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The Invisible Web

وب پنهان چیست؟

انواع منابع اطلاعاتی موجود در وب جهانگستر که به‌هر دلیل خارج از حوزه بازیابی می‌توانند گاوش عمومی قرار دارند.

بخشی از وب که عمداً شامل منابع اطلاعاتی غیر متنی و پویایت و به‌هر دلیل به طور موقت یا دائم خارج از حوزه بازیابی می‌تواند گاوش قرار دارد و بازیابی اطلاعات موجود در آن از طریق استفاده مستقیم از این می‌تواند نمی‌باشد.

امکان بازیابی منابع پنهان در وب پنهان یا برای می‌تواند گاوش از نظر فنی می‌سنت یا محدودیت‌های مالی‌مانع از نماه سازی این منابع شده است.
The Invisible Web

The Opaque Web
- Depth of Crawl
- Frequency of Crawl
- Maximum Number of Viewable Results
- Unconnected URLs

The Private Web
- Password Protected Pages
- Robots.txt
- Noindex Meta tag

The Proprietary Web
- Registration Required Pages
- Fee-based Web Resources

The Truly Invisible Web
- Formats that can not be indexed by current generation of search engines
- Dynamically Generated Pages
- Information Stored in Relational Databases

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• Too recent to have yet been indexed
• Non-text
• Dynamically generated
• Password protected
• Not linked to
• Too deep to be indexed
• Simply not viewed
مثالی از مرور منابع در مورد بادگیر

Fig. 4. New type of windcatcher used in University of Qatar Doha [25].
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پادگیرها برکه‌ای هستند که برای تهویه پای بام خانه‌ها ساخته می‌شود. پادگیر را همیشه باید از بام و دهانه مگرها برای تهویه می‌سازند. در خانه‌ها هواگر از پادگیر، به نوعی... یا از دو باگیرها و معماری - ۱ باگیر و ایران - ۳ باگیر و ایران - ۱ ساختار

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پادگیر یزد

هایی تحلیل عدید عملکرد بادگیرها به عنوان سیستم سرما
Search operators

If you're not finding what you're searching for after using our basic search tips, try a search operator. Add one of these symbols to your search terms in the Google search box to gain more control over the results that you see. Don't worry about memorizing the operators - you can use the Advanced Search page to generate many of these searches.

| Search for an exact word or phrase |
| "search query" |
| Use quotes to search for an exact word or set of words. This option is handy when searching for song lyrics or a line from literature. |
| [ "imagine all the people" ] |
| Tip: Only use this if you're looking for a very precise word or phrase, because otherwise you could be excluding helpful results by mistake. |

| Exclude a word |
| -query |
| Add a dash (-) before a word or site to exclude all results that include that word. This is especially useful for synonyms like Jaguar the car brand and jaguar the animal. |
| [ jaguar speed -car ] or [ pandas -site:wikipedia.org ] |
| Tip: You can also exclude results based on other operators, like excluding all results from a specific site. |
| **Include similar words** | Normally, synonyms might replace some words in your original query. Add a tilde sign (~) immediately in front of a word to search for that word as well as even more synonyms.  
[ ~food facts ] includes results for "nutrition facts"
 |
| **Search within a site or domain** | Include "site:" to search for information within a single website like all mentions of "Olympics" on the New York Times website.  
[ Olympics site:nytimes.com ]  
**Tip:** Also search within a specific top-level domain like .org or .edu or country top-level domain like .de or .jp.  
[ Olympics site:.gov ]
 |
| **Include a "fill in the blank"** | Use an asterisk (*) within a query as a placeholder for any unknown or "wildcard" terms. Use with quotation marks to find variations of that exact phrase or to remember words in the middle of a phrase.  
[ "a * saved is a * earned" ]
 |
| **Search for either word** | If you want to search for pages that may have just one of several words, include OR (capitalized) between the words. Without the OR, your results would typically show only pages that match both terms.  
[ olympics location 2014 OR 2018 ]
 |
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این مقاله به مقایسه تطبیقی اثر جریان هوا بر دورگاه‌های بادگیر پژوه و کرمانی می‌پردازد. هدف تحقیق به‌بیان اینکه چگونه دورگاه‌های بادگیر پژوه و کرمانی باید مورد بررسی قرار گیرند.

