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HVAC System Sizing Based on Computational Fluid Dynamics

5 October 2023 | Technical Topic Webinar

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EIT Lecturer and Course Coordinator in Mechanical Engineering

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Introduction - Presenter





Vijay Kumar Veera

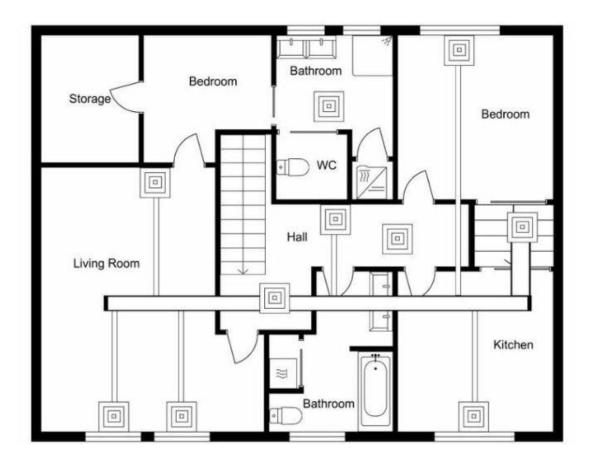
- Qualified Aerospace Engineer with over 12 years of experience in using CFD methodologies to simulate industrial and academic problems.
- Obtained an M.Phil degree in Engineering from Cambridge University in UK and has M.Tech and B.Tech degrees from Indian Institute of Technology in Bombay and Madras respectively. His expertise is in capturing Fluid flow phenomena using computational methods. He has worked with major organizations in Australia and UK with Red Bull F1, Mercedes F1, Boeing, Airbus, Thales, DSTO, Fisher & Paykel some of the notable clients.
- In his current role as a Unit lecturer and Course Coordinator at EIT, he has been instrumental in developing lecture materials for teaching Advanced fluid dynamics and Aerodynamics units for students pursuing Master of Mechanical Engineering. His passion is in teaching computational fluid dynamic techniques for solving real world problems, which are becoming highly popular with professional engineers wanting to advance their careers to the next level. He is a passionate educator and an advocate for using real world examples in the classroom.

HVAC SYSTEM SIZING THROUGH CFD



PROBLEM STATEMENT

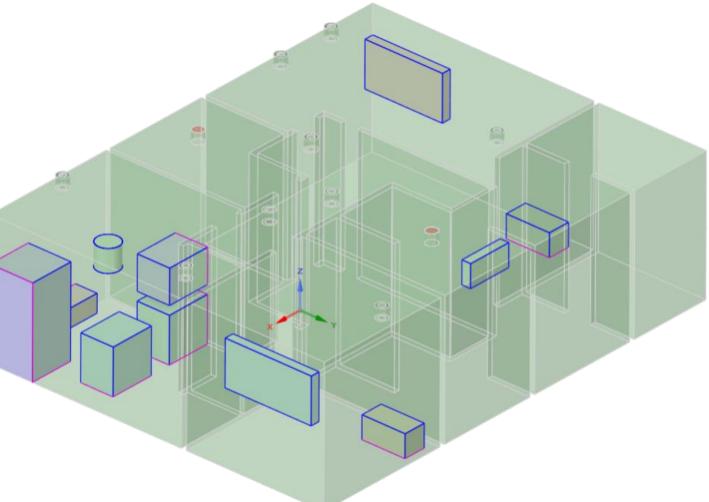
- Conduct a CFD analysis of a typical apartment.
- Include typical sources of heat such as electronic appliances, desktop computers etc.
- Identify regions of high velocity.
- Identify thermal hot spots.
- Evaluate HVAC system efficacy and suggest improvements.



