

العنوان:	Performance of displacement ventilation
المؤلف الرئيسي:	Yousef, Mohamed Mohamed Hosieny
مؤلفين آخرين:	Sultan, G. I., Awad, M. M.(Super)
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ABSTRACT

The indoor climate and air quality has a significant effect on our health and overall enjoyment of life. It is common knowledge that thermal displacement ventilation systems can significantly improve indoor air quality and reduce the energy consumption of air conditioning systems.

Displacement ventilation began to be applied more generally in the early 1970's as a means of improving general ventilation in industrial facilities with contamination problem. It has been increasingly used because it has been provided good indoor air quality and save energy. However, such a reduction of air supply may cause an increase in the concentration of indoor pollutants, make a problem related to indoor air quality (IAQ), thermal comfort problems and indoor air quality problems are very familiar ailments that are the direct results of the poor distribution of air flow and temperature. Recently, its use has been extended to ventilation in offices and other commercial spaces. A typical displacement ventilation system for cooling, supplies cold air from a low side wall to the occupied zone. The supply air temperature is slightly lower than the desired room air temperature and the supply air velocity is low. The supply air is spread over the floor and then rises as it is heated by the heat source in the occupied zone.

A lot of researches have been carried out to study the effect of various parameters on the displacement ventilation performance. But none of them is concerned on the three-dimensional model.

So, the main purpose of the present study is to simulate the performance of the displacement ventilation systems and discuss the effect of inlet air velocity (0.1 – 0.2 m/s), inlet air temperature (300 K), heat flux (single heat flux, double heat flux, and triple heat flux each of 80 W/m²), Archimedes number ($4.8 < Ar < 23$), and inlet air opening height to wall height ratio ($0.125 < H_1/H < 0.25$). Numerical models of various displacement ventilation geometries are applied, specific conditions for each case are specified, and the computational fluid dynamics is provided. The code used in this work is **FLUENT** version 6.1.

The present results are classified to choose the optimum displacement ventilation geometry in two dimensions (2D). The optimum case is found to be two inlet air at the bottom opposite wall and outlet air opening at the center of the ceiling. Finally, the study is also focused on the displacement ventilation in case of three dimensions (3D).

It has been established that, over the range of variables studied and for the particular geometries:

1. Displacement ventilation can maintain a thermally comfortable environment that has a low air velocity, a small temperature difference between the head and foot level.
2. The best case of temperature gradient and velocity distribution, low temperature gradient is occurred when the exhaust port is located at the midpoint of the ceiling.

3. The effect of increasing thermal loads due to the heat sources in some cases is increasing the temperature in the occupied zone.
4. The velocity of supply air must be increased (decrease the Archimedes number, Ar) or decreasing the inlet air temperature in order to enhance the displacement ventilation performance, (it can be stated that the decrease of Archimedes number, tends to increase the ventilation efficiency).
5. The case, which was studied in 3D, shows that different kinds of inlet and outlet openings can be made.
6. The obtained theoretical approximate relation is a helpful tool when studying this type of ventilation.



الملخص العربي

منذ أزمة الطاقة في السبعينيات، أصبح الإتجاه العام للتقنيات الحديثة في كل المجالات نحو استخدام نظم للطاقة عالية الكفاءة.

من هذا المنطلق في مجال التهويه وتكييف الهواء، إتخذت بعض الإجراءات في سبيل توفير الطاقة، بداية من زيادة عزل الأماكن بحيث يقل تأثير البيئة المحيط، ثم بدأ الإتجاه إلى تقليل كمية الهواء الخارجى المستخدم. وقد كان لهذا الإتجاه بعض السلبيات منها الحصول على بيئه غير صحية داخل المباني. لذلك بدأ وضع الأسس والقواعد لكيفية تحسين "جودة الهواء" وذلك لتحديد المعايير لأقل مستوى راحة مناسب للإنسان داخل المباني.