هریت ایرانی بادگیر و پیشینه بایان آن در معمای ایران

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است. تجهیزات محدود رو به استفاده از انرژی تجدیدپذیر در فراهم می‌آورند. پیشینه از

شکاف‌هایی معمای ایران محسوب می‌شود که در آن استفاده از این ایران به طلب...

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Background - Windcatchers in Egypt - Structure and architecture - Function

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Design with Nature: Windcatcher as a Paradigm of Natural Ventilation Device in Buildings

Dr. Abdel-moniem El-Shorbagy
Architecture Department, College of Engineering Effat University, Saudi Arabia
aelsorbng@effatuniversity.edu.sa

Abstract—The traditional architecture of Central Asia and the Middle East is the product of land, the local climate, and people's culture. The human needs and the environment represented the most essential factors to be considered in their designs. The traditional and vernacular architecture of this region introduced many realistic solutions and devices to the local environmental problems such as the Wind-catcher, which became a common architectural feature in buildings. The windcatcher is based on a traditional Persian architectural device, which was used to create natural ventilation in buildings. Since the energy crisis of the 1970s, the ecological or sustainable architecture movement dominated architects' thoughts of realizing buildings that are environmentally relevant to their regions. In recent decades, there has been an increasing awareness of these traditional environmental devices and their applications, which help provide cooling in internal spaces, including an inner courtyard, local materials and wind-catchers.

1. Introduction

Windcatcher, as its name denotes, is considered as a part of building form customarily constructed in any hot and dry or humid area of Iran. It plays an effective role in modifying heat and adjusting a temperature of interior living spaces in regard to thermal comfort as it uses the convection created by a wind flow and natural pure energy.

Environmentally Sustainable Architecture, also known as "Green Architecture" or "Green Building," is an approach to architectural design that emphasizes the place of buildings within both local ecosystems and the global environment. The windcatcher has been used in Iran since early times, it is one of the special masterpieces of Iran’s architecture and it signs the predecessors’ intelligence in agreement with the climate, it can be considered as one of the most specific examples of clean energy. The most number of windcatchers are in Iran; these windcatchers are made in two areas: the hot and humid area in the South (such as Langhe Port) and the hot and dry area of central plateau (such as Yazd) [1].

A windcatcher, also often called wind tower, is a device used to deliver fresh outside air to a building interior, and to deliver extract stale air from it. It does not require any human-made energy like electricity. So it is a natural-ventilation device.

In windcatcher the driving forces for the air flow are all natural. They arise from either a blowing wind, or a temperature difference between the building interior and the outside. When windcatcher is placed on the roof of a building, a blowing wind will generate a high pressure on the windward side of the windcatcher, and lower pressures inside the building and on the leeward side of the windcatcher. These pressure differences are often enough to drive the fresh air from the wind into the building, and extract the stale interior air out through the windcatcher's openings.
Windcatcher - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windcatcher
A windcatcher (Persian: بادگیر bâdgir: bâd “wind” + gir “catcher”, Arabic: ملتق malqaf in Egypt or بارجهل barjeel in Eastern Arabia) is a traditional Persian...
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Wind Catcher Internal Damper ... The design of the Wind Catcher is such that it can capture the air movement and with the use of a controlled damper system, ...
Study of Wind Catchers with square plan: Influence of physical parameters

Mahmud Dehnavi1*, Maryam Hossein Ghadiri2, Hossein Mohammadi3, Mahdiar Hossein Ghadiri4

