

# Thermal Load Calculations & Psychrometry of Air Conditioning Systems

The specific objectives of this lecture are to:

1. Purpose of psychrometric calculations (Section 30.1)
2. Analysis of a simple, summer air conditioning system with 100% re-circulated air (Section 30.2.1)
3. Analysis of a summer air conditioning system with outdoor air for ventilation and with zero by-pass factor (Section 30.2.2)
4. Analysis of a simple, summer air conditioning system with outdoor air for ventilation and with non-zero by-pass factor (Section 30.2.2)
5. Analysis of a summer air conditioning system with re-heat for high latent cooling load applications (Section 30.2.3)
6. Selection guidelines for supply air conditions (Section 30.3)

**ILO's:** At the end of the lesson, the student should be able to:

1. Estimate the load on the cooling coil and fix the supply conditions for various summer conditioning systems, namely:
  - a) Systems with 100% re-circulation
  - b) Systems with outdoor air for ventilation with zero by-pass factor
  - c) Systems with outdoor air for ventilation with non-zero by-pass factor
  - d) Systems with reheat for high latent cooling load applications

## 30.1. Introduction:

Generally from the building specifications, inside and outside design conditions; the latent and sensible cooling or heating loads on a building can be estimated. Normally, depending on the ventilation requirements of the building, the required outdoor air (fresh air) is specified. The topic of load estimation will be discussed in a later chapter. From known loads on the building and design inside and outside conditions, psychrometric calculations are performed to find:

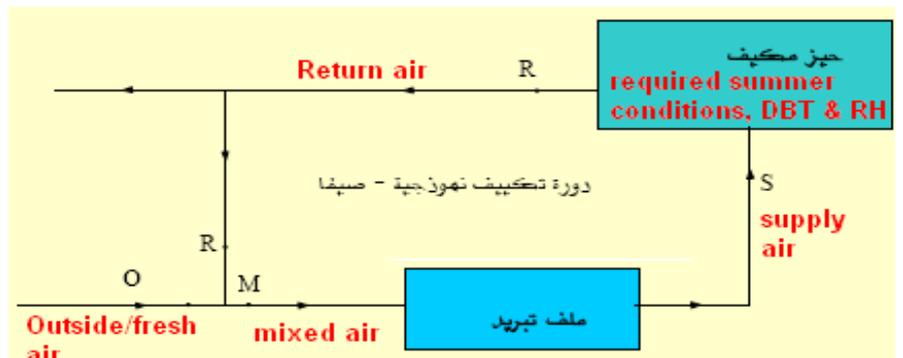
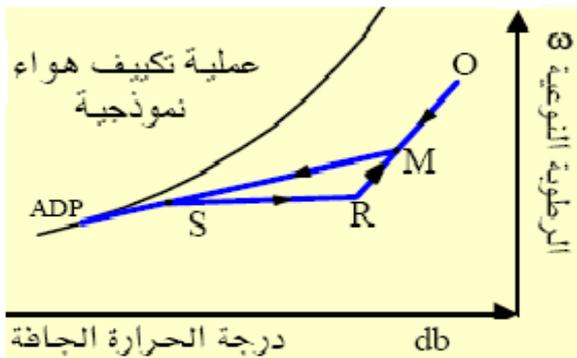
1. Supply air conditions (air flow rate, DBT, humidity ratio & enthalpy)
2. Coil specifications (Latent and sensible loads on coil, coil ADP & BPF)

In this chapter fixing of supply air conditions and coil specifications for summer air conditioning systems are discussed. Since the procedure is similar for winter air conditioning system, winter air conditioning systems are not discussed here.

**مراجعة لبعض النقاط الضرورية مما سبق دراسته:**

## دورة التكييف الأساسية Basic Air Conditioning Cycle

الدورة الأساسية للتكييف تتكون عادة من عدة عمليات تكييف متصلة مع بعضها البعض لتعطي الأحوال النهائية المطلوبة للحيث المكيف. التحليل السيكمرومترى لدورة التكييف هو الأداة الرئيسية لتحديد أحوال الهواء عند مختلف النقاط لهذه الدورة، وكذلك لتحديد السعات والكميات الأخرى لدورة التكييف. مثال ذلك تحديد نقطة الخلط، سعة ملف التبريد و/أو التسخين، كمية الرطوبة المزالة... الخ. وعادة يمكن تقسيم دورة التكييف هذه إلى دورة تكييف مفتوحة (open air conditioning cycle) أو دورة تكييف مغلقة. والشكلان التاليان يوضحان عملية تكييف هواء نموذجية مغلقة.



يلاحظ فيها إن ظروف الخليط M تقع على خط يصل بين ظروف الغرفة R وظروف الهواء الخارجي O. موقع النقطة M يعتمد على كميات الهواء التي يتم خلطها. فإذا كان الخليط يتكون من 75% من هواء الغرفة (الهواء الراجع) و 25% من هواء التهوية (الهواء الخارجي النقي) فإن M تقع على بعد 25% من طول الخط من النقطة R.

وأفضل طريقة لحساب موقع نقطة الخليط M هو استعمال درجة حرارة البصيلة الجافة (db) كمرجع فإذا كانت الغرفة عند  $24^{\circ}C(db)$  والجو المحيط عند  $36^{\circ}C(db)$  فإن النقطة M ستكون

$$T_M = \frac{0.25 \times 36 + 0.75 \times 24}{0.25 + 0.75} = 27^{\circ}C(db) \quad T_M = \frac{m_O T_O + m_R T_R}{m_O + m_R} \quad \text{عند:}$$

إذا كانت فاعلية ملف التبريد  $\eta = 100\%$  فسيبرد كل الهواء إلى درجة الحرارة الفاعلة لسطح الملف أي النقطة ADP (نقطة الندى لملف التبريد) وتعتمد عموماً فاعلية الملف على شكله الهندسي إضافة إلى سرعة الهواء خلال الملف. النقطة S تقع على خط معامل الحرارة المحسوس (SHF) للغرفة وعلى امتداد النقطتين M و ADP.

بعد تحديد كل النقاط يمكن حساب كل من معدل سريان الهواء وسعة ملف التبريد وكمية ماء التكثيف كما أسلفنا.

### تخمين الأحمال الحرارية Thermal Load Calculation

إكتساب وفقدان الحرارة لحيز التكيف يقصد به كمية الحرارة التي تدخل أو تخرج لحظياً من الحيز والحمل الحقيقي للحيز يعرف بأنه كمية الحرارة التي تضاف أو تفقد لحظياً بواسطة الحيز.

#### الحمل الحراري في عمليات التكيف

الحمل الحراري في عمليات التكيف نوعان:

- حمل تبريد: وذلك صيفاً عندما تكون الأحمال الحرارية المختلفة تضيف أو تزيد من درجة حرارة المكان المراد تكيفه.
- حمل تسخين: وذلك شتاءً عندما تعمل الأحمال الحرارية المختلفة على تقليل درجة حرارة المكان المراد تكيفه.

#### مصادر حمل التبريد

يمكن تقسيم مصادر حمل التبريد إلى نوعين:

#### أ. أحمال خارجية External loads ومنها:

- الحرارة المنقولة من الخارج إلى الداخل خلال الحوائط - السقف - الأرضية وذلك بالتوصيل الحراري ويطلق عليها باختصار حمل الحوائط Wall loads
- الحرارة المنقولة من الخارج والناجمة من تأثير الشمس Solar gains OR Sun Loads وتتكون من نوعين - حرارة الإشعاع المباشر عن طريق النوافذ الزجاجية - حرارة منقولة بالتوصيل الحراري عن طريق الجدران والأسقف المعرضة مباشرة لأشعة الشمس
- الحرارة المنقولة من الخارج إلى الداخل عن طريق التسرب Infiltration Load أو عن طريق هواء التهوية Ventilation Load.

#### ب. أحمال داخلية Internal Loads ومنها:

- حرارة ناتجة عن الأشخاص
- حرارة ناتجة عن المعدات الكهربائية أو الحرارية التي تتواجد داخل المكان.
- كما يمكن تقسيم الأحمال الحرارية إلى أحمال محسوسة  $(Q_s)$  وأحمال كامنة  $(Q_l)$

عليه يمكن تقسيم الأحمال الحرارية لأي حيز مكيف على النحو التالي:-

- الكسب الحراري بسبب انتقال الحرارة بالتوصيل خلال الجدران والشبابيك  $Q_w$
- الكسب بالإشعاع الشمسي خلال زجاج الشبابيك وخلال الجدران  $Q_{rad}$ .
- الكسب الحراري الداخلي من الأشخاص والإنارة والمكائن وخلافه  $Q_i$
- الحمل الحراري نتيجة التهوية أو التسرب خلال الفتحات  $Q_v$
- مصادر حرارية أخرى  $Q_m$

عليه يمكن كتابة الأحمال الحرارية الكلية  $Q_T$  للحيز المكيف كما يلي:  $Q_T = Q_{rad} + Q_i \pm Q_w \pm Q_v \pm Q_m$

وفي حالة  $Q_T > 0$  تزداد درجة حرارة الحيز المكيف ( صيفاً )  
وفي حالة  $Q_T < 0$  تنخفض درجة حرارة الحيز المكيف ( شتاءً )

#### ظروف التصميم Design Conditions

تؤثر أحوال التصميم الداخلية والخارجية على مقدار الأحمال الحرارية للحيز المكيف وعليه يتم اعتبار قيم معينة لدرجة الحرارة الجافة والرطوبة وكذلك الرطوبة النسبية لكل من أحوال التصميم الخارجية و الداخلية. وعادة يتم اختيار وحدة نظام التكيف أكبر وقد تعمل في كثير من الأحوال عند أحمال جزئية مما يقلل من كفاءة الوحدة، لكنه وجد إنه في الحالات الحرجة ولمدة محددة من الوقت إن نقصان حجم وحدة التكيف بمقدار بسيط قد لا يؤثر كثيراً على راحة الإنسان وعليه غالباً يكون الاختيار على 97.5% من أحوال التصميم.

## : **Outdoor Design Conditions** أحوال التصميم الخارجية

**مثال** بالنسبة لمدينة الرياض تم اختيار شهر يوليه ليتناسب أحوال التصميم الخارجية مع اعتبار القيم التالية  
 كآ حوال تصميم خارجية صيفا : wet-bulb temperature (wb) 26°C dry-bulb temperature (db) 43°C  
 بالنسبة لمدينة الرياض قد تم اختيار شهر يناير ليتناسب أحوال التصميم الخارجية مع اعتبار القيم التالية  
 كآ حوال تصميم خارجية شتاء : wet-bulb temperature (wb) 0°C dry-bulb temperature (db) 3°C

## : **Indoor Design Conditions** أحوال التصميم الداخلية

لنظام تكييف هواء مريح تستعمل نظم التكييف للمباني العامة والتجارية الأحوال التالية :-  
**أ - صيفاً** درجة الحرارة الجافة 23.5°C → 25.5°C الرطوبة النسبية 40RH → 60RH  
**ب - شتاء** درجة الحرارة الجافة 21.5°C → 23.5°C الرطوبة النسبية 20RH → 30RH

الرطوبة النسبية %	درجة الحرارة	
	°F	°C
10	78	25.6
20	76	24.4
30	75	23.9
40	74	23.3
50	73	22.8
60	72	22.2
70	71	21.7
80	70	21.1

جدول (٢ - ٥) : درجات الحرارة المؤثرة (شتاء)

هذه الأحوال تختلف حسب نوع الحيز المكيف ( انظر الجداول وخريطة مناطق الراحة (Comfort Zones)

الرطوبة النسبية %	درجة الحرارة	
	°F	°C
25	80	26.7
30	79	26.1
40	78	25.6
50	77	25.0
60	75	23.9
70	74	23.3

جدول (٢ - ٦) : درجات الحرارة المؤثرة (صيفاً)

## 30.2. **Summer air conditioning systems**

### 30.2.1 **Simple system with 100 % re-circulated air:**

In this simple system, there is no outside air and the same air is recirculated as shown in Fig.30.1. Figure 30.2 also shows the process on a psychrometric chart. It can be seen that cold and dry air is supplied to the room and the air that leaves the condition space is assumed to be at the same conditions as that of the conditioned space. The supply air condition should be such that as it flows through the conditioned space it can counteract the sensible and latent heat transfers taking place from the outside to the conditioned space, so that the space can be maintained at required low temperature and humidity. Assuming no heat gains in the supply and return ducts and no energy addition due to fans, and applying energy balance across the room; the Room Sensible Cooling load ( $Q_{s,r}$ ), Room Latent Cooling Load ( $Q_{l,r}$ ) and Room Total Cooling load ( $Q_{t,r}$ ) are given by:

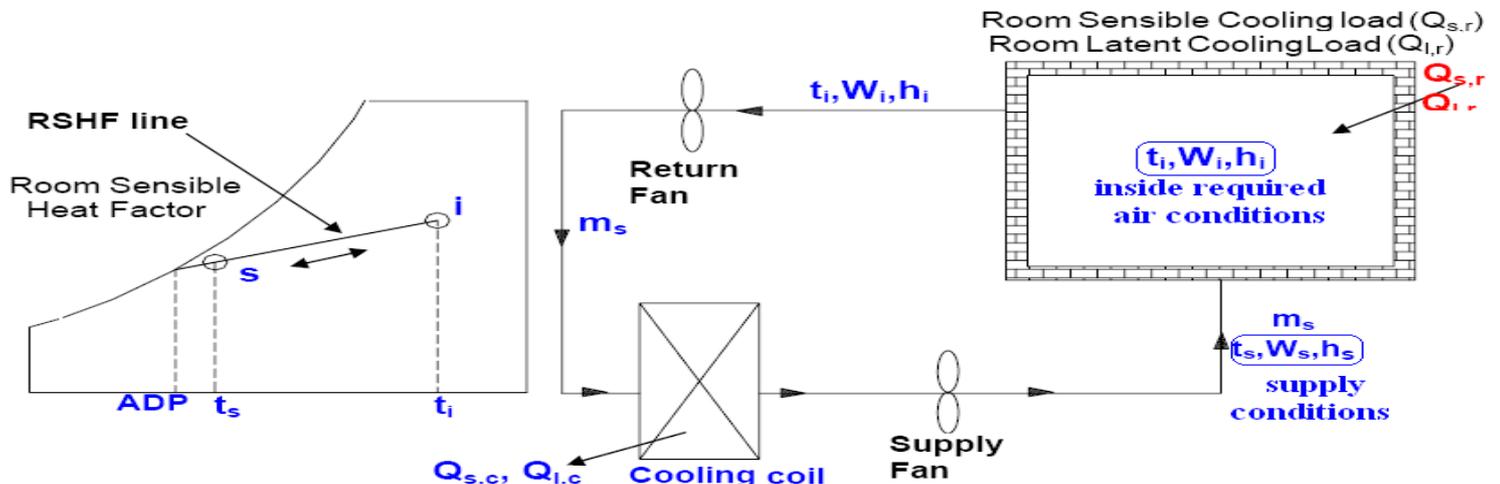
$$Q_{s,r} = m_s C_{pm} (t_i - t_s) \quad (30.1)$$

$$Q_{l,r} = m_s h_{fg} (W_i - W_s) \quad (30.2)$$

$$Q_{t,r} = Q_{s,r} + Q_{l,r} = m_s (h_i - h_s) \quad (30.3)$$

From cooling load calculations, the sensible, latent and total cooling loads on the room are obtained. Hence one can find the Room Sensible Heat Factor (RSHF) from the equation:

$$RSHF = \frac{Q_{s,r}}{Q_{s,r} + Q_{l,r}} = \frac{Q_{s,r}}{Q_{t,r}} \quad (30.4)$$



**Fig.30.1: A simple, 100% re-circulation type air conditioning system**

From the RSHF value one can calculate the slope of the process undergone by the air as it flows through the conditioned space (process s-i) as:

$$\text{slope of process line } s - i, \tan \theta = \frac{1}{2451} \left( \frac{1 - \text{RSHF}}{\text{RSHF}} \right) \quad (30.5)$$

Since the condition i is known say, from thermal comfort criteria, knowing the slope, one can draw the process line s-i through i. The intersection of this line with the saturation curve gives the ADP of the cooling coil as shown in Fig.30.1. It should be noted that for the given room sensible and latent cooling loads, **the supply condition must always lie on this line so that the it can extract the sensible and latent loads on the conditioned space in the required proportions.**

Since the case being considered is one of 100 % re-circulation, the process that the air undergoes as it flows through the cooling coil (i.e. process i-s) will be exactly opposite to the process undergone by air as it flows through the room (process s-i). Thus, the temperature and humidity ratio of air decrease as it flows through the cooling coil and temperature and humidity ratio increase as air flows through the conditioned space. Assuming no heat transfer due to the ducts and fans, **the sensible and latent heat transfer rates at the cooling coil are exactly equal to the sensible and latent heat transfer rates to the conditioned space; i.e.,**

$$Q_{s,r} = Q_{s,c} \text{ \& \ } Q_{l,r} = Q_{l,c} \quad (30.6)$$

### Fixing of supply condition:

The supply condition has to be fixed using Eqns.(30.1) to (30.3). However, since there are **4 unknowns** ( $m_s$ ,  $t_s$ ,  $W_s$  and  $h_s$ ) and **3 equations**, (Eqns.(30.1) to (30.3)), one parameter has to be fixed to find the other three unknown parameters from the three equations.

If the by-pass factor (X) of the cooling coil is known, then, from room conditions, coil ADP and by-pass factor, the supply air temperature  $t_s$  is obtained using the definition of by-pass factor as:

$$X = \left( \frac{t_s - t_{ADP}}{t_i - t_{ADP}} \right) \Rightarrow t_s = t_{ADP} + X(t_i - t_{ADP}) \quad (30.7)$$

Once the supply temperature  $t_s$  is known, then the mass flow rate of supply air is obtained from Eqn.(30.1) as:

$$m_s = \frac{Q_{s,r}}{C_{pm}(t_i - t_s)} = \frac{Q_{s,r}}{C_{pm}(t_i - t_{ADP})(1 - X)} \quad (30.8)$$

From the mass flow rate of air and condition i, the supply air humidity ratio and enthalpy are obtained using Eqns.(30.2) and (30.3) as:

$$W_s = W_i - \frac{Q_{l,r}}{m_s h_{fg}} \quad (30.9) \quad h_s = h_i - \frac{Q_{t,r}}{m_s} \quad (30.10)$$

From Eqn.(30.8), it is clear that the required mass flow rate of supply air decreases as the by-pass factor X decreases. In the limiting case when the by-pass factor is zero, the **minimum amount of supply air flow rate required** is:

$$m_{s,min} = \frac{Q_{s,r}}{C_{pm}(t_i - t_{ADP})} \quad (30.11)$$

Thus with 100 % re-circulated air, the room ADP is equal to coil ADP and the load on the coil is equal to the load on the room.