GEOMETRY CREATION

ANSYS SPACECLAIM WORKFLOW

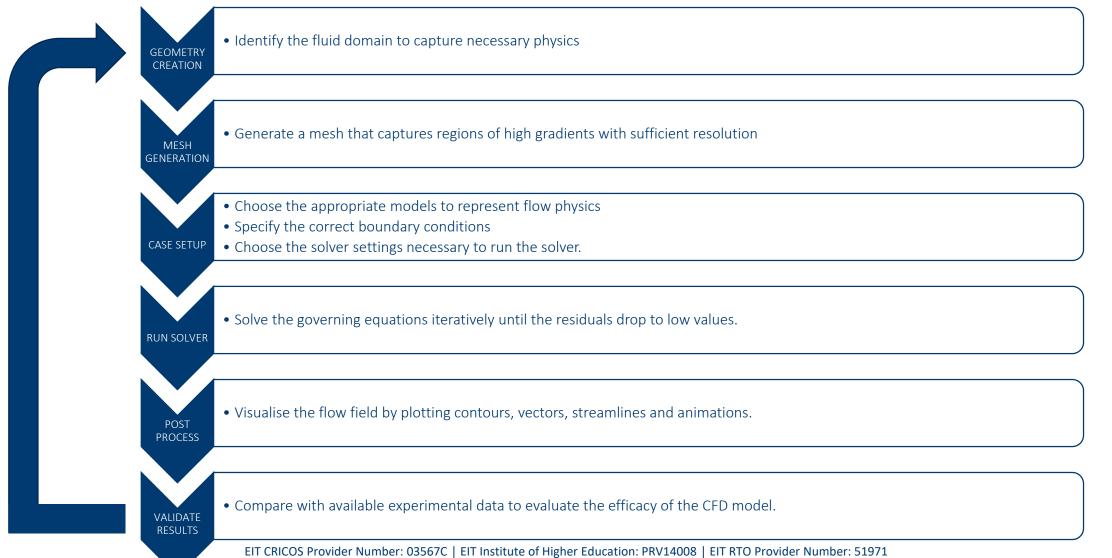
- Create 3D geometry from plan.
- Identify major heat sources. Eg. TV, Fridge, Washing Machine, Desktop etc.
- Create appropriate geometry to model inlets and exhausts.
- Ensure heat sources either coincident with fluid surface or have sufficient distance.





CFD SIMULATION METHODOLOGY



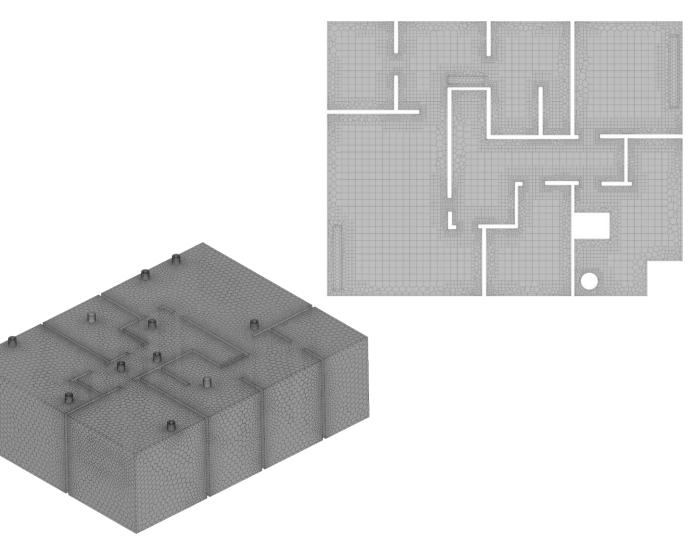


MESH GENERATION



FLUENT WATERTIGHT MESHING WORKFLOW

- Choose appropriate cell sizing to adequately resolve features in the domain.
- Ensure cell sizes resolve any gaps between the apartment walls and the heat sources.
- Assign appropriate cell zone and boundary conditions for easy case setup.
- Use Poly-hexcore methodology for mesh generation.
- Limit cell count to 512000 due to Ansys student constraint.