1,2 (Department of Architecture, Dezful Branch, Islamic Azad University, Dezful, Iran)
3,4 (Department of Electronics, Dezful Branch, Islamic Azad University, Dezful, Iran)

ABSTRACT
This paper is a synopsis of the results of a research on the wind catcher, the cooling systems in traditional Iranian architecture which used in cities with hot-dry and hot-humid climates. This review demonstrates wind towers' characteristics with emphasis on their morphology. Different ratios between different elements of wind catcher such as its plan’s length to width, its tower height to shelf height can be fundamental information in the design of wind catcher as a sustainable element on building. This paper is evaluate the performance of square wind catchers in order to find the most efficient form of square wind catcher in decreasing the indoor air temperature which is square wind catcher with plus blade form. Experimental results are evaluated by numerical method conducted by Fluent.

II. ORIENTATION AND FUNCTION OF WIND CATCHER
The orientation of wind tower generally means the positions of the wind tower flank based on the four main geographical directions. It is determined in view of function, use of wind power and the desired direction in

Keywords - Wind Catcher, Natural Cooling System, Wind catcher’s Blade, Square plan, Fluent
badgir

Definitions

*Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia*

*n.* A wind-catcher or wind-tower projecting above the roof of a dwelling, used in Persia and northwestern India. The badgirs are built like large chimneys, of wickerwork and plaster, with openings toward the quarter of the prevailing wind; they are sometimes also made movable or adjustable. See wind-sail. Also written badgeer.

Examples

“He threaded alleys of blinding light, he explored dim thatched bazaars, he studied tiled doorways in blank mud walls, he investigated quaint water-mills by the river, and scarce a soul did he see, unless a stork in its nest on top of a tall *badgir* or a naked dervish lying in a scrap of shade asleep under a lion skin.”

*The Best Short Stories of 1917 and the Yearbook of the American Short Story*

“_serdabs_ — which are underground chambers cooled by running water, it may be, and by a tall _badgir_ or air chimney.”

*The Best Short Stories of 1917 and the Yearbook of the American Short Story*

“Depending on the region, they have a variety of forms, details and ways of functioning, and are known in the Middle East as malqar and/or *badgir* [122, 149, 155] a) Roof windcatcher.”
A windcatcher (Persian: بادگیر[bādgir]; Arabic: ملقع malqaf or بارجیل barjeel in Eastern Arabia) is a traditional Persian architectural element to create natural ventilation in buildings. Windcatchers come in various designs: uni-directional, bi-directional, and multi-directional. Windcatchers remain present in many countries and can be found in traditional Persian-influenced architecture throughout the Middle East, including in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

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1 Background
2 Structure and architecture
3 Function
   3.1 Downward airflow due to direct wind entry
   3.2 Upward airflow due to temperature gradient
      3.2.1 Wind-assisted temperature gradient
      3.2.2 Solar-produced temperature gradient

An ab anbar with double domes and windcatchers in the central desert city of Naqen, near Yazd, Iran.
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بررسی تجربی تاثیر سازه‌های بالادست بر عملکرد بادگیر‌های نوع طرفه

محمد کاظمی اسفه، علی‌اکبر دهقان، مجتبی دهقان مشاهی
فناوریهای مهندسی مکانیک قدس، میلاد: شماره 1، فروردین 1392 صص 49-60

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An Overview of Passive Cooling Techniques in Buildings: Design Concepts and Architectural Interventions

Mohammad Arif Aman
Department of Architecture, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh-202002, India
E-mail: architecta@rediffmail.com

Received 7 August 2012; Accepted 16 September 2012

Abstract

There has been a drastic increase in the use of air conditioning systems for cooling the buildings all around the world. The last two decades have witnessed a severe energy crisis in developing countries especially during summer season primarily due to cooling load requirements of buildings. Increasing consumption of energy has led to environmental pollution resulting in global warming and ozone layer depletion. Passive cooling systems use non-mechanical methods to maintain a comfortable indoor temperature and are a key factor in mitigating the impact of buildings on the environment. Passive cooling techniques can reduce the peak cooling load in buildings, thus reducing the size of...
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چکیده