### 30.2.2. System with outdoor air for ventilation:

In actual air conditioning systems, some amount of outdoor (fresh) air is added to take care of the ventilation requirements. Normally, the required outdoor air for ventilation purposes is known from the occupancy data and the type of the building (e.g. operation theatres require 100% outdoor air). Normally either the quantity of outdoor air required is specified in absolute values or it is specified as a fraction of the re-circulated air.

### Fixing of supply condition:

#### Case i) By-pass factor of the cooling coil is zero:

Figure 30.2 shows the schematic of the summer air conditioning system with outdoor air and the corresponding process on psychrometric chart, when the by-pass factor  $X$  is zero. Since the sensible and latent cooling loads on the conditioned space are assumed to be known from cooling load calculations, similar to the earlier case, one can draw the process line  $s-i$ , from the RSHF and state  $i$ . The intersection of this line with the saturation curve gives the room ADP. As shown on the psychrometric chart, when the by-pass factor is zero, the room ADP is equal to coil ADP, which in turn is equal to the temperature of the supply air. Hence from the supply temperature one can calculate the required supply air mass flow rate (which is the minimum required as  $X$  is zero) using the equation:

$$m_s = \frac{Q_{s,r}}{C_{pm}(t_i - t_s)} = \frac{Q_{s,r}}{C_{pm}(t_i - t_{ADP})} \quad (30.12)$$

From the supply mass flow rate, one can find the supply air humidity ratio and enthalpy using Eqns.(30.9) and (30.10).

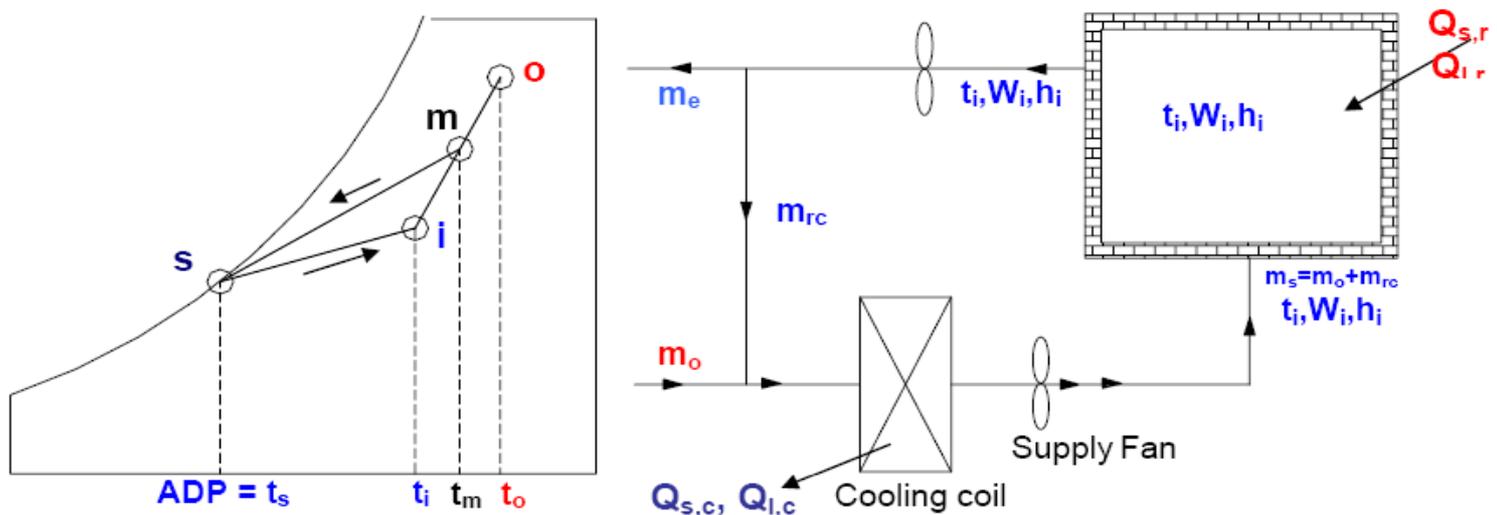


Fig.30.2: A summer air conditioning system with outdoor air for ventilation and zero by-pass factor

From mass balance of air;  $m_s = m_{rc} + m_o$  (30.13)

Where  $m_{rc}$  is the re-circulated air flow rate and  $m_o$  is the outdoor air flow rate. Since either  $m_o$  or the ratio  $m_o : m_{rc}$  are specified, one can calculate the amount of re-circulated air from Eqn.(30.13).

#### Calculation of coil loads:

From energy balance across the cooling coil; the sensible, latent and total heat transfer rates,  $Q_{s,c}$ ,  $Q_{l,c}$  and  $Q_{t,c}$  at the cooling coil are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{s,c} &= m_s C_{pm}(t_m - t_s) \\ Q_{l,c} &= m_s h_{fg}(W_m - W_s) \\ Q_{t,c} &= Q_{s,c} + Q_{l,c} = m_s (h_m - h_s) \end{aligned} \quad (30.14)$$

Where 'm' refers to the mixing condition which is a result of mixing of the recirculated air with outdoor air. Applying mass and energy balance to the mixing process one can obtain the state of the mixed air from the equation:

$$\frac{m_o}{m_s} = \frac{W_m - W_i}{W_o - W_i} = \frac{h_m - h_i}{h_o - h_i} \approx \frac{t_m - t_i}{t_o - t_i} \quad (30.15)$$

Since  $(m_o/m_s) > 0$ , from the above equation it is clear that  $W_m > W_i$ ,  $h_m > h_i$  and  $t_m > t_i$ . This implies that  $m_s(h_m - h_s) > m_s(h_i - h_s)$ , or the **load on the cooling coil is greater than the load on the conditioned space**. This is of course due to the fact that during mixing, some amount of hot and humid air is added and the same amount of relative cool and dry air is exhausted ( $m_o = m_e$ ).

From Eqn.(30.1) to (30.3) and (30.14), the difference between the cooling load on the coil and cooling load on conditioned space can be shown to be equal to:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{s,c} - Q_{s,r} &= m_o C_{pm}(t_o - t_i) \\ Q_{l,c} - Q_{l,r} &= m_o h_{fg}(W_o - W_i) \\ Q_{t,c} - Q_{t,r} &= m_o (h_o - h_i) \end{aligned} \quad (30.16)$$

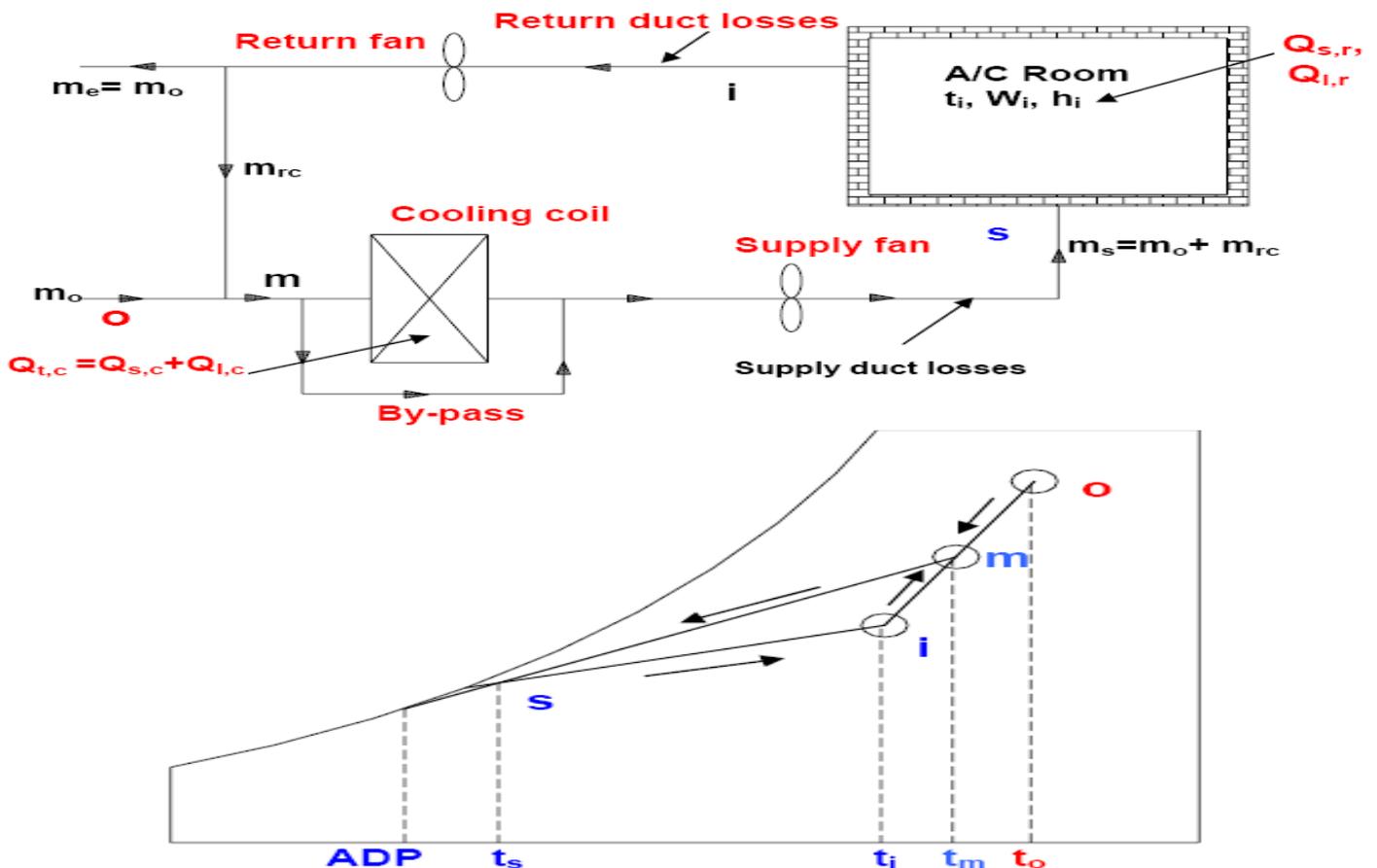
From the above equation it is clear that the difference between cooling coil and conditioned space increases as the amount of outdoor air ( $m_o$ ) increases and/or the outdoor air becomes hotter and more humid.

The line joining the mixed condition 'm' with the coil ADP is the process line undergone by the air as it flows through the cooling coil. The slope of this line depends on the Coil Sensible Heat Factor (CSHF) given by:

$$CSHF = \frac{Q_{s,c}}{Q_{s,c} + Q_{l,c}} = \frac{Q_{s,c}}{Q_{t,c}} \quad (30.17)$$

**Case ii: Coil by-pass factor,  $X > 0$ :**

For actual cooling coils, the by-pass factor will be greater than zero, as a result the air temperature at the exit of the cooling coil will be higher than the coil ADP. This is shown in Fig.30.3 along with the process on psychrometric chart. It can be seen from the figure that when  $X > 0$ , the room ADP will be different from the coil ADP. The system shown in Fig.30.3 is adequate when the RSHF is high ( $> 0.75$ ).



**Fig.30.3: A summer air conditioning system with outdoor air for ventilation and a non-zero by-pass factor**

Normally in actual systems, either the supply temperature ( $t_s$ ) or the temperature rise of air as it flows through the conditioned space ( $t_i - t_s$ ) will be specified. Then the step-wise procedure for finding the supply air conditions and the coil loads are as follows:

- i. Since the supply temperature is specified one can calculate the required supply air flow rate and supply conditions using Eqns. (30.8) to (30.10).
- ii. Since conditions 'i', supply air temperature  $t_s$  and RSHF are known, one can draw the line i-s. The intersection of this line with the saturation curve gives the room ADP.

iii. Condition of air after mixing (point 'm') is obtained from known values of  $m_s$  and  $m_o$  using Eqn.(30.15).

iv. Now joining points 'm' and 's' gives the process line of air as it flows through the cooling coil. The intersection of this line with the saturation curve gives the coil ADP. It can be seen that the coil ADP is lower than the room ADP.

v. The capacity of the cooling coil is obtained from Eqn.(30.14).

vi. From points 'm', 's' and coil ADP, the by-pass factor of the cooling coil can be calculated.

If the coil ADP and coil by-pass factor are given instead of the supply air temperature, then a trial-and-error method has to be employed to obtain the supply air condition.

### 30.2.3 High latent cooling load applications (low RSHF):

When the latent load on the building is high due either to high outside humidity or due to large ventilation requirements (e.g. hospitals) or due to high internal latent loads (e.g. presence of kitchen or laundry), then the simple system discussed above leads to very low coil ADP. A low coil ADP indicates operation of the refrigeration system at low evaporator temperatures. Operating the system at low evaporator temperatures decreases the COP of the refrigeration system leading to higher costs. Hence a reheat coil is sometimes used so that the cooling coil can be operated at relatively high ADP, and at the same time the high latent load can also be taken care of. Figure 30.4 shows an air conditioning system with reheat coil along with the psychrometric representation of the process. As shown in the figure, in a system with reheat coil, air is first cooled and dehumidified from point 'm' to point 'c' in the cooling coil and is then reheated sensibly to the required supply temperature  $t_s$  using the reheat coil. If the supply temperature is specified, then the mass flow rate and state of the supply air and condition of the air after mixing can be obtained using equations given above. Since the heating process in the reheat coil is sensible, the process line c-s will be horizontal. Thus if the coil ADP is known, then one can draw the coil condition line and the intersection of this line with the horizontal line drawn from supply state 's' gives the condition of the air at the exit of the cooling coil. From this condition, one can calculate the load on the cooling coil using the supply mass flow rate and state of air after mixing. The capacity of the reheat coil is then obtained from energy balance across it, i.e.,

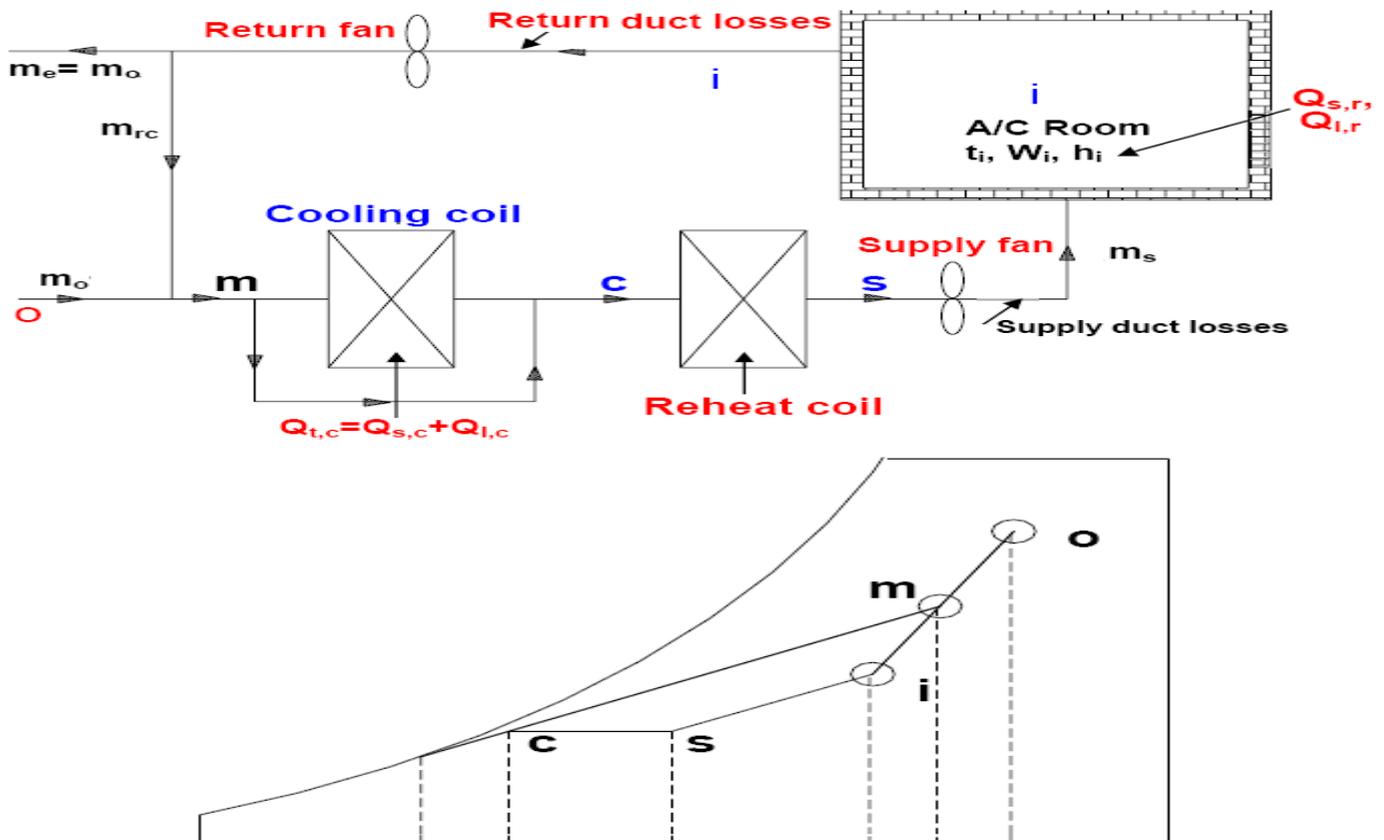


Fig.30.4: A summer air conditioning system with reheat coil for high latent cooling load applications

### Advantages and disadvantages of reheat coil:

- Refrigeration system can be operated at reasonably high evaporator temperatures leading to high COP and low running cost.
- However, mass flow rate of supply air increases due to reduced temperature rise ( $t_i - t_s$ ) across the conditioned space
- Wasteful use of energy as air is first cooled to a lower temperature and then heated. Energy is required for both cooling as well as reheat coils. However, this can be partially offset by using waste heat such as heat rejected at the condenser for reheating of air. Thus the actual benefit of reheat coil depends may vary from system.

