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TURBULENT FLOW IN AN ACTIVE WIND-DRIVEN VENTILATION DEVICE

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TURBULENT FLOW IN AN ACTIVE WIND-DRIVEN VENTILATION DEVICE

By

ABOLFAZL SOUSANABADI FARAHANI

Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Science

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UPM

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in Fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

TURBULENT FLOW IN AN ACTIVE WIND-DRIVEN VENTILATION DEVICE

By

ABOLFAZL SOUSANABADI FARAHANI

October 2009

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Growing concern on environmental issues has prompted house owners and industries to consider use of roof top ventilators, as a passive form of quality air circulation and comfort using only wind energy. However, many of these ventilators have evolved through trial and error and the flow physics associated with these ventilators is barely understood.

This study presents prediction of airflow using Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) technique code, FLUENT, so as to visualize the flow behavior around and within turbine ventilator in addition to determining the aerodynamic forces acting on a turbine ventilator during operation and comparing the simulated results to available

experimental data. The prototype used for this investigation is a wind driven ventilator from Edmonds Company with a rotor diameter of 330 mm and base diameter of 150 mm. The free stream velocities in visualization of flow are set to be 7 and 20 $m.s^{-1}$ when, for determining the aerodynamic forces are considered to be 7, 10, 14, 20 and 25 $m.s^{-1}$ corresponding to experiment. The simulated prototype is placed in a control volume with the same dimensions as open circuit wind tunnel used in experimental investigation. Also the operating pressure and fluid properties are set to be the same as experiment. Standard k-ε, Realizable k-ε, SST k-ω and RSM turbulence models are used by taking advantage of moving mesh method to simulate the rotation of turbine ventilator and the consequent results are obtained through the sequential process which ensures accuracy of the computations.

The results demonstrated that, the RSM turbulence model shows the best performance on flow visualization and predicting the aerodynamic forces acting on a turbine ventilator. Results from this study, besides ensuring the reliability of utilizing the CFD method in design process of future turbine ventilators, would lead us to a conspicuous progress on increasing the efficiency at reduced cost of wind driven ventilators and similar devices.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi kepeluan untuk sarjana

ALIRAN BERGELORA DI DALAM PERANTI PENGUDARAAN ARUS TIUPAN ANGIN AKTIF

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Kesedaran manusia tentang isu alam sekitar pemilik rumah dan industri telah mendorong mengguna turbin pengalihudaraan bumbung, sebagai mekanisme pasif yang hanya memerlukan tenaga angin bagi menjamin mutu pengalihudaraan dan keselesaan. Namun demikian, kebanyakan pengudaraan ini berevolusi secara cuba-cuba (trial and error) dan kajian terhadapnya kurang difahami.

Kajian ini mengetengahkan simulasi pergerakan udara menggunakan kaedah dinamik bendalir berkomputer (CFD) bagi memperlihatkan mekanisme aliran di sekeliling dan di dalam turbin pengudaraan semasa operasi dan membandingkan hasil simulasi dengan data kajian sedia ada. Prototaip yang digunakan di dalam kajian ini ialah dengan diameter rotor berukuran 330 mm dan diameter tapak berukuran 150 mm

daripada Syarikat Edmonds. Aliran bebas digambarkan dalam halaju yang ditetapkan pada 7 dan 20 $m.s^{-1}$ apabila, untuk menentukan daya aerodinamiknya dipertimbangkan pada 7, 10,14, 20 dan 20 $m.s^{-1}$ merujuk kepada eksperimen. Simulasi prototaip ini diletakkan dalam volum kawalan yang mempunyai dimensi yang sama dengan terowong arus tiupan terbuka yang digunakan di dalam kajian ujian. Sifat-sifat tekanan dan bendalir kendalian juga ditetapkan sama seperti eksperimen. Model gelora standard k-ε, k-ε, k-ω SST dan RSM digunakan dengan mengambil kira kaedah jaringan bergerak untuk mensimulasikan putaran turbin pengudaraan dan hasilnya diperoleh melalui proses berurutan bagi memastikan ketepatan pengiraan.