درک مهنی محمودی، دکتر سید جعفر مدنی

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Numerical evaluation of louver configuration and ventilation strategies for the windcatcher system

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ABSTRACT

The windcatcher system is a green architectural feature that uses natural ventilation to induce external airflow into residential buildings. This paper presents different configuration and ventilation strategies for the windcatcher to evaluate the performance of the system in relation to ventilation and indoor particle dispersion. A commercial computational fluid dynamic (CFD) code is used to evaluate the windcatcher’s performance using different numbers of louvers and louver lengths. The effects of buoyancy and window positions on the system’s performance are considered. The flow rate of air induced into the windcatcher is found to increase with the number of louver layers and the highest ventilation rate is reached when the louver length equates with the reference length. With respect to the buoyancy effect, the results show that the system performs well in stimulating airflow and removing contaminants when a window is positioned on the leeward side. A uniform and low particle concentration is created when a window is positioned on the leeward side. However, due to the high air velocity below the windcatcher, the general airflow distribution of the system is not uniform. A damper or egg-crated grill should be installed at the terminal of the system, especially when the external wind is strong.

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Quantifying the performance of a top–down natural ventilation Windcatcher™

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ABSTRACT

Estimating the performance of a natural ventilation system is very important if one is to correctly size the system for a particular application. Estimating the performance of a Windcatcher™ is complicated by the complex flow patterns that occur during the top–down ventilation process. Methods for predicting Windcatcher™ performance can currently be separated into simplistic analytic methods such as the envelope flow model and the use of complex and time consuming numerical methods such as CFD. This article presents an alternative semi-empirical approach in which a detailed analytic model makes use of experimental data published in the literature for 500 mm square Windcatchers™, in order to provide a fast but accurate estimate of Windcatcher™ performance. Included in the model are buoyancy effects, the effect of changes in wind speed and direction, as well as the treatment of sealed and unsealed rooms. The semi-empirical predictions obtained are shown to compare well with measured data and CFD predictions, and air buoyancy is shown only to be significant at relatively low flow velocities. In addition, a very simple algorithm is proposed for quantifying the air flow rates from a room induced by a Windcatcher™ in the absence of buoyancy effects.
Experimental study on natural ventilation performance of one-sided wind catcher

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Department of Mechanical Engineering, School of Engineering, Yazd University, Yazd, Iran

Received 27 September 2007; received in revised form 2 December 2007; accepted 9 January 2008

Abstract

Hydrodynamic performance of a one-sided wind catcher was investigated by experimental wind tunnel and smoke visualization testing. Wind catchers or what is called Baud-Geers in Persian language was a main component of buildings in central region of Iran and the neighboring countries. A Baud-Geer is a tower used to capture wind from external air stream and induce it into the building in order to provide natural ventilation and passive cooling. Due to geographical coordinates of the region, wind power and the direction of blowing wind, wind catchers are employed in different heights, cross sections of the air passages and the places and the number of the openings. The one-sided wind catcher has only one channel as a passage of induced air and is often related to the areas where there is prevailing wind. These Baud-Geers are employed to catch the wind blowing at higher elevations and direct it to the building, causing it to leave through windows, doors or other exhausted segments. In this study a 1:40 scale model of Kharmani’s School Baud-Geer was
VIABILITY OF WIND TOWERS IN ACHIEVING SUMMER COMFORT IN THE
HOT ARID REGIONS OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Mehdi N. Bahadori
Professor of Mechanical Engineering
Sharif University of Technology
Tehran, Iran
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E. Hamzani Moghadam, M. Amindeldar, A. Besharatizadeh