### 30.3. Guidelines for selection of supply state and cooling coil:

- As much as possible the supply air quantity should be minimized so that smaller ducts and fans can be used leading savings in cost of space, material and power. However, the minimum amount should be sufficient to prevent the feeling of stagnation. If the required air flow rate through the cooling coil is insufficient, then it is possible to mix some amount of re-circulated air with this air so that amount of air supplied to the conditioned space increases. This merely increases the supply air flow rate, but does not affect sensible and cooling loads on the conditioned space. Generally, the temperature rise ( $t_i - t_s$ ) will be in the range of 8 to 15°C.
- The cooling coil should have 2 to 6 rows for moderate climate and 6 to 8 rows in hot and humid climate. The by-pass factor of the coil varies from 0.05 to 0.2. The by-pass factor decreases as the number of rows increases and vice versa. The fin pitch and air velocity should be suitable.
- If chilled water is used for cooling and dehumidification, then the coil ADP will be higher than about 4°C.

### Questions and answers:

#### 1. State which of the following statements are TRUE?

- The purpose of psychrometric calculations is to fix the supply air conditions
- The purpose of psychrometric calculations is to find the load on the building
- In a 100% re-circulation system, the coil ADP is equal to room ADP
- In a 100% re-circulation system, the coil ADP is less than room ADP

Ans.: a) and c)

#### 2. State which of the following statements are TRUE?

- In a 100% re-circulation system, the load on coil is equal to the load on building
- In a system with outdoor air for ventilation, the load on building is greater than the load on coil
- In a system with outdoor air for ventilation, the load on building is less than the load on coil
- In a system with outdoor air for ventilation, the Coil ADP is less than room ADP

Ans.: a), c) and d)

#### 3. Which of the following statements are TRUE?

- Systems with reheat are used when the Room Sensible Heat Factor is low
- Systems with reheat are used when the Room Sensible Heat Factor is high
- When reheat coils are used, the required coil ADP can be increased
- When reheat coils are used, the required supply airflow rate increases

Ans.: a), c) and d)

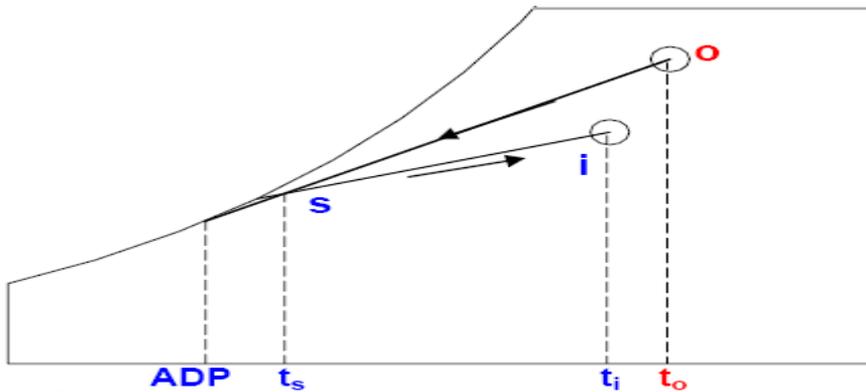
4. A 100% outdoor summer air conditioning system has a room sensible heat load of 400 kW and a room latent heat load of 100 kW. The required inside conditions are 24°C and 50% RH, and the outdoor design conditions are 34°C and 40% RH. The air is supplied to the room at a dry bulb temperature of 14°C. Find a) the required mass flow rate of air b) moisture content of supply air, c) Sensible, latent heat loads on the coil, and d) The required cooling capacity of the coil, Coil Sensible Heat Factor and coil ADP if the by-pass factor of the coil is 0.2. Barometric pressure = 1 atm. Comment on the results.

Ans.: The psychrometric process for this system is shown in Fig.30.5.

The psychrometric properties at inside and outside conditions are:

Inside conditions:  $t_i = 24^\circ\text{C}$ (DBT) and  $\text{RH}_i = 50\%$

From psychrometric chart or using psychrometric equations; the moisture content and enthalpy of inside air are:  $W_i = 0.0093 \text{ kgw/kgda}$ ,  $h_i = 47.66 \text{ kJ/kgda}$



**Fig.30.5:** A summer air conditioning system with 100% outdoor air outside conditions:  $t_i = 34^\circ\text{C}$  (DBT) and  $\text{RH}_i = 40\%$

From psychrometric chart or using psychrometric equations; the moisture content and enthalpy of inside air are:  $W_o = 0.01335 \text{ kgw/kgda}$ ,  $h_1 = 68.21 \text{ kJ/kgda}$

a) From sensible energy balance equation for the room, we find the required mass flow rate of air as:

$$m_s = \frac{Q_{s,r}}{C_{pm}(t_i - t_s)} = \frac{400}{1.0216(24 - 14)} = 39.154 \text{ kg/s} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

b) The moisture content of supply air is obtained from latent energy balance of the room as:

$$W_s = W_i - \frac{Q_{l,r}}{m_s h_{fg}} = 0.0093 - \frac{100}{39.154 \times 2501} = 0.0083 \text{ kgw/kgda} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

c) From energy balance, the sensible and latent loads on the coil are obtained as:

$$Q_{s,c} = m_s C_{pm}(t_o - t_s) = 39.154 \times 1.0216 \times (34 - 14) = 800 \text{ kW} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$Q_{l,c} = m_s h_{fg}(W_o - W_s) = 39.154 \times 2501 \times (0.01335 - 0.0083) = 494.5 \text{ kW} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

d) The required cooling capacity of the coil is equal to the total load on the coil,  $Q_{t,c}$ :

$$Q_{t,c} = Q_{s,c} + Q_{l,c} = 800 + 494.5 = 1294.5 \text{ kW} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$\text{Coil Sensible Heat Factor, CSHF} = Q_{s,c}/Q_{t,c} = 0.618 \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

Coil ADP is obtained by using the definition of by-pass factor (X) as:

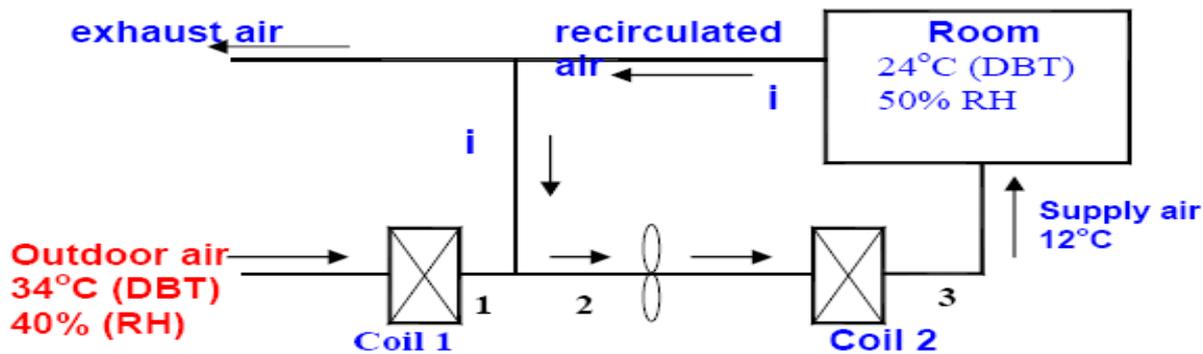
$$t_{ADP}(1 - X) = t_s - X.t_o$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{ADP} = (t_s - X.t_o)/(1-X) = (14 - 0.2 \times 34)/(1 - 0.2) = 9^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

### Comments:

1. It is seen that with 100% outdoor air, the load on the coil (or required cooling capacity of the coil) is much higher compared to the cooling load on the building (Required coil capacity = 1294.5 kW whereas the total load on the room is 500 kW). Since 100% outdoor air is used, the relatively cold and dry indoor air is exhausted without re-circulation and the hot and humid air is conditioned using the coil. Thus the required cooling capacity is very high as the cooling coil has to cool and dehumidify outdoor air.
2. It is observed that the CSHF (0.618) is much smaller compared to the room SHF (0.8), hence, the coil ADP is much smaller than the room ADP.

5. A room is air conditioned by a system that maintains  $25^\circ\text{C}$  dry bulb and 50% RH inside, when the outside conditions are  $34^\circ\text{C}$  dry bulb and 40% RH. The room sensible and latent heat gains are 60 kW and 12 kW respectively. As shown in the figure below, The outside fresh air first flows over a first cooler coil and is reduced to state 1 of  $10^\circ\text{C}$  dry bulb and a relative humidity of 85%. It is then mixed with re-circulated air, the mixture (state 2) being handled by a fan, passed over a second cooler coil and sensibly cooled to  $12^\circ\text{C}$  dry bulb (state 3). The air is then delivered to the room. If the outside fresh air is used for dealing with the whole of the room latent heat gain and if the effects of fan power and duct heat gains are ignored, find: a) mass flow rates of outside fresh air and supply air; b) DBT and enthalpy of the air handled by the fan (state 2); and c) required cooling capacity of first cooler coil and second sensible cooler coil.



**Ans.:** From psychrometric chart, the following properties are obtained:

Inside conditions:  $t_i = 24^\circ\text{C}(\text{DBT})$  and  $\text{RH}_i = 50\%$

$$W_i = 0.0093 \text{ kgw/kgda}, h_i = 47.66 \text{ kJ/kgda}$$

outside conditions:  $t_o = 34^\circ\text{C}(\text{DBT})$  and  $\text{RH}_o = 40\%$

$$W_o = 0.01335 \text{ kgw/kgda}, h_o = 68.21 \text{ kJ/kgda}$$

At state 1:  $t_1 = 10^\circ\text{C}(\text{DBT})$  and  $\text{RH}_1 = 85\%$

$$W_1 = 0.00647 \text{ kgw/kgda}, h_1 = 26.31 \text{ kJ/kgda}$$

a) Since the air is supplied to the room at  $12^\circ\text{C}$ , the mass flow rate of supply air  $m_3$  is obtained from sensible energy balance across the room, i.e.,

$$m_3 = \frac{Q_{s,r}}{C_{pm}(t_i - t_3)} = \frac{60}{1.0216(24 - 12)} = 4.894 \text{ kg/s} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

The moisture content of supply air is obtained from latent energy balance across the room as:

$$W_s = W_i - \frac{Q_{l,r}}{m_3 h_{fg}} = 0.0093 - \frac{12}{4.894 \times 2501} = 0.0083 \text{ kgw/kgda}$$

Since the fresh air takes care of the entire latent load, the heat transfer across coil 2 is only sensible heat transfer. This implies that:  $W_2 = W_3 = 0.0083 \text{ kgw/kgda}$

Applying mass balance across the mixing of re-circulated and fresh air (1-2), we obtain:

$$m_1 W_1 + (m_2 - m_1) W_i = m_2 W_2$$

From the above equation, we get  $m_1$  as:  $m_1 = m_2 (W_i - W_2) / (W_i - W_1) = 1.73 \text{ kg/s}$

Hence the mass flow rate of re-circulated air is:

$$m_{rc} = m_2 - m_1 = (4.894 - 1.73) = 3.164 \text{ kg/s}$$

b) From energy balance across the mixing process 1-2, assuming the variation in  $c_{pm}$  to be negligible, the temperature of mixed air at 2 is given by:

$$t_2 = (m_1 t_1 + m_{rc} t_i) / m_2 = 19.05^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

From total enthalpy balance for the mixing process, the enthalpy of mixed air at 2 is:

$$h_2 = (m_1 h_1 + m_{rc} h_i) / m_2 = 40.11 \text{ kJ/kgda} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

c) From energy balance, cooling capacity of 1<sup>st</sup> cooler coil is given by:

$$Q_{c,1} = m_1 (h_o - h_1) = 1.73 \times (68.21 - 26.31) = 72.49 \text{ kW} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

From energy balance across the 2<sup>nd</sup> cooler coil, the cooling capacity of the second coil is given by:

$$Q_{c,2} = m_2 \cdot c_{pm} (t_2 - t_3) = 4.894 \times 1.0216 \times (19.05 - 12.0) = 35.25 \text{ kW} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

**Comment:** It can be seen that the combined cooling capacity ( $72.49 + 35.25 = 107.74 \text{ kW}$ ) is larger than the total cooling load on the building ( $60 + 12 = 72 \text{ kW}$ ). The difference between these two quantities ( $107.74 - 72 = 35.74 \text{ kW}$ ) is equal to the cooling capacity required to reduce the enthalpy of the fresh air from outdoor conditions to the required indoor conditions. This is the penalty one has to pay for providing fresh air to the conditioned space. Larger the fresh air requirement, larger will be the required cooling capacity.

6) An air conditioned building has a sensible cooling load of 60 kW and latent load of 40 kW. The room is maintained at 24°C (DBT) and 50% RH, while the outside design conditions are: 34°C (DBT) and 40% RH. To satisfy the ventilation requirement, outdoor air is mixed with re-circulated air in the ratio of 1:3 (by mass). Since the latent load on the building is high, a reheat coil is used along with a cooling and dehumidifying coil. Air is supplied to the conditioned space at 14°C (DBT). If the by-pass factor of the cooling coil is 0.15 and the barometric pressure is 101.325 kPa, find: a) Mass flow rate of supply air, b) Required cooling capacity of the cooling coil and heating capacity of the reheat coil

**Ans.:** From psychrometric chart, the following properties are obtained:

Inside conditions:  $t_i = 24^\circ\text{C}$ (DBT) and  $\text{RH}_i = 50\%$

$$W_i = 0.0093 \text{ kgw/kgda}, h_i = 47.66 \text{ kJ/kgda}$$

outside conditions:  $t_o = 34^\circ\text{C}$ (DBT) and  $\text{RH}_o = 40\%$

$$W_o = 0.01335 \text{ kgw/kgda}, h_o = 68.21 \text{ kJ/kgda}$$

Since the air is supplied to the room at 14°C, the mass flow rate of supply air  $m_3$  is obtained from sensible energy balance across the room, i.e.,

$$m_3 = \frac{Q_{s,r}}{c_{pm}(t_i - t_s)} = \frac{60}{1.0216(24 - 14)} = 5.873 \text{ kg/s} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

The moisture content of supply air is obtained from latent energy balance across the room as:

$$W_s = W_i - \frac{Q_{l,r}}{m_3 h_{fg}} = 0.0093 - \frac{40}{5.873 \times 2501} = 0.0066 \text{ kgw/kgda}$$

Since 25% of the supply air is fresh air, the mass flow rates of fresh and re-circulated air are:  $m_o = 0.25 \times 5.873 = 1.468 \text{ kg/s}$  and  $m_{rc} = 0.75 \times 5.873 = 4.405 \text{ kg/s}$  (Ans.)

b) From sensible energy balance for the mixing process of fresh air with re-circulated air (Fig.30.4), we obtain the mixed air conditions as:

$$t_m = (m_o \cdot t_o + m_{rc} \cdot t_i) / (m_o + m_{rc}) = 26.5^\circ\text{C}$$

$$W_m = (m_o \cdot W_o + m_{rc} \cdot W_i) / (m_o + m_{rc}) = 0.0103 \text{ kgw/kgda}$$

$$h_m = (m_o \cdot h_o + m_{rc} \cdot h_i) / (m_o + m_{rc}) = 52.75 \text{ kJ/kgda}$$

Since heating in the reheat coil is a sensible heating process, the moisture content of air remains constant during this process. Then from Fig.30.4., writing the by-pass factor in terms of humidity ratios as:

$$X = \frac{(W_s - W_{ADP})}{(W_m - W_{ADP})} = \frac{(0.0066 - W_{ADP})}{(0.0103 - W_{ADP})} = 0.15$$

From the above expression, the humidity ratio at coil ADP condition is found to be:  
 $W_{ADP} = (W_s - X \cdot W_m) / (1 - X) = (0.0066 - 0.15 \times 0.0103) / (1 - 0.15) = 0.00595 \text{ kgw/kgda}$

The Coil ADP is the saturation temperature corresponding to a humidity ratio of  $W_{ADP}$ , hence, from psychrometric chart or using psychrometric equations, it is found to be:

$$t_{ADP} = 6.38^\circ\text{C}$$

Hence, the temperature of air at the exit of the cooling coil ( $t_c$  in Fig.30.4) is obtained from the by-pass factor as:  $t_c = t_{ADP} + X(t_m - t_{ADP}) = 9.4^\circ\text{C}$

From  $W_c (= W_s)$  and  $t_c$ , the enthalpy of air at the exit of the cooling coil is found from psychrometric chart as:

$$h_c = 26.02 \text{ kJ/kgda}$$

Hence, from energy balance across cooling coil and reheater:

$$\text{Required capacity of cooling coil, } Q_c = m_s(h_m - h_c) = 157.0 \text{ kW} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$\text{Required capacity of reheat coil, } Q_{rh} = m_s c_{pm}(t_s - t_c) = 27.6 \text{ kW} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

## نظم ومعدات التكييف

### دورات التكييف

**الهدف العام:** معرفة تحديد دورة التكييف المناسبة لمناخ معين والتعرف على الدورة الشتوية، والصيفية، والسنوية، وتحديد العمليات المختلفة للدورة ورسمها على الخريطة السيكرومتريية.

#### مقدمة

المهمة الأساسية لعملية تكييف الهواء تنحصر في ضبط قوة التبريد في أي وقت من أوقات العام. في الصيف تزداد قوة التبريد، وفي الشتاء تنحصر بانخفاضها. هناك ثلاثة شروط مؤثرة على قدرة جسم الإنسان لسحب الحرارة وهي درجة حرارة الهواء، الرطوبة النسبية، وحركة الهواء. تغير أي من هذه الشروط يسرع أو يبطئ عملية التبريد. يطلق على العلم الذي يدرس العلاقة بين خليط الهواء وبخار الماء بالسيكرومتري. هذا العلم يحدد الخواص المختلفة للهواء داخل وخارج الفراغ المكيف. سيتم شرح خريطة السيكرومتري واستخداماتها في العمليات الأساسية المتعلقة بتكييف الهواء كالمخلط والتسخين المحسوس والتبريد المحسوس والترطيب الأدياباتي والترطيب بإضافة الماء وكذلك إزالة الماء من الهواء. وكمثال لهذه العمليات سيتم التعرف على كيفية تكييف الهواء في فصل الصيف حيث يتم تبريد الهواء وإزالة رطوبته للدرجة المطلوبة، وتكييف الهواء في فصل الشتاء، وكذلك تكييف الهواء على مدار العام.

