the world in Marco Polo mind, lies in northern Zhejiang and at the southern end of the Grand Canal. Marco Polo, the widely-traveled Venetian, was fascinated with the splendor of the huge edifices, the wide paved streets and the magnificent grounds along the shores of the Xihu, West Lake. He admired the people's friendliness, hospitality, their silken clothing and the women's valuable jewelry. In fact, Hangzhou is still one of the most beautiful destinations of a trip through China; and, like Marco Polo, the visitor will be pleasantly surprised at the friendliness of the people of Hangzhou. It can be easily reached by train from Shanghai.

The West Lake has all along been extolled as a sparkling pearl. Legend has it that the lake used to be an auspicious pearl hewn into its sparkling shape by the Jade Dragon and the Golden Phoenix but it was later stolen by the Mother Queen of the West. When Jade Dragon and Golden Phoenix scrambled with the Mother Queen, this pearl accidentally fell onto a land that was known as Hangzhou.

Wuzhen is one of the four most famous Jiangnan towns in China, with 6,000 years history. It lies at the north of Tongxiang City, Zhejiang province, about 140 kilometers from Shanghai. This small town, with its black tiled and timber framework houses, contrasts sharply with its white walls and gray flagging, bringing to mind a Chinese ink and wash painting. The morning of Wuzhen starts with women washing clothes by the clear river and black wooden windows propped up. The river running through the town was once the main means of transportation for local people.

If you want to enjoy a peaceful Wuzhen, get up before 7 o'clock in the morning and have a walk along the street. There are several teahouses by the river, all clean, comfortable and pleasant. Have glue rice balls as breakfast. Or sip green tea beside a teahouse window, while admiring the pastoral scenery of this ancient riverside town.