وفى سبيل تحقيق الموازنه بين توفير الطاقة وجودة الهواء، تم تقديم طريقة جديدة للتهويه تستغل ظاهره طبيعية وهى الطفو، حيث يحمل الهواء الساخن حراره إلى أعلى بعيداً عن منطقة إشغال الإنسان كنتيجة طبيعية لإختلاف الكثافة، وأطلق عليها "التهوية بالإزاحة".

الغرض الأساسى من هذه الرسالة هو محاكاة سلوك الهواء داخل الغرفه عند إستخدام هذا النوع من التهوية وذلك من خلال دراسة توزيع السرعات ودرجات الحراره ومناقشة الظواهر المختلفة اللازمة لظاهرة الطفو ومدى تأثيرها على أداء النظام الجديد.

تبدأ الرسالة بوصف لنظام "التهوية بالإزاحة" وخواصه الأساسية ثم يتم توضيح كيفية بحث وتحليل حالات مختلفة لدخول وخروج الهواء بإستخدام برامج حسابية للتحليل العددى والتي تعتمد على طريقه ديناميكا الغازات العددية المستخدمة فى تحليل حركة الهواء داخل الغرف.

ثم يتم عرض نتائج التحليل وتوضيح أنماط السريان وتوزيع درجات الحرارة داخل الغرفة في الحالات المختلفة ثم يتم عرض أفضل الحالات من حيث كفاءة التهوية ثم يتم دراسة تأثير سرعة دخول الهواء وزيادة الحمل الحرارى وتأثير نسبة فتحة الدخول بالنسبة للإرتفاع الكلى للغرفة على توزيع الهواء ودرجة الحرارة داخل المكان وذلك فى الحالات ثنائية البعد ثم تختتم الرسالة بتقييم أداء التهوية بالإزاحة وذلك فى الحالات ثلاثية البعد بعمل فتحات لدخول وخروج الهواء وتوضيح المميزات لهذا النظام ومدى الإستفاده منه فى توفير الطاقة وتحسين جودة الهواء فى منطقة الإشغال.

وتنقسم الرسالة إلى خمسة أبواب مرتبة على النحو التالى:

الباب الأول:

مقدمة عامة للرسالة حيث توضح حدود التهوية والحاجة إليها وأنظمة التهوية والغرض من هذا البحث ونظرية عمل التهوية.

الباب الثانى:

يقدم شرح لأهم الأبحاث السابقة والطرق المختلفة المستخدمة فى الحل.

الباب الثالث:

وصف للحالات التى سيتم دراستها وتحديد الظروف المحيطة سواء فى الحالات ثنائية البعد أو الثلاثية وتحديد موضع فتحات الدخول والخروج وصف المعادلات التى يتم حلها وطريقة الحل ويتم عرض خطوات الحل وذلك بواسطة البرنامج المستخدم.

الباب الرابع:

يتم عرض للنتائج التي تم التوصل إليها في الحالات ثنائية البعد والحالة ثلاثية الأبعاد وتأثير رقم أرشميدس وزيادة الحمل على أداء التهوية بالأزاحة وكذلك تأثير نسبة فتحة الدخول بالنسبة لارتفاع الغرفة عند تغيير رقم أرشميدس.

الباب الخامس:

هذا الباب يقدم ملخص عام لما تناولته الرسالة والنتائج التي تم التوصل إليها وكذلك التوصيات حول ما يمكن فعله في المستقبل امتدادا لهذا العمل.

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PERFORMANCE OF DISPLACEMENT VENTILATION

A Thesis

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the Degree of
Master of Science in Mechanical Power Engineering**