NUMERICAL MODEL

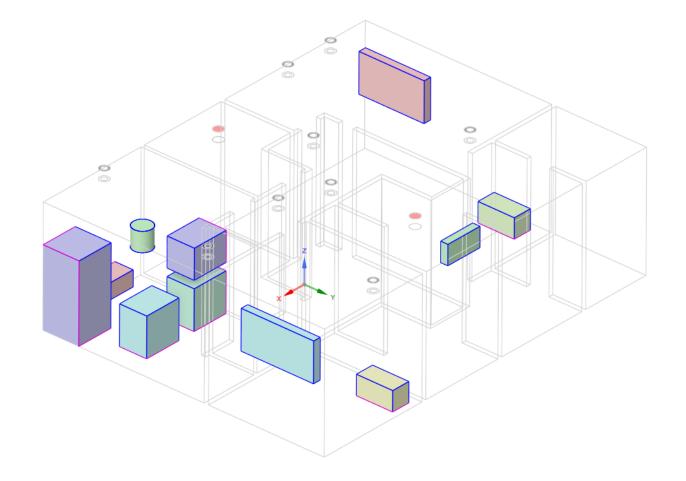


- K-W SST for turbulence closure.
- Gravity vector to capture buoyancy driven flows.
- Energy equation and incompressible ideal gas for density.

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BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

- Volumetric sources responsible for heat generation. Create heat in the apartment.
- Inlets provide cold air to room to absorb heat generated.
- Outlets means for used air to exit the apartment.





SOLUTION METHODS



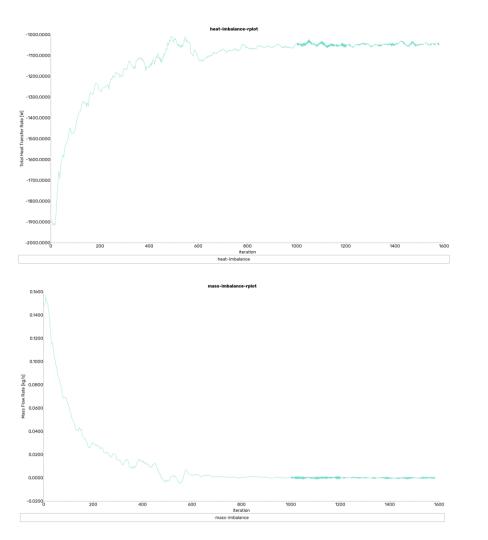
- Second order discretisation for transport variables.
- Coupled scheme for pressure-velocity equations.
- Pseudo-transient time step.

Solution Methods	Solution
Pressure-Velocity Coupling	Pseudo T
Scheme	Pressure
Coupled	▼ 0.5
	0.5
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Spatial Discretization	1
Gradient	Body Fo
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Pressure	Specific
Second Order	• 0.75
Momentum	Turbuler
Second Order Upwind	-
Turbulent Kinetic Energy	Energy Run Calcu
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Pseudo Time Explicit Relaxation Factors					
Pressure					
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Density					
Body Forces					
Turbulent Kinetic Energy					
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Specific Dissipation Rate					
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1					
Energy Run Calculation					
Run Calculation					
Check Case Update Dynamic Mesh					
Pseudo Time Settings					
Fluid Time Scale					
Time Step Method Time Scale Factor					
Automatic					
Length Scale Method Verbosity					
Aggressive 🔻 0 🗘					
Solid Time Scale					
Time Step Method Time Scale Factor					
Parameters					
Number of Iterations Reporting Interval					
Profile Update Interval					
Solution Processing					
Statistics					
Data Sampling for Steady Statistics					
Data File Quantities					
Solution Advancement					
Calculate					

SOLUTION MONITORING

- Create "Solution monitors" to track quantities of interest in the simulation. Eg. Average exit temperature, Average velocity at areas of interest.
- Track residuals to ensure they drop by atleast 3 orders of magnitude.

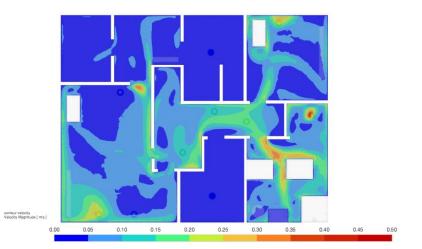


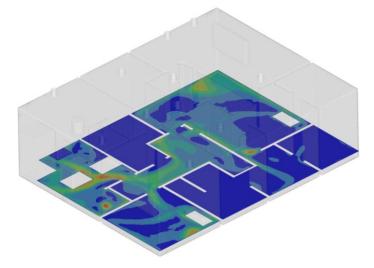


VELOCITY CONTOURS



- Velocity contours useful to identify areas of faster airflow.
- Regions with lower airflow expected to be poorly ventilated.