Abstract

Concern about global warming has resulted in a resurgence of interest in naturally ventilated buildings. Natural ventilation is increasingly being used in modern public buildings to minimize the consumption of non-renewable energy. It is an effective measure to improve indoor air quality. This paper explores the potential of using natural ventilation as a passive cooling system for public buildings like shopping malls. The characteristics of present public buildings are analyzed in terms of climate and technology. Based on the thermal comfort requirements for the people and the climate conditions in these spaces, the study found that it is possible to use natural ventilation to create a thermally comfortable indoor environment. Openings can
2011 International Conference on Green Buildings and Sustainable Cities

New approach to natural ventilation in public buildings inspired by iranian’s traditional windcatcher

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Abstract

Concern about global warming has resulted in a resurgence of interest in naturally ventilated buildings. Natural ventilation is increasingly being used in modern public buildings to minimize the consumption of non-renewable energy. It is an effective measure to improve indoor air quality. This paper explores the potential of using natural ventilation as a passive cooling system for public buildings like shopping malls. The characteristics of present public buildings are analyzed in terms of climate and technology. Based on the thermal comfort requirements for the people and the climate conditions in these spaces, the study found that it is possible to use natural ventilation to create a thermally comfortable indoor environment. Openings can, most of the time, be enough to cool the buildings. Even though use of an opening for ventilation of a space seems very simple, the flow that occurs in this situation is rather
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Omidreza Saadatian*, Lim Chin Haw, K. Sopian, M.Y. Sulaiman

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A B S T R A C T

Mechanical cooling systems in buildings are the main producers of carbon dioxide emissions, which have negative impacts on environment and amplify global warming, particularly in hot climate. Due to the lack of energy supply, windcatchers can be utilized as a sustainable attempt for cooling and ventilation purposes. The objective of this paper is to review and provide a comprehensive literature on windcatcher system for space cooling and ventilation. The concepts were discussed according to the relevant parameters of windcatcher, i.e. windcatcher attributes, windcatcher configurations and windcatcher technologies. The pros and cons of this green architectural feature have also been highlighted and the future research need in this realm of study is proposed.
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Review of windcatcher technologies

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Abstract

Mechanical cooling systems in buildings are the main producers of carbon dioxide emissions, which have negative impacts on environment and amplify global warming, particularly in hot climate. Due to the lack of energy supply, windcatchers can be utilized as a sustainable attempt for cooling and ventilation purposes. The objective of this paper is to review and provide a comprehensive literature on windcatcher system for space cooling and ventilation. The concepts were discussed according to the relevant parameters of
### Review of windcatcher technologies

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Empirical study of a wind-induced natural ventilation tower under hot and humid climatic conditions

Lim Chin Haw*, Omidreza Saadatian, M.Y. Sulaiman, Sohif Mat, Kamaruzzaman Sopian

Solar Energy Research Institute, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia
Empirical study of a wind tower and humid climatic conditions

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A Study of Solar Chimney Assisted Wind Tower System for Natural Ventilation in Buildings

N. K. BANSAL*
RAJESH MATHUR*
M. S. BHANDARI*

The concept of a solar chimney coupled with a wind tower studied analytically in this paper. It is estimated that the combination creates a much higher mass flow rate for lower wind speeds. For ambient conditions, the solar chimney alone creates a mass flow rate of 0.75 kg/s only.

Fig. 1. Schematic of wind tower-solar chimney system.
The cooling performance of a building integrated evaporative cooling system driven by solar energy

Takahiko Miyazaki a,*, Atsushi Akisawa a, Isao Nakai b

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b Engineering Consultant, 3-7-12 Kin'inomori-mirami, Osami-shiratsukemachi, Sanbagun, Chiba 299

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The solar chimney is a passive cooling effect is, however, limited under hot accompanied by a dew-point evaporating the ceiling of a building. The air flow cooling effect of the dew-point evapo. The results showed that the system building. In addition, the optimal sec

Fig. 1. The solar chimney driven evaporative cooling system integrated with the ceiling.