By

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2004



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NOMENCLATURE

Symbol	Definition	units
A_i	Inlet air slot surface area	m^2
A_{source}	Source surfaces area for the ventilated room	m^2
A_w	Total surface area for the ventilated room	m^2
C_μ	Turbulent kinetic energy	J/kg
C_p	Specific heat at constant pressure	J/kg.K
g	Gravitational acceleration	M/s^2
g_x	Gravitational acceleration in x-direction	M/s^2
g_y	Gravitational acceleration in y-direction	M/s^2
g_z	Gravitational acceleration in z-direction	M/s^2
H	Wall height	m
H	Enthalpy of air	J/kg
h	Heat transfer coefficient	$W/m^2.K$
H_1	Inlet opening slot height	m
k	Turbulent kinetic energy	J/kg
L_1	Room length	m
L_2	Room width	m
m_i	Mass flow rate of inlet air	Kg/s
P	Pressure	Pa
Q_{floor}	Rate of heat transfer from floor	W
Q_i	Rate of heat input to the control volume	W
Q_{roof}	Rate of heat transfer from roof	W
Q_{source}	Rate of heat transfer from the heat source	W
Q_w	Rate of heat transfer from walls	W
R	Gas constant	J/kg.K
S	Source term	
S_t	Temperature source term	K
t	Time	s
T_{av}	Average room temperature	K
T_o	Reference temperature	K
T_w	Wall room temperature	K

u	Mean velocity in x-direction	m/s
u	Air velocity	m/s
v	Mean velocity in y-direction	m/s
w	Mean velocity in z-direction	m/s
x, y, z	Cartesian coordinates coordinate	
Z	Potential energy	m

Greek Letters

β	Coefficient of thermal expansion	K^{-1}
ρ	Density	kg/m^3
μ_t	Turbulence viscosity	Pa.s
Γ	Diffusion coefficient	
λ	Thermal conductivity	W/m.K
μ	Dynamic viscosity	Ps.s
ρ_i	Density of inlet air	Kg/m^3
ε	Turbulent dissipation rate	w/kg
ϕ	Dependent variable	-
η	Displacement efficiency	-

Dimensionless Parameter

Pr	Prandtl number, $C_p \mu/k$	-
Ar	Archimedes number = $\frac{g\beta\Delta TH^3}{u_i^2}$	-

Subscripts

e	Exit	
i	Inlet	
k	Turbulent kinetic energy	
o	Reference	
Occ, av	Occupied and average	
P	Static pressure	
S	Source term	
t	Time	
T	Mean temperature	
X	x-direction	
Y	y-direction	
Z	z- direction	
ε	Turbulent dissipation rate	
ϕ	Conserved quantity	
Γ_e	Effective diffusion factor	
μ_e	Effective viscosity	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACH	No. of air change per hour.
CAV	Constant air volume.
DDV	Desk displacement ventilation.
DVS	Displacement ventilation system.
LEV	Local exhaust ventilation.
IAQ	Indoor quality
RNG	Renormalized group
VAV	Variable air volume
2D	Two dimension
3D	Three dimension
CFD	Computational fluid dynamic

ABSTRACT

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Displacement ventilation began to be applied more generally in the early 1970's as a means of improving general ventilation in industrial facilities with contamination problem. It has been increasingly used because it has been provided good indoor air quality and save energy. However, such a reduction of air supply may cause an increase in the concentration of indoor pollutants, make a problem related to indoor air quality (IAQ), thermal comfort problems and indoor air quality problems are very familiar ailments that are the direct results of the poor distribution of air flow and temperature. Recently, its use has been extended to ventilation in offices and other commercial spaces. A typical displacement ventilation system for cooling, supplies cold air from a low side wall to the occupied zone. The supply air temperature is slightly lower than the desired room air temperature and the supply air velocity is low. The supply air is spread over the floor and then rises as it is heated by the heat source in the occupied zone.

A lot of researches have been carried out to study the effect of various parameters on the displacement ventilation performance. But none of them is concerned on the three-dimensional model.

So, the main purpose of the present study is to simulate the performance of the displacement ventilation systems and discuss the effect of inlet air velocity (0.1 – 0.2 m/s), inlet air temperature (300 K), heat flux (single heat flux, double heat flux, and triple heat flux each of 80 W/m²), Archimedes number ($4.8 < Ar < 23$), and inlet air opening height to wall height ratio ($0.125 < H_1/H < 0.25$). Numerical models of various displacement ventilation geometries are applied, specific conditions for each case are specified, and the computational fluid dynamics is provided. The code used in this work is **FLUENT** version 6.1.