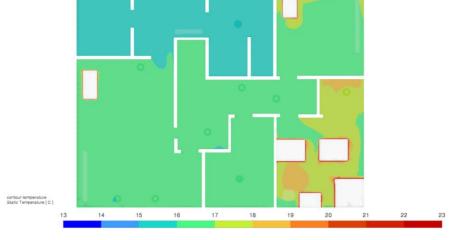


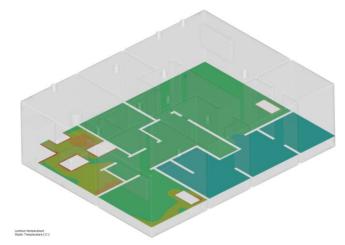


Identify warmer regions and

- potential hotspots.
- Provide advice to adjust supply and return locations to improve temperature uniformity.

TEMPERATURE CONTOURS



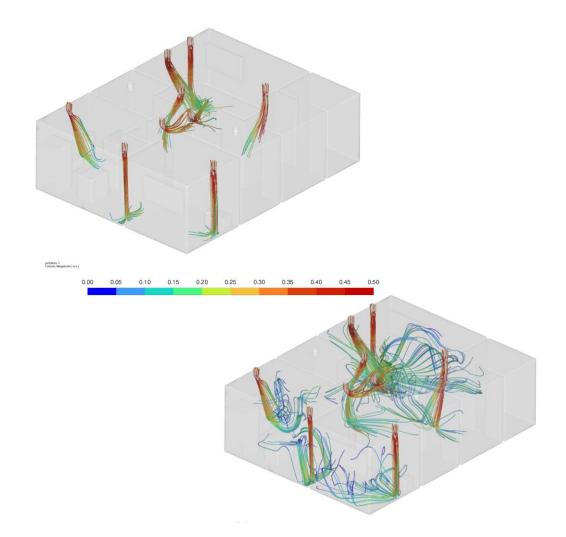




VELOCITY STREAMLINES



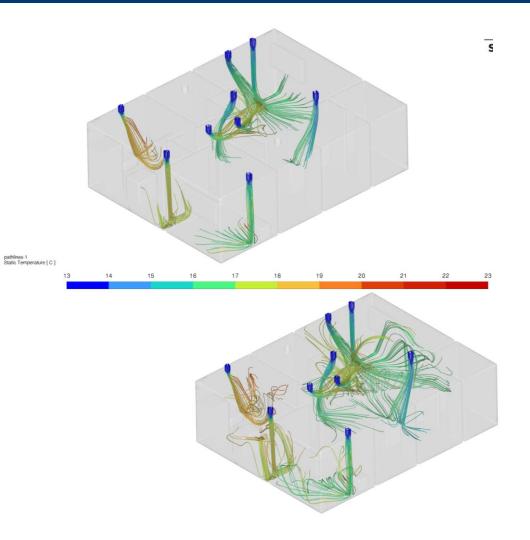
 Velocity streamlines indicate regions where jet penetration is sub-optimal.



TEMPERATURE STREAMLINES



 Temperature streamlines help differentiate warmer regions from the cooler ones.



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS



- Brief introduction to analysis of apartment HVAC systems through CFD.
- Visualised flow patterns to identify areas with higher velocities and thermal hotspots through CFD.
- Evaluate efficacy of the HVAC system in ventilating the space.
- Setting an exhaust in the kitchen a possible solution to reduce temperatures in the kitchen.
- More cost-effective than conducting experimental analysis.



Hongjun, R. and Dimitri, M., 2005. Preliminary Design of a 2D Supersonic Inlet to Maximize Total Pressure Recovery; In AIAA 5th ATIO and 16th Lighter-Than-Air Sys Tech. and Balloon Systems Conferences pp. 3-5.



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