#### ١- الهواء المكيف

تكييف الهواء هي عملية التحكم بدرجة الحرارة والرطوبة بالإضافة إلى تحريك وتنظيف الهواء داخل مساحة محصورة. عندما يكون تصميم نظام تكييف الهواء صحيحاً وتركيبه سليماً فإنه يوفر الكمية الملائمة من الهواء المعالج على درجة حرارة ورطوبة نسبية مناسبتين. وعليه فإن الهواء الموزع يجب أن يكون:

١. نقياً.
٢. بالكمية المناسبة لتوفير التهوية.
٣. حاملاً ما يكفي من الحرارة لتدفئة المكان أو ممتصاً قدرًا كافيًا من الحرارة لتبريد هذا المكان.

#### ١- ١- ١- متطلبات التهوية

يجب أن يحتوي الهواء على كمية كافية من الأكسجين عندما يتواجد كائنات حية ضمن الأماكن المحكمة الإقفال وتتوقف كمية الهواء النقي (الجوي) المطلوبة على وظيفة هذا المكان وعلى كمية الهواء التي تدخل إليه بالتسرب. ويجب توفير ٧ لتر/ث على الأقل لكل شخص من الهواء النقي حسب الأبحاث العلمية في هذا المجال لتوفير الأكسجين اللازم للتنفس ولتخفيف تركيز البكتيريا والروائح الكريهة والغازات الضارة وخاصة ثاني أكسيد الكربون. ولقد أصبح من وظائف أنظمة تكييف الهواء تحقيق متطلبات التهوية هذه حيث إن تصميم الأبنية الحديثة يتطلب عدم تسرب الهواء المكيف منها بسهولة وذلك لترشيد استهلاك الطاقة.

#### ١- ١- ٢- خواص الهواء الجوى

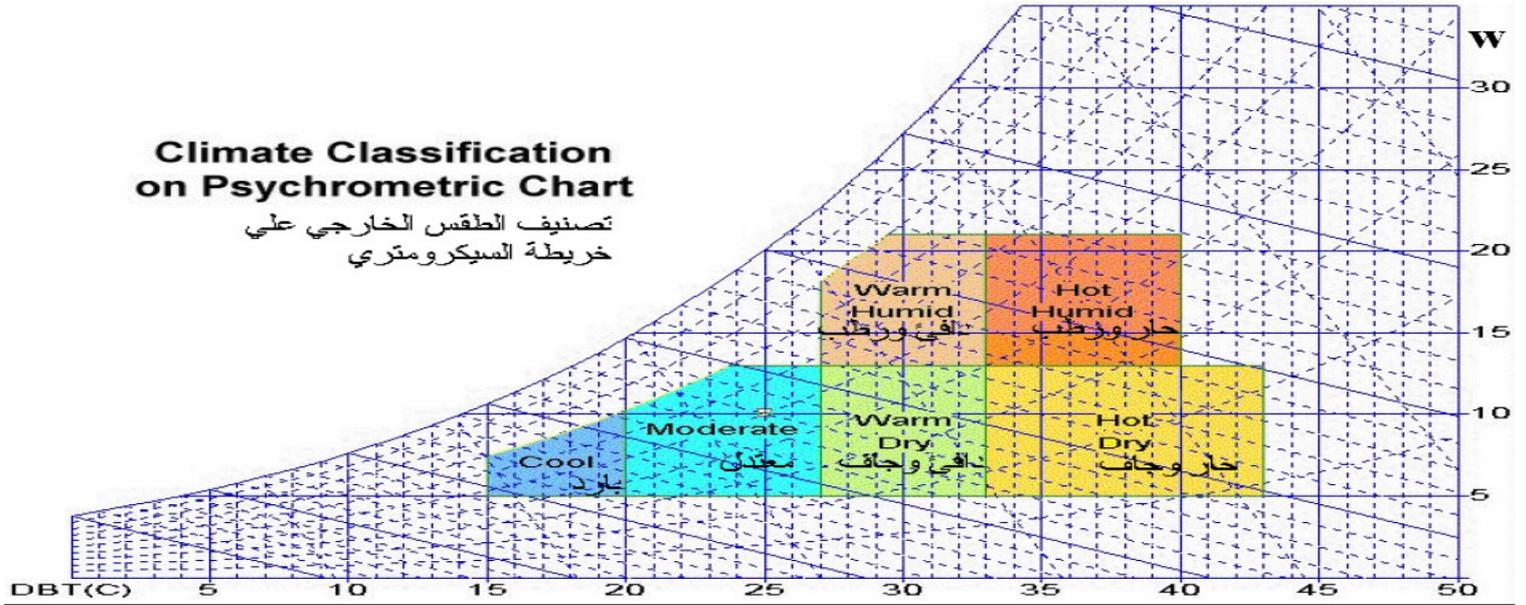
الهواء الجوى عبارة عن خليط من الهواء الجاف وبخار الماء.  
خواص الهواء الجاف القياسي (Standard air) عند ٢٠ درجة حرارة مئوية وضغط جوى مقداره  
kpa ١٠١,٣٢٥ الكثافة  $\rho = 1,204 \text{ kg/m}^3$  الحجم النوعي  $v = 0,83 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$   
الحرارة النوعية  $C_p = 1 \text{ كيلو جول / كجم كلفن (kJ/kg.k)}$

#### ١- ١- ٣- خواص الهواء الرطب

سيكرومتري (Psychrometry) هو العلم الذي يعالج القوانين الطبيعية التي تتحكم في تصرفات خليط الماء والهواء. وعندما نتعامل مع عمليات تكييف الهواء فإنه يجب معرفة درجات الحرارة والرطوبة المتواجدة في الهواء المراد تكييفه قبل وبعد دخوله لمعدة التكييف.  
توجد جداول لخواص الهواء الرطب تسمى جداول السيكرومتري (psychrometry) معدة بواسطة الجمعية الأمريكية للتبريد والتكييف (ASHRAE) وتوجد برامج للحاسب الآلي لحساب هذه الخواص وسندرس الآن بعض العمليات الأساسية المستخدمة في تكييف الهواء الرطب باستخدام الخريطة السيكرومتري (Psychrometric chart) وهي تمثيل بياني لخواص الهواء الرطب عند ثبات الضغط الجوى كما في الشكل (١- ١).

## Climate Classification on Psychrometric Chart

تصنيف الطقس الخارجي على خريطة السيكرومترية



شكل (١- ١) تصنيف الطقس الخارجي على خريطة السيكرومترية

يتم تحديد حالة الهواء في خريطة السيكرومترية بنقطة كما هو موضح في شكل (١- ١). إذا عرفت أي خاصيتين غير معتمدين مثل درجة الحرارة الجافة (D.B) و الرطوبة النسبية (R.H). فإنه يمكن تحديد حالة الهواء بنقطة وبعد ذلك يمكن قراءة الخواص الأخرى مثل درجة الحرارة الرطبة (W.B) ودرجة الندى (D. P) ونسبة الرطوبة (W) والأنثالبيا النوعية (h) والحجم النوعي (v).

**مثال (١- ١)** أكمل الجدول الآتي مستخدماً خريطة السيكرومترية.

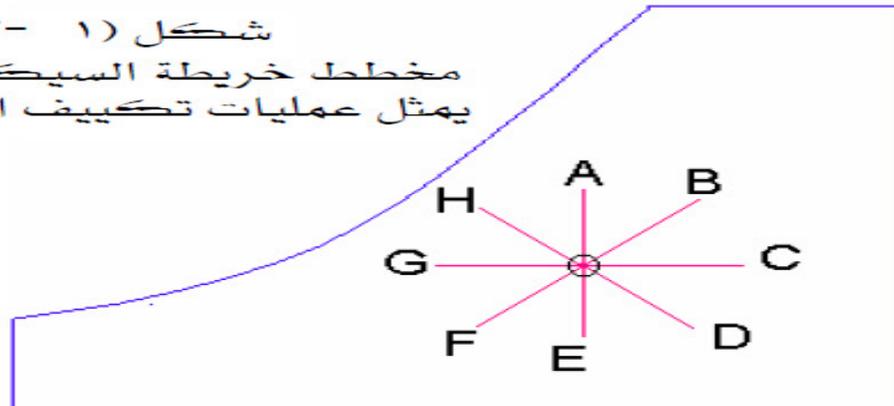
„D. B °C.	„W. B °C.	„D. P °C.	„H. R Kg/kg	„R. H %	h kJ/kg	v, m <sup>3</sup> /kg
٢٢	٢٤					
٤٠					٨١	
		١٨		٢٠		
			٠,٠٢٢			٠,٩

**الحل:**

„D. B °C.	„W. B °C.	„D. P °C.	„H. R Kg/kg	„R. H %	h kJ/kg	v, m <sup>3</sup> /kg
٢٢	٢٤	٢٠,٧	٠,٠١٥٥	٥٢	٧٢,٢	٠,٨٨٦
٤٠	٢٦,٣	٢١,٢	٠,٠١٦٠	٣٤	٨١	٠,٩١
٢٨,٨	٢٤,٢	١٨	٠,٠١٣٠	٢٠	٧٢,٥	٠,٩٠٢
٢٢,٨	٢٨,١	٢٦,٤	٠,٠٢٢	٦٦	٩٠,٥	٠,٩

شكل (١- ٢)

مخطط خريطة السيكرومترية يمثل عمليات تكييف الهواء المختلفة



درجة حرارة البصيلة الجافة DBT

نسبة الرطوبة كجيم/كجيم هواء جاف

## ١- ٢- بعض العمليات الرئيسية لتكييف الهواء موضحة علي خريطة السيكرومتري

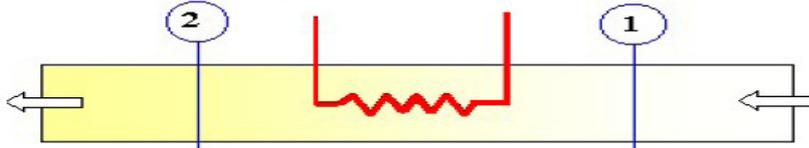
١- ٢- ١ يوضح شكل (١- ٢) ثماني عمليات هي:

**خط OC** يمثل عملية التسخين المحسوس فقط (Sensible heat only)

في هذه العملية تزداد درجة الحرارة الجافة وينتج عن ذلك ازدياد الإنثالبي النوعية وتقل الرطوبة النسبية الهواء بينما تظل نسبة الرطوبة ودرجة الندى ثابتتين. تتغير حالة الهواء على امتداد الخط الذي تكون فيه الرطوبة النسبية ثابتة (ثابت = w) كما هو الأجراء من ١ إلى ٢ في شكل (١- ٣) و(١- ٤).

حيث m كتلة الهواء الجاف المتدفق لكل وحدة زمن و h رمز الإنثالبي النوعية للهواء الرطب. إذا أخذ هواء قياسيا عند  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  و  $50\% \text{ RH}$  تكون كثافة الهواء هي  $1.2 \text{ kg/m}^3$  وقيمة الحرارة النوعية للهواء الرطب هي  $1.0216 \text{ kJ/kg K}$  وتكون:  $q_s = 0.0204 Q \Delta T$

حيث  $\Delta T$  تمثل الفرق في درجات الحرارة و Q معدل التدفق الحجم للهواء (متر مكعب بالدقيقة)  $\text{m}^3/\text{min}$ .



شكل (١- ٣) تسخين محسوس للهواء

مثال (١- ٢)

خليط من هواء تم تسخينه درجة حرارته المحسوسة  $60^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $15.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) ودرجة حرارته الرطبة ( $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ )  $50^{\circ}\text{F}$  إلى درجة حرارة  $80^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $26.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) من غير إضافة ماء. أوجد باستخدام خريطة السيكرومتري:

١. الرطوبة النسبية للخليط في حالته الأولى.
٢. درجة نقطة الندى للخليط في حالته الأولى.
٣. نسبة الرطوبة للخليط في حالته الأولى.
٤. الإنثالبي النوعية للخليط في حالته الأولى.
٥. الإنثالبي النوعية للخليط في حالته النهائية.
٦. كمية الحرارة التي تم إضافتها.
٧. الرطوبة النسبية للخليط في حالته النهائية.

الحل:

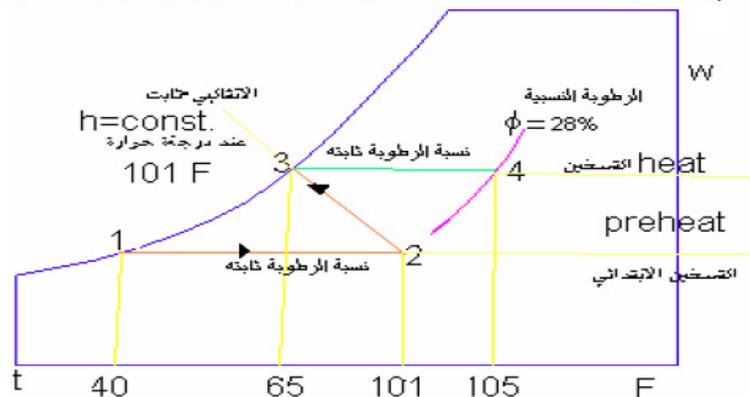
1.  $\phi_1 = 49\%$
2.  $t_1^* = 4.9^{\circ}\text{C}$
3.  $w = 5.4 \text{ g/kg}$
4.  $h_1 = 29.3 \text{ kJ/kg}$
5.  $h_f = 40.5 \text{ kJ/kg}$
6.  $q_{12} = m^*(h_f - h_1) = 1^* (40.5 - 29.3) = 11.2 \text{ kJ}$
7.  $\phi_f = 25\%$

مثال (١- ٣)

هواء في حالة تشبع عند درجة حرارة  $40^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $4.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) تم تسخينه تسخيناً ابتدائياً وبعد ذلك تم تشبيع الهواء أديباتي (كمية الحرارة الكلية تبقى ثابتة). هذا الهواء المتشبع تم تسخينه إلى درجة الحرارة  $105^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $40.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) و  $28\%$  رطوبة نسبية. ما هي درجة حرارة الهواء الابتدائية التي يجب ملف التسخين الابتدائي أن يسخن الهواء بها ؟

الحل

شكل (١- ٤) يوضح حالات الهواء في مراحل عمليات التسخين الابتدائية والتسخين النهائي ومنه يتضح أنه يجب أن يتم تسخين الهواء بواسطة ملف التسخين الابتدائي إلى درجة حرارة مقدارها  $101^{\circ}\text{F}$ .



شكل (١- ٤) مخطط خريطة السيكرومتري لمثال (١- ٣)

**خط OG** يمثل عملية التبريد المحسوس فقط (Sensible cooling only)

في هذه العملية تنخفض درجة الحرارة الجافة وينتج عن ذلك انخفاض الإنثالبي النوعية وتزايد الرطوبة النسبية للهواء وتظل كل من نسبة الرطوبة ودرجة الندى ثابتتين. يمكن إجراء تبريد دون تغير الرطوبة النوعية للهواء قبل وصول حالة التشبع. وبعد هذا الحد فإن أي تبريد سيؤدي إلى تكثيف بخار الماء وبالتالي خفض الرطوبة النوعية. تمثيل هذه العملية في خريطة السيكرومتري تشابه عملية التسخين المحسوس

□ **خط OA يمثل عملية ترطيب فقط (Humidifying only).**

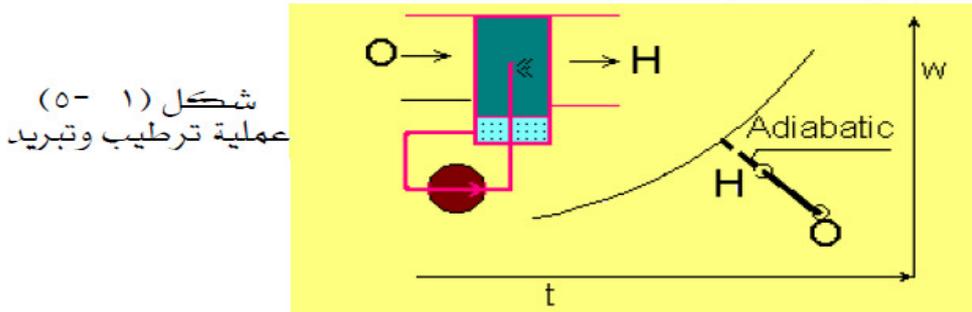
في هذه العملية تزداد نسبة رطوبة الهواء وينتج عن ذلك زيادة الرطوبة النسبية والأنثالبيا النوعية و نقطة الندى وتظل درجة حرارة الهواء الجافة ثابتة.

□ **خط OE يمثل عملية إزالة رطوبة فقط (Dehumidifying only).**

في هذه العملية تنقص نسبة رطوبة الهواء وينتج عن ذلك نقص الرطوبة النسبية والأنثالبيا النوعية ونقطة الندى وتظل درجة حرارة الهواء الجافة ثابتة.

□ **خط OH يمثل عملية ترطيب وتبريد (Cooling and humidifying).**

في هذه العملية يتم ترطيب وتبريد للهواء في نفس الوقت وتعرف بعملية التبريد التبخير الأديباتي (Adiabatic evaporative cooling) وينتج عن هذا ثبات درجة حرارة الهواء الرطبة وتنخفض درجة حرارة الهواء الجافة وتزداد نسبة الرطوبة كما في شكل (1- 0).