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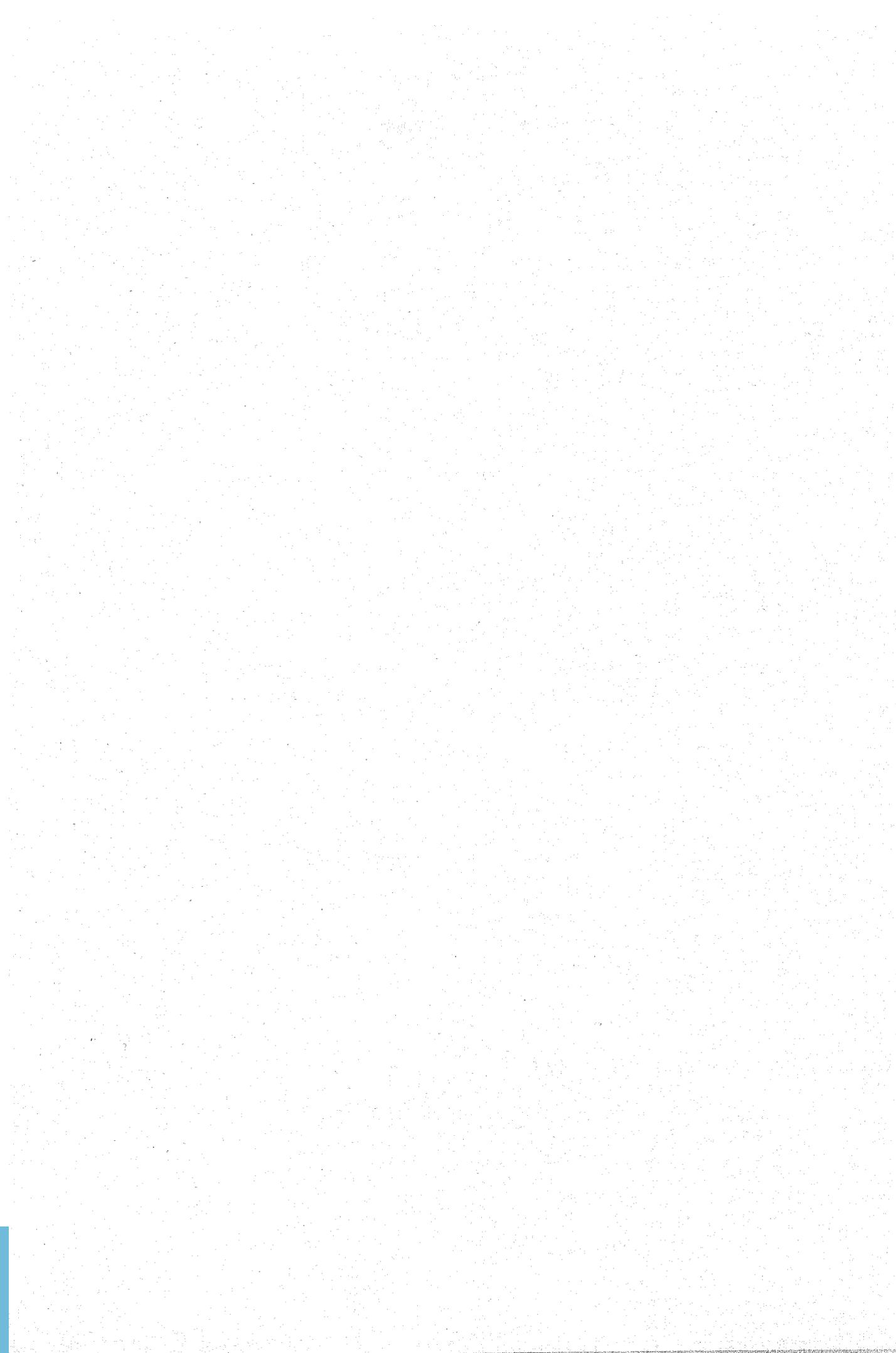
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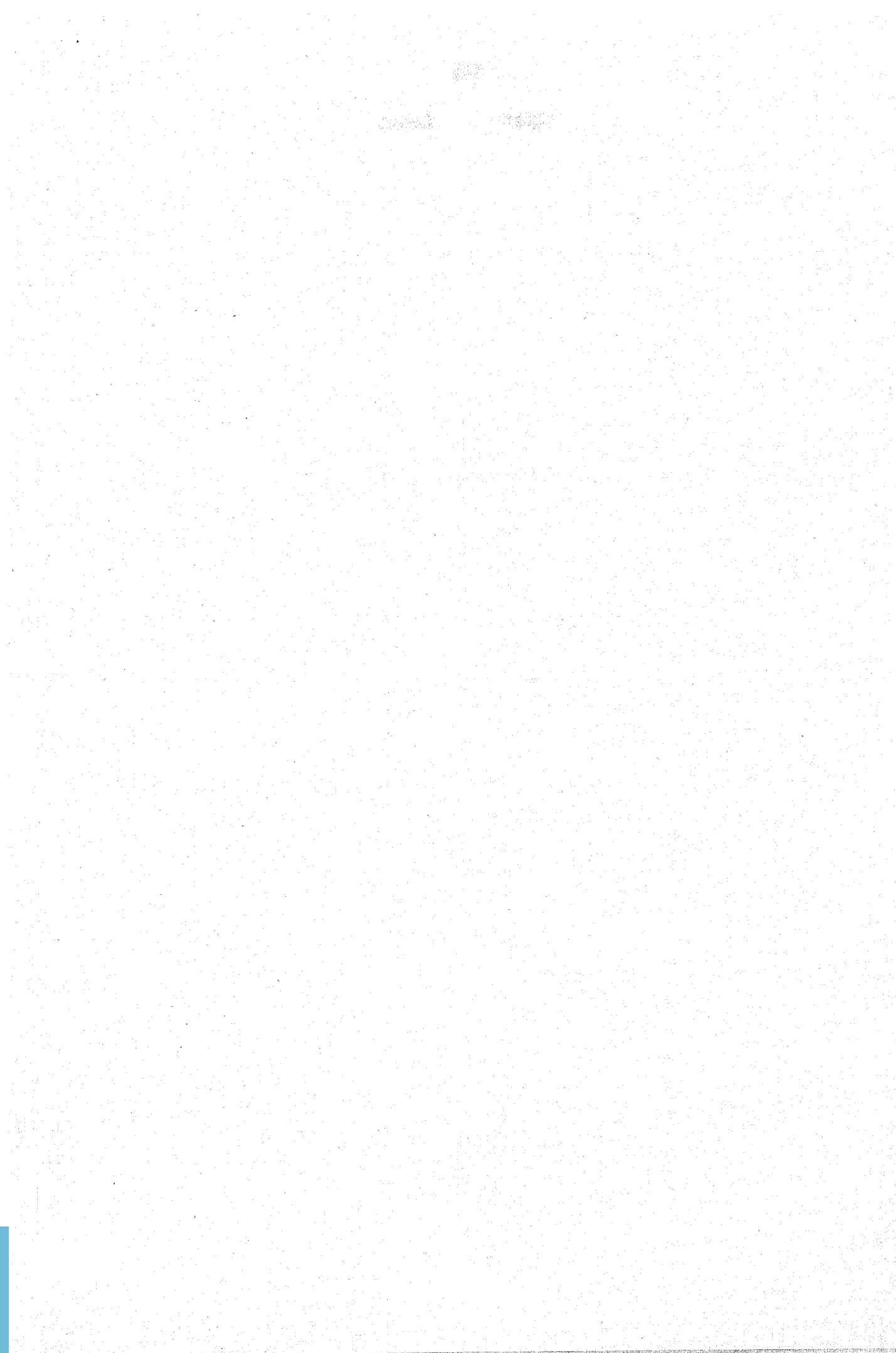


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Chapter (I)

INTRODUCTION



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قسم هندسة القوى الميكانيكية

أداء التهوية بالإزاحة

رسالة

مقدمة للحصول على درجة الماجستير في هندسة القوى الميكانيكية
مقدمة من

م/ محمد محمد حسيني يوسف

بكالوريوس هندسة القوى الميكانيكية
كلية الهندسة - جامعة المنصورة

تحت إشراف

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