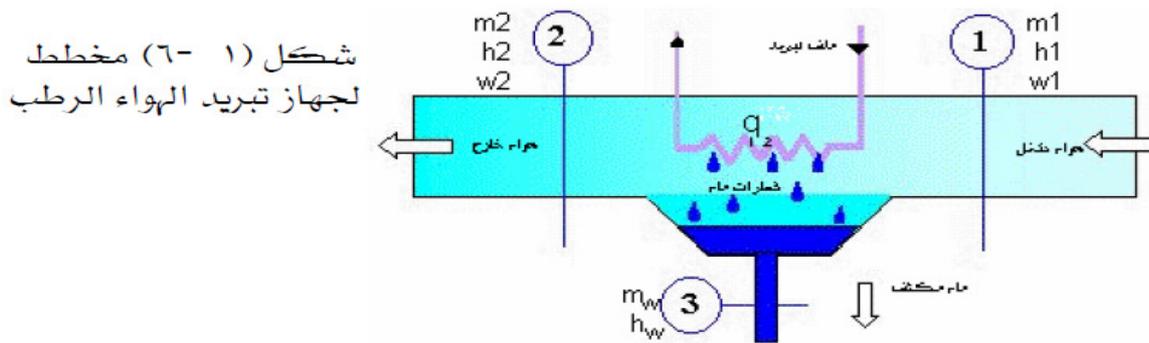
شكل (1- 0) عملية ترطيب وتبريد

□ **خط OB يمثل عملية تسخين وترطيب (Heating and humidifying).**

في هذه العملية يتم ترطيب الهواء وتسخينه وينتج عن هذا زيادة في كل من درجة حرارة الهواء الجافة ونسبة الرطوبة.

□ **خط OF يمثل عملية تبريد وإزالة رطوبة (Cooling and dehumidifying).**

في هذه العملية يتم تبريد وإزالة الرطوبة في نفس الوقت وينتج عن ذلك انخفاض في كل من درجة حرارة الهواء الجافة ونسبة الرطوبة.



شكل (1- 6) مخطط لجهاز تبريد الهواء الرطب

تكتثيف الماء يبدأ عندما يبرد الهواء الرطب إلى درجة حرارة تحت نقطة الندى الابتدائية. شكل (1- 6) يبين مخطط ملف تبريد عندما يفترض أن الهواء الرطب يعالج بانتظام. بالرغم أن الماء يمكن أن يزال عند درجات مختلفة تتراوح بين نقطة الندى الابتدائية إلى درجة التشبع النهائية، فسيفترض أن الماء المكثف سيبرد إلى درجة الحرارة النهائية  $t_2$  قبل التخلص منه. معدلات تدفق الطاقة والمادة للنظام الموضح في شكل (1- 6):

$$m_1 = m_2 = m_{da} \quad (\text{معدل الكتلة للهواء الجاف لكل وحدة زمن})$$

$$m_{da} h_1 = m_{da} h_2 + 1q_2 + m_w h_{w2} \quad m_{da} W_1 = m_{da} W_2 + m_w$$

$$m_w = m_{da} (W_1 - W_2) \quad 1q_2 = m_{da} [(h_1 - h_2) - (W_1 - W_2) h_{w2}]$$

حيث:  $h_w$  - الأنثالبي النوعية للماء المكثف.  $M_w$  - معدل سريان كتلة الماء (في أي طور) لكل وحدة وقت.  
 $1q_2$  - معدل الطاقة الحرارية المسحوبة.

**مثال (١-٤)**

هواء رطب درجة حرارته الجافة  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  والرطوبة النسبية 50% يدخل ملف تبريد بمعدل  $5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  وتم معالجة الهواء إلى درجة تشبع نهائي قدرها  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . أوجد طاقة التبريد (kW) المطلوبة.

**الحل:**

شكل (١-٧) يوضح مخطط الحل. الحالة ١ يتم الحصول عليها بتقاطع خط  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  مع منحنى  $\phi = 50\%$ . يتم الحصول على:

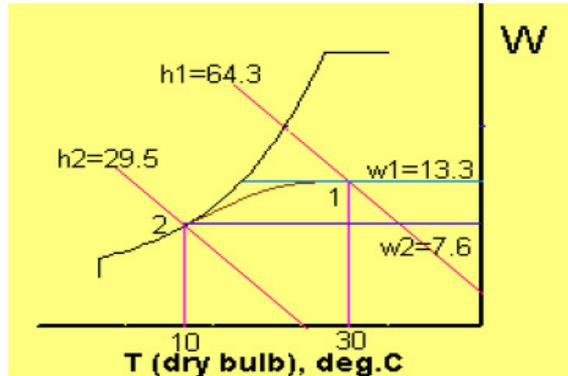
$$h_1 = 64.3 \text{ kJ/kg (dry air)}, w_1 = 13.3 \text{ g (water)/kg (dry air)}, v = 0.877 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg (dry air)}.$$

وحالة الهواء ٢ تتواجد على منحنى التشبع عند درجة  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ويتم الحصول على القيم الآتية من الخريطة

$$h_2 = 29.5 \text{ kJ/kg (dry air)}, w_2 = 7.66 \text{ g (water)/kg (dry air)},$$

ومن جداول خواص الديناميكا الحرارية للهواء الرطب نجد:  $hw_2 = 42.11 \text{ kJ/kg (water)}$

شكل (١-٧)  
مخطط لحل مثال (١-٤)



معدل تدفق كتلة الهواء الجاف تكون:  $m_{da} = 5/0.877 = 5.7 \text{ kg/s (dry air)}$

$$1q_2 = 5.7[(64.3 - 29.5) - (0.0133 - 0.00766)42.11] = 197 \text{ kW}$$

**خط OD يمثل عملية إزالة الرطوبة من الهواء كيميائياً (Chemical dehumidifying)**

في هذه العملية يصاحب انخفاض نسبة رطوبة الهواء وارتفاع درجة حرارته الجافة.

١-٢-٢ عملية خلط كميتين من الهواء

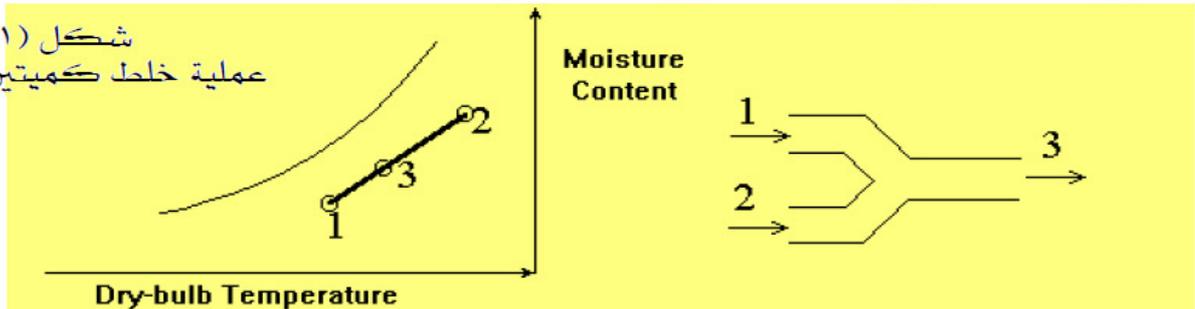
إذا تم خلط الهواء الراجع من المكان المكيف مع نسبة من الهواء الخارجي قبل دخول الخليط إلى جهاز

التكييف، فإنه لا يحدث في عملية الخلط فقد أو كسب في الحرارة والرطوبة.

♦ الحرارة المحسوسة قبل الخلط = الحرارة المحسوسة بعد الخلط.

♦ الحرارة الكامنة قبل الخلط = الحرارة الكامنة بعد الخلط.

شكل (١-٨)  
عملية خلط كميتين من الهواء



عند خلط كميتين من الهواء كما في شكل (١-٨) فإن خواص الخليط يمكن الحصول عليها

باستخدام خريطة السيكرومتري. عند خلط كمية هواء كتلتها  $m_1$  ولها خواص  $W_1$ ,  $h_1$  بكمية

أخرى كتلتها  $m_2$  ولها خواص  $W_2$ ,  $h_2$ . ينتج عن هذه العملية كمية هواء كتلتها  $m_3$  وخواصها  $h_3$

$W_3$  وتكون:

$$m_1 + m_2 = m_3 \quad \text{وزن الخليط } m_3 \text{ يساوي وزن الكمية الأولى والثانية.}$$

$$m_1 W_1 + m_2 W_2 = m_3 W_3 \quad \text{وحسب قانون بقاء الكتلة لبخار الماء فإن:}$$

$$m_1 h_1 + m_2 h_2 = m_3 h_3 \quad \text{وحسب قانون بقاء الطاقة فإن:}$$

ومن هنا تجد أن النقطة ٣ تقع على الخط الواصل بين النقطتين ١ و ٢ في خريطة السيكروميترى وتقسم الخط إلى قسمين لهما نفس نسبة الكتلتين اللذين اختلطا معا.

**مثال (١- ٥)**

مكيف هواء يخلط ٢ متر مكعب لكل ثانية من الهواء النقي الخارجي مع ٦.٢٥ متر مكعب لكل ثانية من الهواء الداخلي. إذا كانت حالة الهواء الخارجية ٤ درجات جافة و ٢ درجتين رطبتين وحالة الهواء الداخلية هي ٢٥ درجة جافة و ٥٠٪ نسبة رطوبة. أوجد درجة الحرارة الجافة والرطوبة الناتج من هذه العملية.

**الحل:** يمكن قراءة الخواص التالية من خريطة السيكروميترى:

(هواء جاف)  $v_1 = 0.858 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$  (هواء جاف)  $v_2 = 0.789 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

عليه فإن: - (هواء جاف)  $m_2 = 6.25/0.858 = 7.284 \text{ kg/s}$  (هواء جاف)  $m_1 = 2/0.789 = 2.535 \text{ kg/s}$

$$\frac{m_2}{m} = \frac{7.284}{9.819} = 0.742$$

وعليه فإن طول القسم ١ - ٣ من الخط يساوي ٠.٧٤٢ من الخط الكلي ١ - ٢. بعد تحديد النقطة ٣ على الخط ١ - ٢ فتكون قراءة الحرارة الجافة للخليط تساوي ١٩.٥ درجة والحرارة الرطوبة تساوي ١٤.٦ درجة.

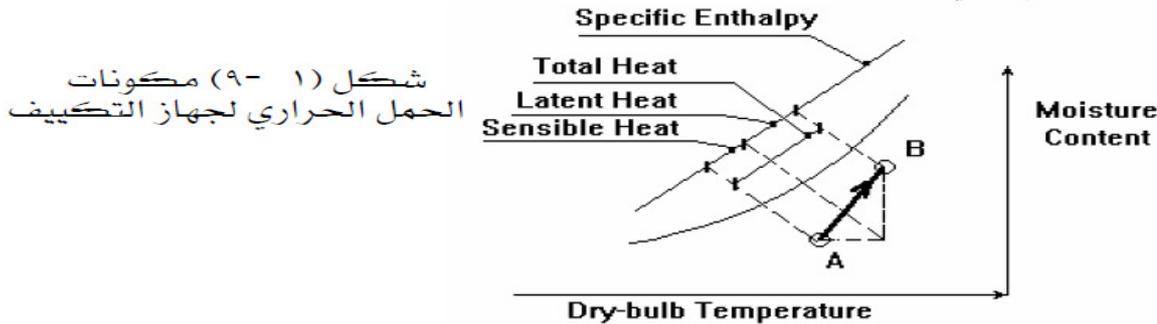
**١- ٢- ٣ معامل الحرارة المحسوسة (Sensible Heat Factor) SHF**

يتكون الحمل الحراري الكلي (Total Heat)  $q_T$  لأي مكان يراد تكييف الهواء الخاص به كما في شكل (١- ٩) من:

١. الحمل الحراري المحسوس  $q_S$  (Sensible Heat) وهو الطاقة الحرارية التي تسبب التغير في درجة حرارة الهواء مع ثبات نسبة الرطوبة.

٢. الحمل الحراري الكامن  $q_L$  (Latent Heat) وهو الطاقة الحرارية التي تسبب التغير في نسبة رطوبة الهواء مع ثبات درجة حرارته الجافة.  $SHF = q_S/q_T$

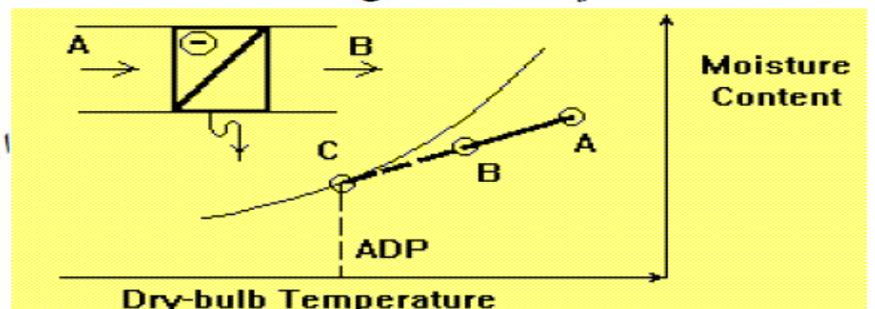
تشتمل خريطة السيكروميترى علي مقياس معامل الحرارة المحسوسة SHF.



شكل (١- ٩) مكونات الحمل الحراري لجهاز التكييف

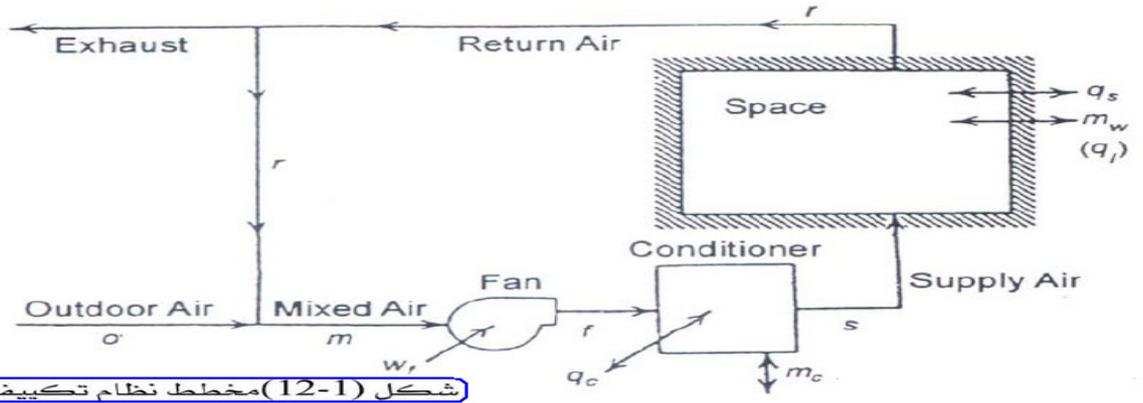
**١- ٢- ٤ عامل التحويل (By pass Factor) BPF**

نقطة تقاطع C علاقة منحنى الحرارة المحسوسة إلى الحرارة الكلية مع منحنى الإشباع كما في شكل (١- ١٠) تدل على أخفض درجة حرارة التي عندها الهواء يمكن أن يعطى إلى الفراغ المكيف ويستمر بسحب كمية الحرارة المحسوسة المطلوبة والحرارة الكامنة. إذا كان الهواء عند درجة حرارة نقطة ندى الجهاز عالية فإن كمية الهواء التي تغذى المكان المراد تكييفه يمكن أن تضبط بحيث تسحب كمية الحرارة المحسوسة اللازمة غير أن كمية الهواء لا تسحب كمية كافية من حرارة الحمل الكامنة، وعليه ترتفع الرطوبة النسبية في المكان المكيف. وإذا كانت نقطة ندى الجهاز منخفضة للغاية فإن الرطوبة النسبية ستتنخفض أيضا. غالبا تكون درجة حرارة الهواء بعد مروره على ملف التبريد تختلف عن نقطة الندى للجهاز، أي أنه ليس جميع كمية الهواء تكتسب درجة سطح ملف التبريد.



شكل (١- ١٠) مخطط تبريد الهواء موضعا عليه عامل التحويل



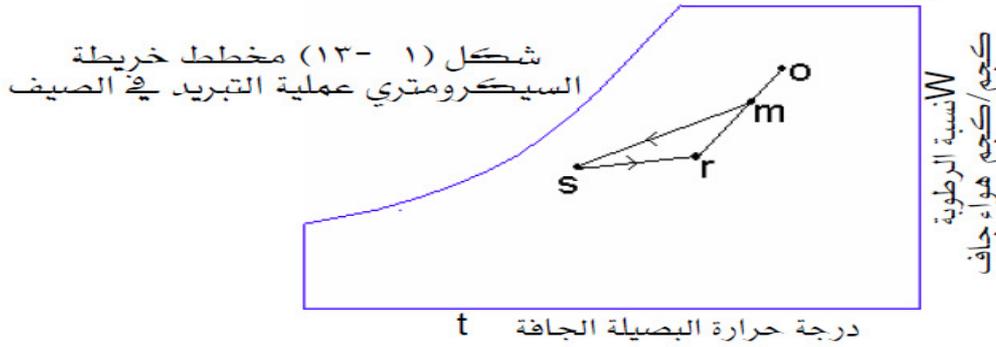


شكل (12-1) مخطط نظام تكييف الهواء

القانون الأول للديناميكا الحرارية وقانون حفظ الكتلة هما أساس تحليل عمليات الهواء الرطب. في معظم أنظمة التكييف، يسحب الهواء من المكان، ويعود لمعدة التكييف حيث يتم تكييفه، ثم يغذي المكان مرة أخرى. في معظم الأنظمة، الهواء الراجع من المكان يتم خلطه مع الهواء الخارجي اللازم للتهوية.

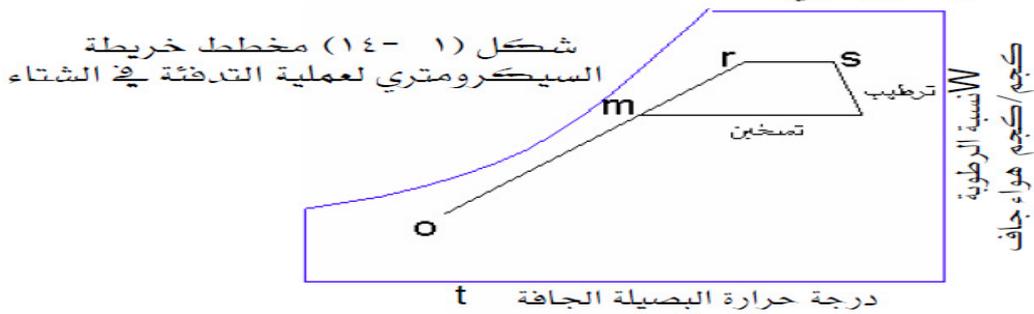
### ١- ٣- ١ دورة التكييف الصيفية

شكل (١- ١٣) ويوضح نظام معتاد للتكييف مع توضيح عملية التكييف الهواء (صيفا) علي خريطة سيكر ومترية. الهواء الخارجي  $O$  يتم خلطه مع الهواء الراجع  $r$  من المكان وبعد ذلك يدخل الخليط  $m$  معدة التكييف ثم يغذي الهواء المكيف للمكان. الهواء المكيف يلتقط الحرارة  $q_s$  والرطوبة  $m_w$ ، وتتكرر الدورة مرة أخرى.



### ١- ٣- ٢ دورة التكييف الشتوية

شكل (١- ١٤) يمثل النظام السابق ولكن في تسخين الهواء وإضافة الرطوبة شتاء وتمثيل دورة هذا النظام علي خريطة سيكر ومترية.

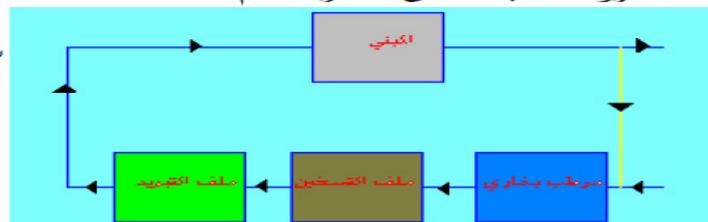


### ١- ٣- ٣ دورة التكييف السنوية

مثال (١- ٧)

وحدة تكييف هواء لمبنى تتكون من ملف تبريد، ملف تسخين، ومرطب بخاري كما في شكل (١- ١٥). سعة المروحة ثابتة علي مدار العام.

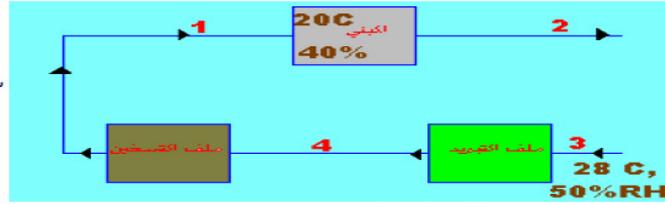
شكل (١- ١٥) مكونات مكيف يعمل على مدار العام



**فصل الصيف (شكل ١٦- ١):**

◆ حالة الهواء داخل المبنى:  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $\text{RH} = 40\%$  ◆ حالة الطقس الخارجي:  $28^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $\text{RH} = 50\%$

شكل (١٦- ١) دائرة الصيف



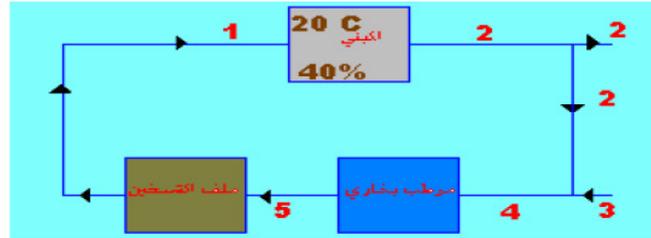
- ◆ الحمل الحراري الكلي - 15 kW ◆ الحمل الحراري الكامن - 3 kW
- ◆ لا يوجد هواء راجع للوحدة، الهواء الخارجي يمر أولاً على ملف التبريد لإزالة الرطوبة، بعد ذلك يسخن الهواء قبل أن يوزع على الأماكن المراد تكييفها.
- ◆ عامل التحويل لملف التبريد - 0.2 ◆ معدل تدفق الهواء الخارجي -  $5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- احسب:
- ١. درجة حرارة الهواء عند مغادرته ملف التبريد. ٢. حمل التبريد لملف التبريد.
- ٣. كمية الحرارة التي يغذيها سخان.

**فصل الشتاء (شكل ١٧- ١):**

◆ حالة الهواء داخل المبنى:  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $\text{RH} = 40\%$  ◆ حالة الطقس الخارجي:  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $\text{RH} = 100\%$

- ◆ الحمل الحراري المحسوس المفقود - 34.5kW ◆ الحمل الحراري الكامن (نفس حمل الصيف) - 3 kW
- ◆ لترشيد الطاقة فإن جزءاً من هواء المكيف يتم خلطه بالهواء الخارجي ب حيث إن نسبة الهواء الراجع إلى الهواء الخارجي يجب أن لا تزيد عن ٣.
- ◆ جهاز التبريد البخاري يتم تسخينه عند درجة حرارة محسوسة ثابتة تقريباً.
- احسب كمية الحرارة المطلوبة من السخان.

شكل (١٧- ١) دائرة الصيف

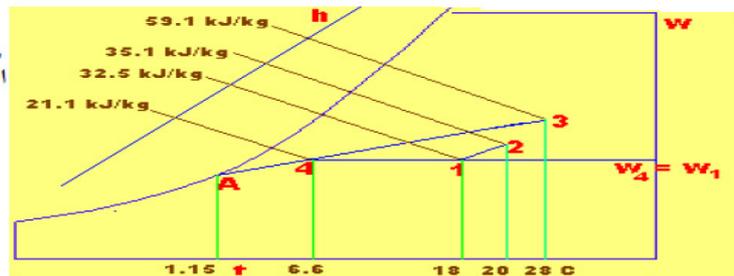


**الحل:**

١. من خريطة السيكلروميتري للهواء الخارجي نجد أن:

- ◆ فصل الصيف:  $v_3 = 0.869 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$  للهواء الجاف، وعليه فإن  $m_a = 5/0.869 = 5.75 \text{ kg/s}$  وكذلك ،  $h_3 = 59.1 \text{ kJ/kg}$  and  $w_3 = 0.0121$  and  $h_2 = 35.1 \text{ kJ/kg}$  and  $w_2 = 0.0059$  وعليه:  $m_a (h_2 - h_1) = 15 = 5.75 (35.1 - h_1)$  ومنها يكون  $h_1 = 32.5 \text{ kJ/kg}$
- ◆ معامل الحرارة المحسوسة SHF -  $0.8 - (15 - 3)/15$
- ◆ يتم تحديد نقطة ١ على خريطة السيكلروميتري كما في شكل (١٨- ١) بواسطة رسم خط مستقيم له ميل 0.8 من النقطة 2 ليقطع خط الإنثالبي الذي قيمته  $32.5 \text{ kJ/kg}$  ويتم قراءة  $t_1 = 18^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $w_1 = 0.00569$

شكل (١٨- ١) مخطط السيكلروميتري لفصل الصيف

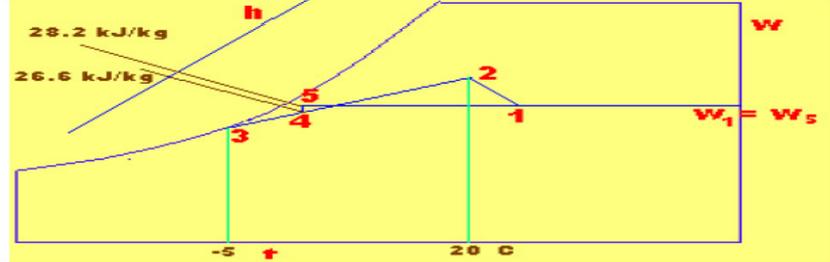


- ◆ وبما أن  $w_4 = w_1 = 0.00569$ ، فإنه يكون ملف التبريد  $0.00569 - w_A = 0.2(0.0121 - w_A)$  ومنها  $w_A = 0.00409$  ومن الخريطة نجد  $t_A = 1.15^{\circ}\text{C}$  وبربط نقطة A بالنقطة 3 ليقطع خط  $w_4 = 0.00569$  وعليه يتم تحديد نقطة 4، وتكون  $t_4 = 6.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  وهي درجة الحرارة للهواء الذي يغادر ملف التبريد.
- ◆ من الخريطة نجد أن  $h_4 = 21.1 \text{ kJ/kg}$  ويكون
- ◆ حمل ملف التبريد -  $219 \text{ kW} - 5.75(59.1 - 21.1) - m_a(h_3 - h_4)$
- ◆ الحرارة التي يغذيها السخان -  $66 \text{ kW} - 5.75(32.5 - 21.1) - m_4(h_1 - h_4)$

### لفصل الشتاء:

بما أن نسبة الهواء الراجع إلى الهواء الخارجي النقي هي ٣ فإن  $3h_3 + h_4 = 4h_1$  ويمكن الحصول عليه بواسطة تقسيم تناسبى للخط الواصل بين النقطتين ٢ و ٣ كما في شكل (١-١٩) وبعد خط ثبات درجة الحرارة المحسوسة عند النقطة ٤ ليقطع خط  $W = 0.00569$  يتم تحديد نقطة ٥. وبعد ذلك نجد من خريطة السيكرومتري  $h_5 = 28.2 \text{ kJ/kg}$  ويكون حمل سخان  $71 \text{ kW} - 5.75(40.6 - 28.2) - m_a(h_1 - h_5)$

شكل (١-١٩) مخطط السيكرومتري لفصل الشتاء



## Evaporative, Winter & All Year Air-Conditioning Systems

The specific objectives of this lecture are to:

1. Introduce evaporative cooling systems (Section 31.1)
2. Classify evaporative cooling systems (Section 31.2)
3. Discuss characteristics of direct evaporative cooling systems (Section 31.2.1)
4. Discuss characteristics of indirect evaporative cooling systems (Section 31.2.2)
5. Discuss characteristics of multi-stage evaporative cooling systems (Section 31.2.3)
6. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of evaporative cooling systems (Section 31.3)
7. Discuss the applicability of evaporative cooling systems (Section 31.4)
8. Describe winter air conditioning systems (Section 31.5)
9. Describe all year air conditioning systems (Section 31.6)

**ILO's** At the end of the lecture, the student should be able to:

1. Explain the working principle of direct, indirect and multi-stage evaporative cooling systems
2. Perform psychrometric calculations on evaporative cooling systems
3. List the advantages and disadvantages of evaporative cooling systems
4. Evaluate applicability of evaporative cooling systems based on climatic conditions
5. Describe winter air conditioning systems and perform psychrometric calculations on these systems
6. Describe all year air conditioning systems

### 31.1. Introduction to evaporative air conditioning systems:

Summer air conditioning systems capable of maintaining exactly the required conditions in the conditioned space are expensive to own and operate. Sometimes, partially effective systems may yield the best results in terms of comfort and cost. Evaporative air conditioning systems **تكييف صحراوي** are inexpensive and offer an attractive alternative to the conventional summer air conditioning systems in places, which are **hot and dry**. Evaporative air conditioning systems also find applications in hot industrial environments where the use of conventional air conditioning systems becomes prohibitively expensive.

Evaporative cooling has been in use for many centuries in countries such as India for cooling water and for providing thermal comfort in hot and dry regions. This system is based on the principle that when moist but unsaturated air comes in contact with a wetted surface whose temperature is higher than the dew point temperature of air, some water from the wetted surface evaporates into air. The latent heat of evaporation is taken from

water, air or both of them. In this process, the air loses sensible heat but gains latent heat due to transfer of water vapour. Thus the air gets cooled and humidified. The cooled and humidified air can be used for providing thermal comfort.

### 31.2. Classification of evaporative cooling systems:

The principle of evaporative cooling can be used in several ways. Cooling can be provided by:

1. Direct evaporation process
2. Indirect evaporation process, or
3. A combination or multi-stage systems

#### 31.2.1. Direct evaporative cooling systems:

In direct evaporative cooling, the process or conditioned air comes in direct contact with the wetted surface, and gets cooled and humidified. Figure 31.1 shows the schematic of an elementary direct, evaporative cooling system and the process on a psychrometric chart. As shown in the figure, hot and dry outdoor air is first filtered and then is brought in contact with the wetted surface or spray of water droplets in the air washer. The air gets cooled and dehumidified due to simultaneous transfer of sensible and latent heats between air and water (**process o-s**). The cooled and humidified air is supplied to the conditioned space, where it extracts the sensible and latent heat from the conditioned space (**process s-i**). Finally the air is exhausted at state i. In an ideal case when the air washer is perfectly insulated and an infinite amount of contact area is available between air and the wetted surface, then the cooling and humidification process follows the constant wet bulb temperature line and the temperature at the exit of the air washer is equal to the wet bulb temperature of the entering air ( $t_{o,wbt}$ ), i.e., the process becomes an adiabatic saturation process. However, in an actual system the temperature at the exit of the air washer will be higher than the inlet wet bulb temperature due to heat leaks from the surroundings and also due to finite contact area. One can define the saturation efficiency or effectiveness of the evaporative cooling system  $\varepsilon$  as:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{(t_o - t_s)}{(t_o - t_{o,wbt})} \quad (31.1)$$

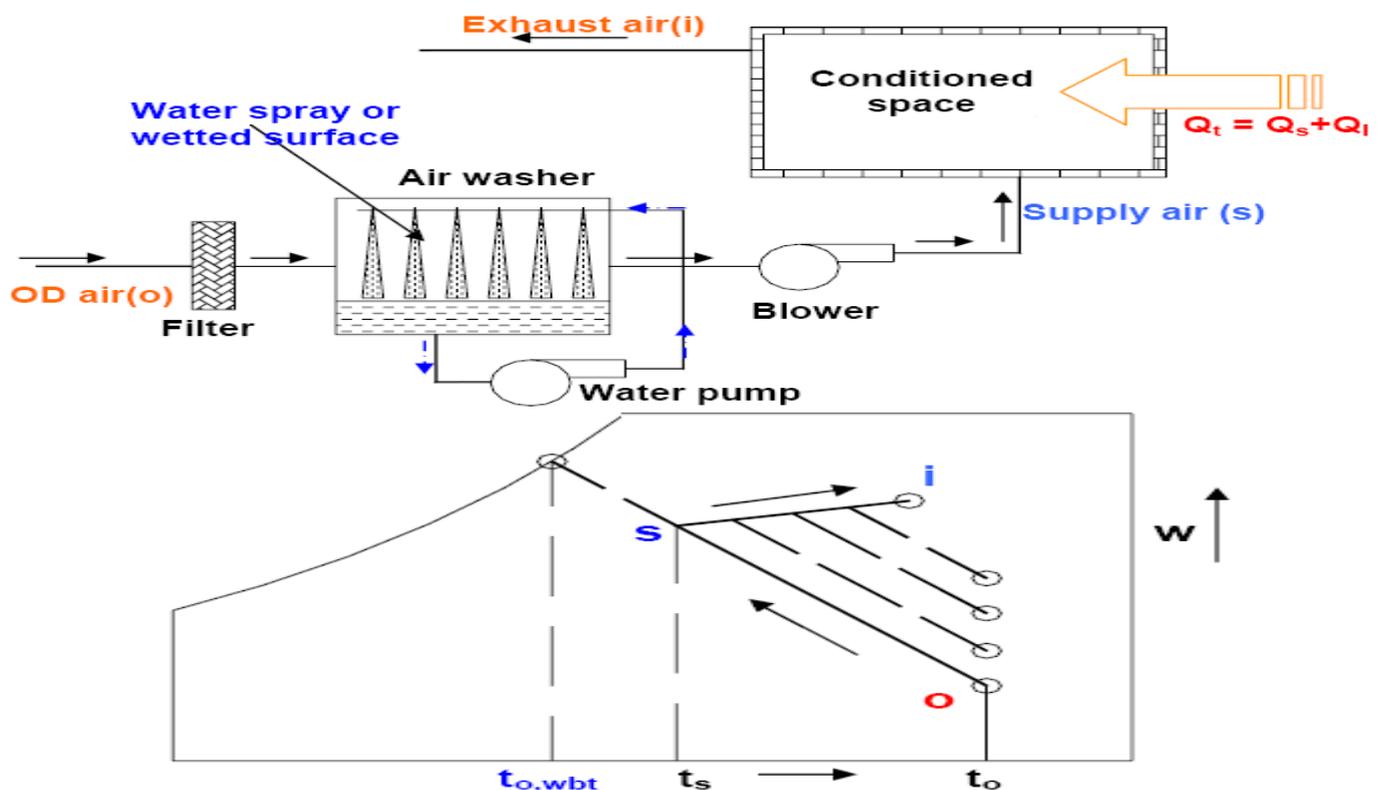


Fig.31.1: A direct, evaporative cooling system

Depending upon the design aspects of the evaporative cooling system, the effectiveness may vary from 50% (for simple drip type) to about 90% (for efficient spray pads or air washers).

The amount of supply air required  $\dot{m}_s$  can be obtained by writing energy balance equation for the conditioned space, i.e.,

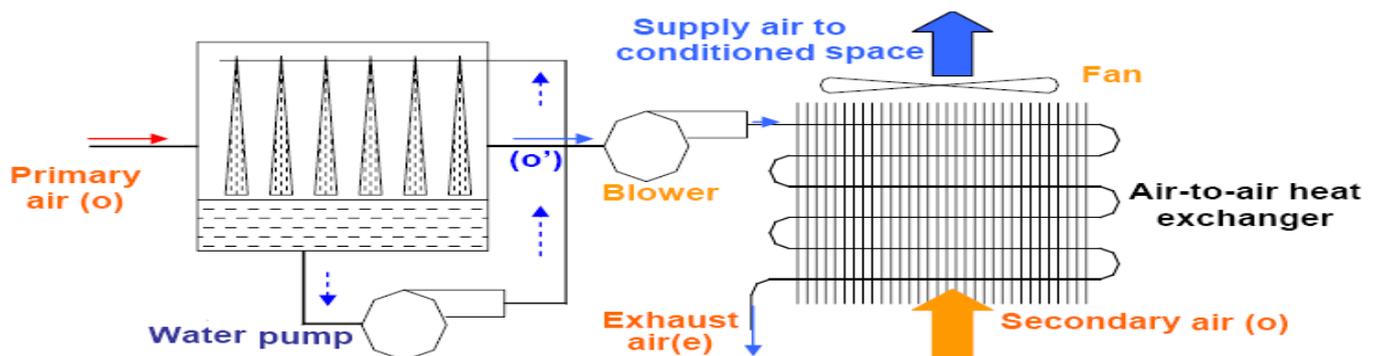
$$\dot{m}_s = \frac{Q_t}{(h_i - h_s)} \quad (31.2)$$

where  $Q_t$  is the total heat transfer rate (sensible + latent) to the building,  $h_i$  and  $h_s$  are the specific enthalpies of return air and supply air, respectively.

Compared to the conventional refrigeration based air conditioning systems, the amount of airflow rate required for a given amount of cooling is much larger in case of evaporative cooling systems. As shown by the above equation and also from Fig.30.1, it is clear that for a given outdoor dry bulb temperature, as the moisture content of outdoor air increases, the required amount of supply air flow rate increases rapidly. And at a threshold moisture content value, the evaporative coolers cannot provide comfort as the cooling and humidification line lies above the conditioned space condition 'i'. Thus evaporative coolers are very useful essentially in dry climates, whereas the conventional refrigeration based air conditioning systems can be used in any type of climate.

### 31.2.2. Indirect evaporative cooling system:

Figure 30.2 shows the schematic of a basic, indirect evaporative cooling system and the process on a psychrometric chart. As shown in the figure, in an indirect evaporative cooling process, two streams of air - **primary** and **secondary** are used. The primary air stream becomes cooled and humidified by coming in direct contact with the wetted surface (o-o'), while the secondary stream which is used as supply air to the conditioned space, decreases its temperature by exchanging only sensible heat with the cooled and humidified air stream (o-s). Thus the moisture content of the supply air remains constant in an indirect evaporative cooling system, while its temperature drops. Obviously, everything else remaining constant, the temperature drop obtained in a direct evaporative cooling system is larger compared to that obtained in an indirect system, in addition the direct evaporative cooling system is also simpler and hence, relatively inexpensive. However, since the moisture content of supply air remains constant in an indirect evaporation process, this may provide greater degree of comfort in regions with higher humidity ratio. In modern day indirect evaporative coolers, the conditioned air flows through tubes or plates made of non-corroding plastic materials such as polystyrene (PS) or polyvinyl chloride (PVC). On the outside of the plastic tubes or plates thin film of water is maintained. Water from the liquid film on the outside of the tubes or plates evaporates into the air blowing over it (primary air) and cools the conditioned air flowing through the tubes or plates sensibly. Even though the plastic materials used in these coolers have low thermal conductivity, the high external heat transfer coefficient due to evaporation of water more than makes up for this. The commercially available indirect evaporative coolers have saturation efficiency as high as 80%.



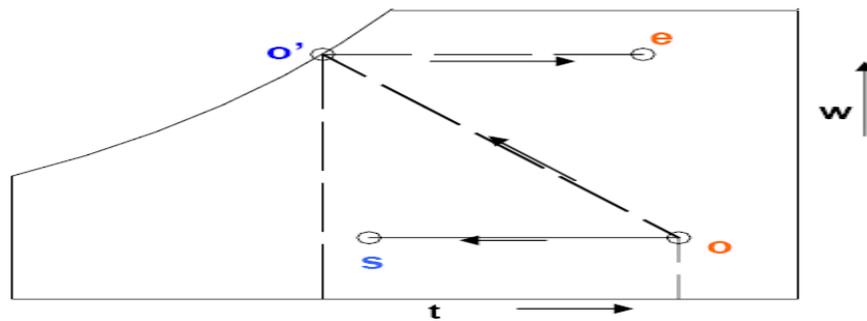


Fig.31.2: An indirect, evaporative cooling system

### 31.2.3: Multi-stage evaporative cooling systems:

Several modifications are possible which improve efficiency of the evaporative cooling systems significantly. One simple improvement is to sensibly cool the outdoor air before sending it to the evaporative cooler by exchanging heat with the exhaust air from the conditioned space. This is possible since the temperature of the outdoor air will be much higher than the exhaust air. It is also possible to mix outdoor and return air in some proportion so that the temperature at the inlet to the evaporative cooler can be reduced, thereby improving the performance. Several other schemes of increasing complexity have been suggested to get the maximum possible benefit from the evaporative cooling systems. For example, one can use multistage evaporative cooling systems and obtain supply air temperatures lower than the wet bulb temperature of the outdoor air. Thus multistage systems can be used even in locations where the humidity levels are high.

Figure 30.3 shows a typical two-stage evaporative cooling system and the process on a psychrometric chart. As shown in the figure, in the first stage the primary air cooled and humidified ( $o - o'$ ) due to direct contact with a wet surface cools the secondary air sensibly ( $o - 1$ ) in a heat exchanger. In the second stage, the secondary air stream is further cooled by a direct evaporation process ( $1 - 2$ ). Thus in an ideal case, the final exit temperature of the supply air ( $t_2$ ) is several degrees lower than the wet bulb temperature of the inlet air to the system ( $t_o$ ).

### 31.3. Advantages & disadvantages of evaporative cooling systems:

Compared to the conventional refrigeration based air conditioning systems, the evaporative cooling systems offer the following advantages:

1. Lower equipment and installation costs
2. Substantially lower operating and power costs. Energy savings can be as high as 75 %
3. Ease of fabrication and installation
4. Lower maintenance costs
5. Ensures a very good ventilation due to the large air flow rates involved, hence, are very good especially in 100 % outdoor air applications
6. Better air distribution in the conditioned space due to higher flow rates
7. The fans/blowers create positive pressures in the conditioned space, so that infiltration of outside air is prevented
8. Very environment friendly as no harmful chemicals are used

Compared to the conventional systems, the evaporative cooling systems suffer from the following disadvantages:

1. The moisture level in the conditioned space could be higher, hence, direct evaporative coolers are not good when low humidity levels in the conditioned space is required. However, the indirect evaporative cooler can be used without increasing humidity
2. Since the required air flow rates are much larger, this may create draft and/or high noise levels in the conditioned space
3. Precise control of temperature and humidity in the conditioned space is not possible
4. May lead to health problems due to micro-organisms if the water used is not clean or the wetted surfaces are not maintained properly.

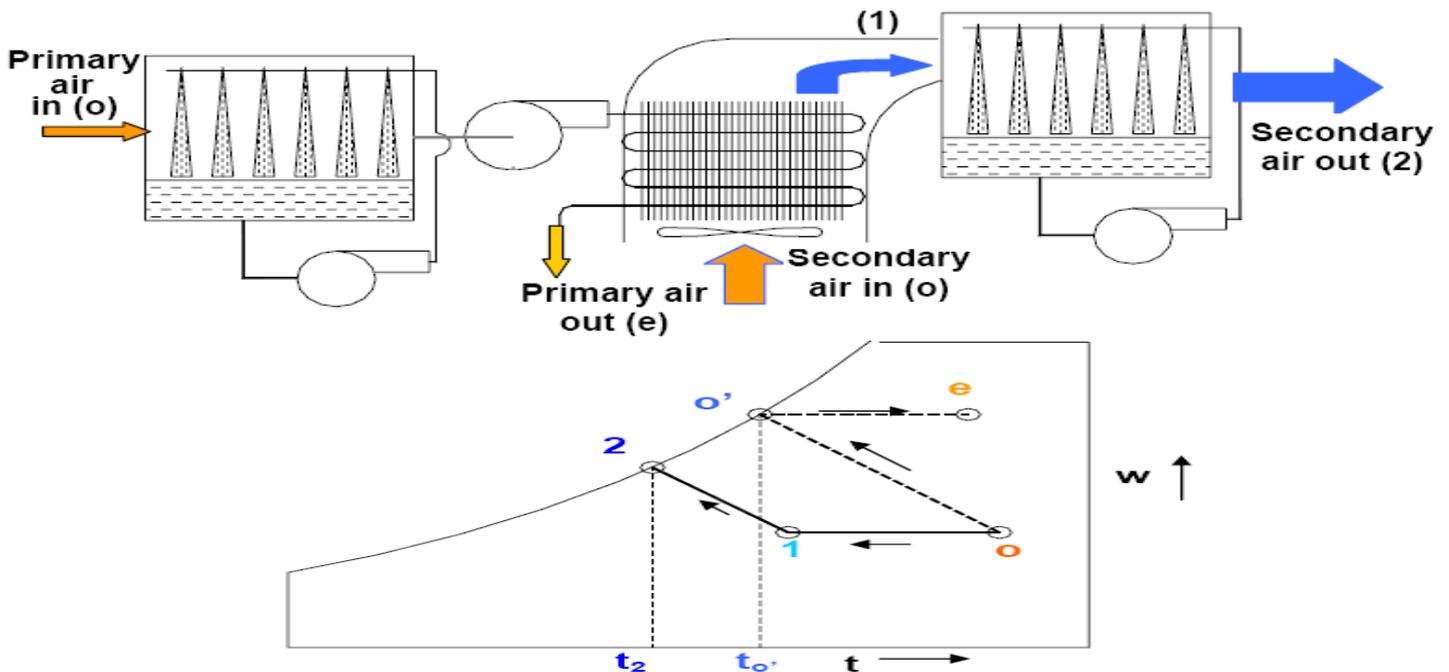


Fig.31.3: A two-stage evaporative cooling system

### 31.4. Applicability of evaporative cooling systems:

As mentioned before, evaporative cooling systems are ideal in hot and dry places, i.e., in places where the dry bulb temperature is high and the coincident wet bulb temperature is low. However, there are no clear-cut rules as to where these systems can or cannot be used. Evaporative cooling can provide some measure of comfort in any location. However, in many locations where the humidity levels are very high, stand-alone evaporative cooling systems cannot be used for providing thermal comfort especially in residences, office buildings etc. One of the older rules-of-thumb used in USA specifies that evaporative cooling systems can be used wherever the **average noon relative humidity during July is less than 40%**. However, experience shows that evaporative coolers can be used even in locations where the relative humidity is higher than 40%. A more recent guideline suggests that evaporative cooling can be used in locations where the **summer design wet bulb temperatures are less than about 24°C (75°F)**. It is generally observed that evaporative coolers can compete with conventional systems when the noon relative humidity during July is less than 40%, hence should definitely be considered as a viable alternative, whereas these systems can be used in places where the noon relative humidity is higher than 40% but the design WBT is lower than 24°C, with a greater sacrifice of comfort.

It should be mentioned that these guidelines have been developed for direct evaporative cooling systems. Indirect evaporative coolers can be used over a slightly broader range. Evaporative air conditioning systems can also be used over a broader range of outdoor conditions in factories, industries and commercial buildings, where the comfort criteria is not so rigid (temperatures as high as 30°C in the conditioned space are acceptable). Evaporative air conditioning systems are highly suitable in applications requiring large amounts of ventilation and/or high humidity in the conditioned space such as textile mills, foundries, dry cleaning plants etc.

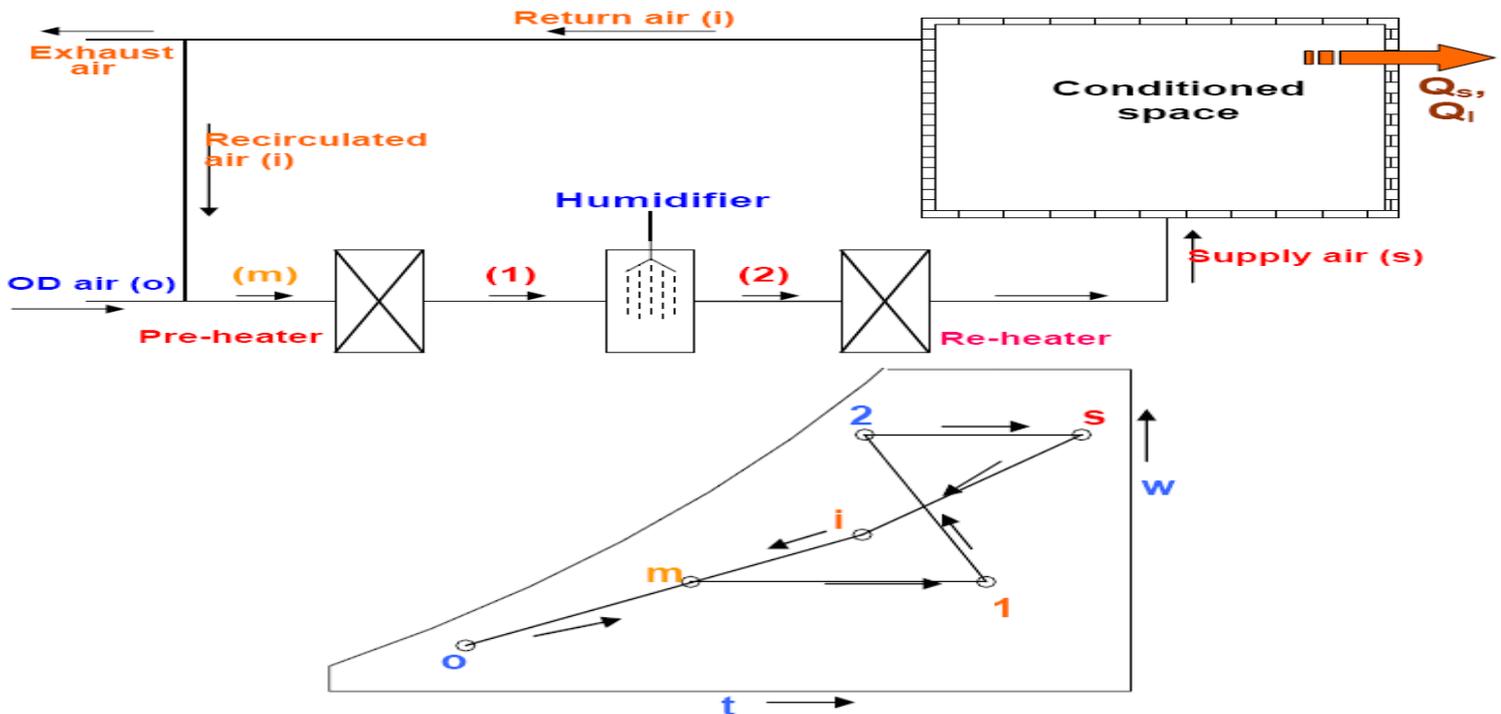
Evaporative cooling can be combined with a conventional refrigeration based air conditioning systems leading to substantial savings in energy consumption, if the outside conditions are favorable. Again, a number of possibilities exist. For example, the outdoor air can be first cooled in an evaporative cooler and then mixed with the re-circulating air from the conditioned space and then cooled further in the conventional refrigerant or chilled water coil.

## 31.5. Winter Air Conditioning Systems

In winter the outside conditions are cold and dry. As a result, there will be a continuous transfer of sensible heat as well as moisture (latent heat) from the buildings to the outside. Hence, in order to maintain required comfort conditions in the occupied space an air conditioning system is required which can offset the sensible and latent heat losses from the building. Air supplied to the conditioned space is heated and humidified in the winter air conditioning system to the required level of temperature and moisture content depending upon the sensible and latent heat losses from the building. In winter the heat losses from the conditioned space are partially offset by solar and internal heat gains. Thus in a conservative design of winter A/C systems, the effects of solar radiation and internal heat gain are not considered.

Heating and humidification of air can be achieved by different schemes. Figure 31.4 shows one such scheme along with the cycle on psychrometric chart. As shown in the figure, the mixed air (mixture of return and outdoor air) is first pre-heated ( $m-1$ ) in the pre-heater, then humidified using a humidifier or an air washer ( $1-2$ ) and then finally reheated in the re-heater ( $2-s$ ). The reheated air at state 's' is supplied to the conditioned space.

The flow rate of supply air should be such that when released into the conditioned space at state 's', it should be able to maintain the conditioned space at state I and offset the sensible and latent heat losses ( $Q_s$  and  $Q_l$ ). Pre-heating of air is advantageous as it ensures that water in the humidifier/air washer does not freeze. In addition, by controlling the heat supplied in the pre-heater one can control the moisture content in the conditioned space.



**Fig.31.4:** A winter air conditioning system with a pre-heater

The humidification of air can be achieved in several ways, e.g. by bringing the air in contact with a wetted surface, or with droplets of water as in an air washer, by adding aerosol sized water droplets directly to air or by direct addition of dry saturated or superheated steam. Humidification by direct contact with a wetted surface or by using an air washer are not recommended for comfort applications or for other applications where people are present in the conditioned space due to potential health hazards by the presence of micro-organisms in water. The most common method of humidifying air for these applications is by direct addition of dry steam to air. When air is humidified by contact with wetted surface as in an air washer, then temperature of air decreases as its humidity increases due to simultaneous transfer of sensible and latent heat. If the air washer functions as an adiabatic saturator, then humidification proceeds along the constant wet bulb temperature line. However, when air is humidified by directly adding dry, saturated steam, then the humidification proceeds close to the constant dry bulb temperature line. The final state of air is always obtained by applying conservation of mass (water) and conservation of energy equations to the humidification process.

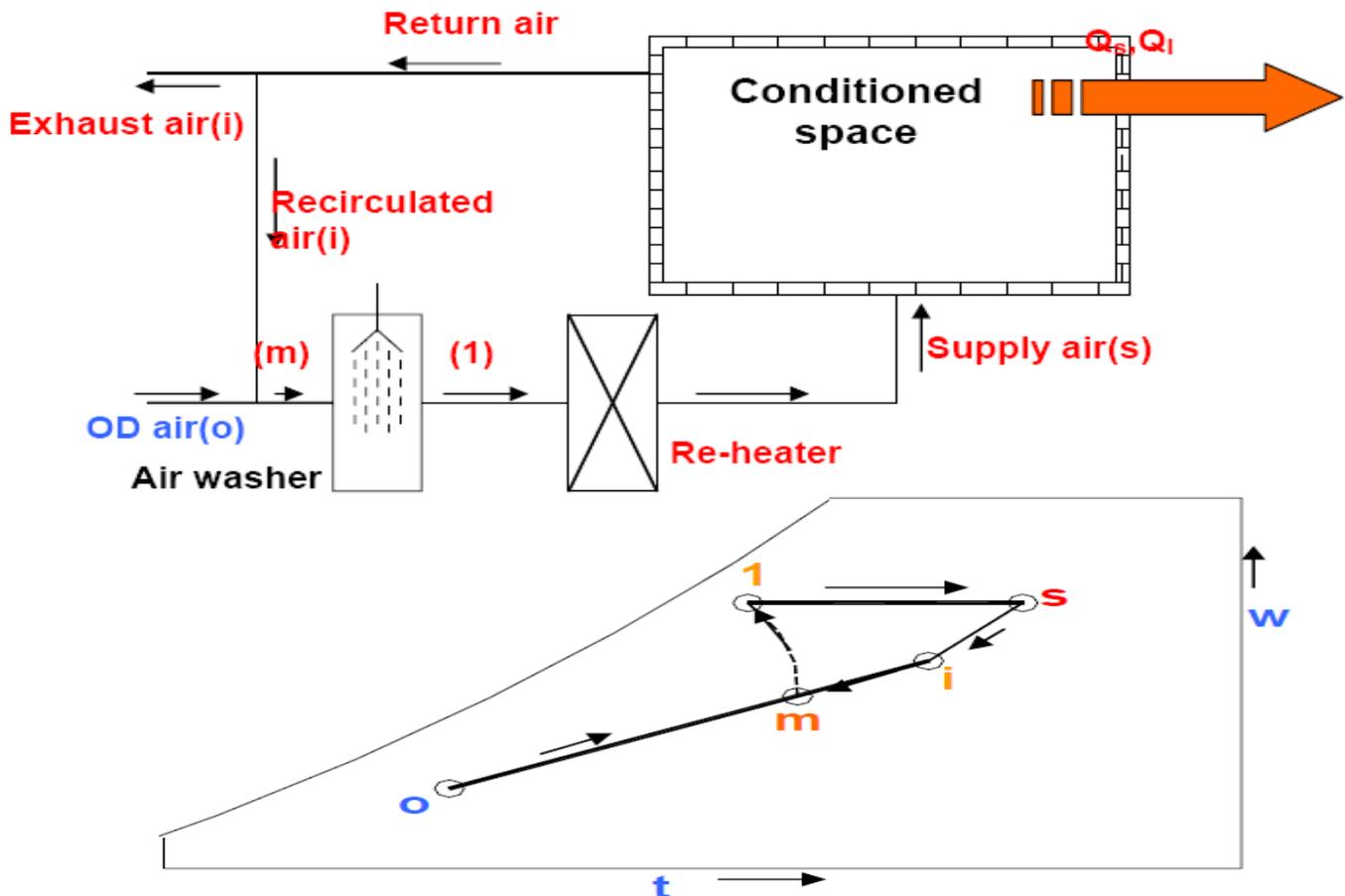
By applying energy balance across the conditioned space, at steady state, the sensible and latent heat losses from the building can be written as:

$$Q_s = \dot{m}_s c_{pm}(t_s - t_i) \quad (31.3)$$

$$Q_l = \dot{m}_s h_{fg}(w_s - w_i) \quad (31.4)$$

where  $\dot{m}_s$  is the mass flow rate of supply air,  $c_{pm}$  is the specific heat of air,  $h_{fg}$  is the latent heat of vapourization of water,  $w_s$  and  $w_i$  are the supply and return air humidity ratios and  $t_s$ ,  $t_i$  are the supply and return temperatures of air. By applying mass and/or energy balance equations across individual components, the amount of sensible heat transfer rate to the pre-heater and re-heater and the amount of moisture to be added in the humidifier can easily be calculated.

Figure 31.5 shows another scheme that can also be used for heating and humidification of air as required in a winter air conditioning system. As shown in the figure, this system does not consist of a pre-heater. The mixed air is directly humidified using an air washer (m-1) and is then reheated (1-s) before supplying it to the conditioned space. Though this system is simpler compared to the previous one, it suffers from disadvantages such as possibility of water freezing in the air washer when large amount of cold outdoor air is used and also from health hazards to the occupants if the water used in the air washer is not clean. Hence this system is not recommended for comfort conditioning but can be used in applications where the air temperatures at inlet to the air washer are above 0°C and conditioned space is used for products or processes, but not for providing personnel comfort.



**Fig.31.5:** A winter air conditioning system without a pre-heater

Actual winter air conditioning systems, in addition to the basic components shown above, consist of fans or blowers for air circulation and filters for purifying air. The fan or blower introduces sensible heat into the air stream as all the electrical power input to the fan is finally dissipated in the form of heat.

### 31.6. All year (complete) air conditioning systems:

Figure 30.6 shows a complete air conditioning system that can be used for providing air conditioning throughout the year, i.e., during summer as well as winter. As shown in the figure, the system consists of a filter, a heating coil, a cooling & dehumidifying coil, a re-heating coil, a humidifier and a blower. In addition to these, actual systems consist of several other accessories such as dampers for controlling flow rates of re-circulated and outdoor (OD) air, control systems for controlling the space conditions, safety devices etc. Large air conditioning systems use blowers in the return air stream also. Generally, during summer the heating and humidifying coils remain inactive, while during winter the cooling and dehumidifying coil remains inactive. However, in some applications for precise control of conditions in the conditioned space all the coils may have to be made active. The blowers will remain active throughout the year, as air has to be circulated during summer as well as during winter. When the outdoor conditions are favourable, it is possible to maintain comfort conditions by using filtered outdoor air alone, in which case only the blowers will be running and all the coils will be inactive leading to significant savings in energy consumption. A control system is required which changes-over the system from winter operation to summer operation or vice versa depending upon the outdoor conditions.

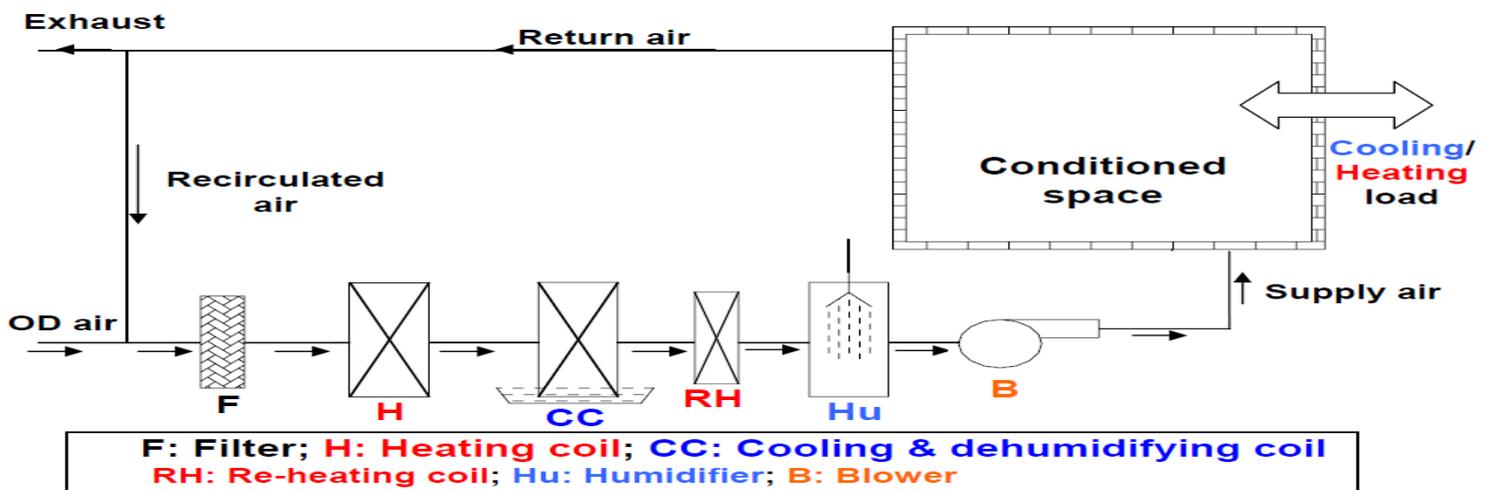


Fig.31.6: An all year air conditioning system

#### Questions and answers:

1. Which of the following statements are TRUE?

- Evaporative cooling systems are attractive for hot and humid climates
- Evaporative cooling systems are attractive for hot and dry climates
- Evaporative cooling systems are ideal for comfort applications
- Evaporative cooling systems are ideal for several industrial applications

Ans.: b) and d)

2. Which of the following statements are TRUE?

- In a direct evaporative cooling system, the lowest possible temperature is the wet bulb temperature corresponding to the outdoor air
- In a direct evaporative cooling system, the lowest possible temperature is the dew point temperature corresponding to the outdoor air
- In a direct evaporative cooling system, cooled and humidified air is supplied to the conditioned space
- In a direct evaporative cooling system, cooled and dehumidified air is supplied to the conditioned space

Ans.: a) and c)

3. Which of the following statements are TRUE?

- In an indirect evaporative cooling system, the air supplied to the conditioned space is at a lower temperature, but higher humidity ratio
- In an indirect evaporative cooling system, the air supplied to the conditioned space is at a lower temperature and at a humidity ratio corresponding to the outdoor air
- Compared to direct evaporative cooling systems, it is possible to achieve lower supply air temperatures in simple indirect evaporative coolers
- In multi-stage evaporative cooling systems, it is possible to cool the air to a temperature lower than the entering air WBT

Ans.: b) and d)

4. Which of the following statements are TRUE?

- Evaporative cooling systems are environment friendly
- Evaporative cooling systems offer lower initial and lower running costs
- Evaporative cooling systems are easier to maintain and fabricate
- Evaporative systems provide better control on indoor climate

Ans.: a), b) and c)

**5. Which of the following statements are TRUE?**

- a) Direct evaporative cooling systems are attractive in places where the summer design WBT is greater than 24°C
- b) Direct evaporative cooling systems are attractive in places where the summer design WBT is less than 24°C
- c) Indirect evaporative cooling systems can be used over an extended range of climatic conditions
- d) A combination of evaporative cooling system with conventional air conditioning system can offer better overall performance

**Ans.: b), c) and d)**

**6. Which of the following statements are TRUE?**

- a) In winter air conditioning systems, heated and dehumidified air is supplied to the conditioned space
- b) In winter air conditioning systems, heated and humidified air is supplied to the conditioned space
- c) A pre-heater is recommended in winter air conditioning systems to improve overall efficiency of the system
- d) A pre-heater is recommended in winter air conditioning systems to prevent freezing of water in the humidifier and for better control

**Ans.: b) and d)**

**7. Which of the following statements are TRUE?**

- a) When humidification is done using an air washer, the temperature of air drops during humidification
- b) When humidification is done using an air washer, the temperature of air rises during humidification
- c) When humidification is carried out by adding dry steam, the temperature of air remains close to the WBT of entering air
- d) When humidification is carried out by adding dry steam, the temperature of air remains close to the DBT of entering air

**Ans.: a) and d)**

**8. Which of the following statements are TRUE?**

- a) An all year air conditioning system can be used either as a summer air conditioning system or as a winter air conditioning system
- b) When an all year air conditioning system is used during summer, the heaters are always switched-off
- c) When an all year air conditioning system is used during winter, the cooling and dehumidification coils are switched-off
- d) In an all year air conditioning systems, the blowers are always on

**Ans.: a), c) and d)**

**9.** A large warehouse located at an altitude of 1500 m has to be maintained at a DBT of 27°C and a relative humidity of 50% using a direct evaporative cooling system. The outdoor conditions are 33°C (DBT) and 15°C (WBT). The cooling load on the warehouse is 352 kW. A supply fan located in the downstream of the evaporative cooler adds 15 kW of heat. Find the required mass flow rate of air. Assume the process in evaporative cooler to follow a constant WBT.

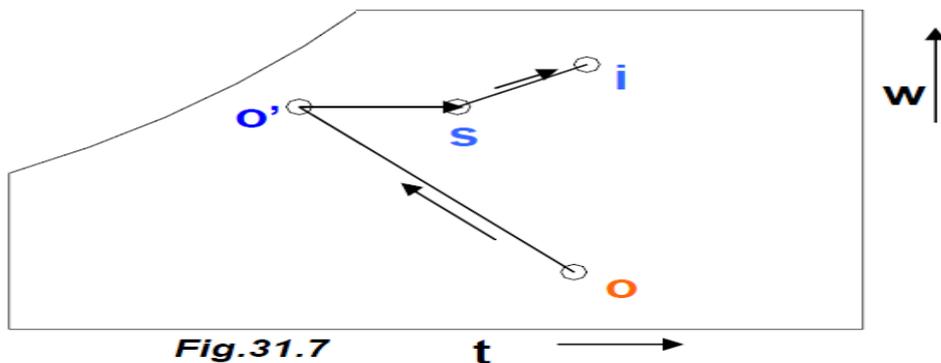
**Ans.:** At 1500m, the barometric pressure is equal to **84.436 kPa**.

Inlet conditions to the evaporative cooling system are the outdoor conditions:

$$t_o = 33^\circ\text{C}, \text{WBT}_o = 15^\circ\text{C}$$

At these conditions and a barometric pressure of 84.436 kPa, the enthalpy of outdoor air is obtained using psychrometric equations<sup>1</sup> as:  **$h_o = 46.67 \text{ kJ/kgda}$**

The above system is shown on psychrometric chart in Fig.31.6



**Fig.31.7**

Assuming the evaporative process to follow a constant WBT and hence nearly a constant enthalpy line,  **$h_o = h_{o'} = 46.67 \text{ kJ/kgda}$**

<sup>1</sup> Standard psychrometric chart cannot be used here as barometric pressure is not 1 atm.

Applying energy balance for the sensible heating process in the fan (process o'-s) and heating and humidification process through the conditioned space (process s-i), we obtain:

$$m_s(h_s - h_{o'}) = 15 = \text{sensible heat added due to fan} \quad (\text{E.1})$$

$$m_s(h_i - h_s) = 352 = \text{cooling load on the room} \quad (\text{E.2})$$

From psychrometric equations, for the inside condition of the warehouse (DBT=27°C and RH = 50%), the enthalpy  $h_i$  is found from psychrometric equations as:

$$h_i = 61.38 \text{ kJ/kgda}$$

We have two unknowns ( $m_s$  and  $h_s$ ) and two equations (E.1 and E.2), hence solving the equations simultaneously yields:

$$m_s = 24.94 \text{ kJ/kg and } h_s = 47.27 \text{ kJ/kgda} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

**10.** A winter air conditioning system maintains a building at 21°C and 40% RH. The outdoor conditions are 0°C (DBT) and 100% RH. The sensible load on the building is 100 kW, while the latent heating load is 25 kW. In the air conditioning system, 50% of the outdoor air (by mass) is mixed with 50% of the room air. The mixed air is heated in a pre-heater to 25°C and then required amount of dry saturated steam at 1 atm. pressure is added to the pre-heated air in a humidifier. The humidified air is then heated to supply temperature of 45°C and is then supplied to the room. Find a) The required mass flow rate of supply air, b) Required amount of steam to be added, and c) Required heat input in pre-heater and re-heater. Barometric pressure = 1atm.

Ans.: From psychrometric chart the following properties are obtained:

Outdoor conditions: 0°C (DBT) and 100% RH

$$W_o = 0.00377 \text{ kgw/kgda, } h_o = 9.439 \text{ kJ/kgda}$$

Indoor conditions: 21°C (DBT) and 40% RH

$$W_i = 0.00617 \text{ kgw/kgda, } h_i = 36.66 \text{ kJ/kgda}$$

Since equal amounts of outdoor and indoor air are mixed:

$$t_m = 10.5^\circ\text{C, } W_m = 0.00497 \text{ kgw/kgda, } h_m = 23.05 \text{ kJ/kgda}$$

From sensible energy balance across the room (Process s-i) in Fig.31.8:

a) Required mass flow rate of supply air is:

$$m_s = Q_s / \{c_{pm}(t_s - t_i)\} = 100 / \{1.0216(45 - 21)\} = 4.08 \text{ kg/s} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

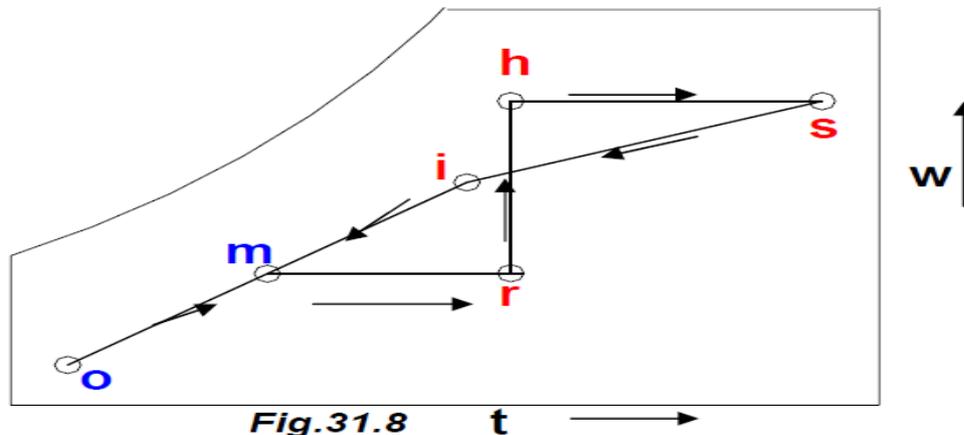


Fig.31.8 t

From latent energy balance for process s-i, the humidity ratio of supply air is found to be:

$$W_s = W_i + Q_l / (h_{fg} \cdot m_s) = 0.00617 + 25 / (2501 \times 4.08) = 0.00862 \text{ kgw/kgda}$$

b) Required amount of steam to be added  $m_w$  is obtained from mass balance across the humidifier (process r-h) as:

$$m_w = m_s(W_s - W_m) = 4.08 \times (0.00862 - 0.00497) = 0.0149 \text{ kg/s} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

c) Heat input to the pre-heater (process m-r) is obtained as:

$$Q_{ph} = m_s \cdot c_{pm}(t_r - t_m) = 60.44 \text{ kW} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

Heat input to the re-heater (process h-s) is obtained as:

$$Q_{rh} = m_s \cdot c_{pm}(t_s - t_r) = 83.36 \text{ kW} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

In the above example, it is assumed that during addition of steam, the dry bulb temperature of air remains constant. A simple check by using energy balance across the humidifier shows that this assumption is valid.