Keputusan menunjukkan kaedah model gelora RSM memberikan prestasi terbaik dari segi menggambarkan aliran dan meramal daya aerodinamik yang bertindak terhadap turbin pengudaraan. Hasil daripada kajian ini, selain daripada memastikan kebolehpercayaan penggunaan kaedah CFD dalam reka bentuk turbin pengudaraan masa depan, juga membawa kepada peningkatan tahap kecekapan pada kos yang lebih rendah untuk pengudaraan arus tiupan angin dan peranti yang serupa.

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I express my deepest gratitude to my lovely family and my adored Rey, for their continuous encouragement, understanding and support.

I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 20 October 2009 to conduct the final examination of Abolfazl Sousanabadi Farahani on his thesis entitled "Turbulent Flow in an Active Wind-Driven Ventilation Device" in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Master of Science.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at UPM or other institutions.

ABOLFAZL SOUSANABADI FARAHANI

Date: 16-03-2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	ii
ABSTRAK	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
APPROVAL SHEETS	vii
DECLARATION	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xviii
NOMENCLATURE	xix
CHAPTER	
1. **INTRODUCTION**	
1.1. Overview	1
1.2. Passive cooling techniques for hot-humid climates	1
1.2.1. Heat avoidance	2
1.2.2. Radiative cooling	2
1.2.3. Evaporative cooling	2
1.2.4. Earth coupling	3
1.2.5. Ventilation	3
1.3. Natural form of ventilation	3
1.3.1. Passive wind driven ventilation	4
1.3.2. Directed passive wind driven ventilation	5
1.3.3. Active wind driven ventilation	6
1.4. Problem statement	8
1.5. Objectives	10
1.6. Significance of study	11
1.7. Scope and limitations	11
1.8. Organization of study	12
2. **LITERATURE REVIEW**	
2.1. Overview	13
2.2. Literature review	13
2.2.1. Turbine ventilator	13
2.2.2. Analogous studies	20
2.2.3. Summary	25
2.3. Flow around turbine ventilator	27
2.3.1. Introduction	27
2.3.2. Aerodynamic forces	27
2.3.3. Tip Speed Ratio	29

3. COMPUTATIONAL APPROACH
3.1. Overview 30
3.2. Computational model 30
3.3. Modeling flow-field using sliding mesh 32
3.4. Fluid properties 33
3.5. Numerical method 33
3.5.1. Equation of motion 33
3.5.2. Turbulence properties 34
3.5.3. Solver 35
3.5.4. Discretization 37
3.5.5. Evaluation of Gradients and Derivatives 39
3.5.6. Pressure interpolation schemes 40
3.5.7. Pressure-velocity coupling 41
3.5.8. Under-relaxation factors 41
3.5.9. Iteration residual and time steps 42
3.6. Grid generation using GAMBIT 44
3.7.Grid independence 49
3.8. Design of experimentand research flowchart 51

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
4.1. Overview 53
4.2. Flow visualization 53
4.2.1. Discussion of results based on cut-plane at Y_d = 0.787 56
4.2.2. Discussion of results based on cut-plane at Y_d = 0.816 61
4.2.3. Discussion of results based on cut-plane at Y_d = 1.015 66
4.2.4. Discussion of results based on cut-plane at Y_d = 1.242 71
4.2.5. Discussion of results based on cut-plane at Y_d = 1.606 74
4.2.6. Summary 78
4.3. Three-dimensional flow visualization using path-lines 78
4.3.1. Overview 78
4.3.2. Visualization 79
4.3.3. Summary 81
4.4. Force components and corresponding coefficients 82
4.4.1. Overview 82
4.4.2. Discussion on x component of force and its coefficient 83
4.4.3. Discussion on y component of force and its coefficient 88
4.4.4. Discussion on z component of force and its coefficient 91
4.4.5. Summary 95
4.5. Measurement of mass flow rate 96
4.5.1. Introduction 96
4.5.2. Experimental deviation 96
4.5.3. Results and discussion 97
4.5.4. Summary 98
4.6. Turbine ventilator with rotating and non-rotating blades 99
4.6.1. Velocity profiles in the wake of turbine ventilator 100
4.6.2. Aerodynamic forces acting on non-rotating turbine ventilator 106

4.6.3. Mass flow rate 109
4.6.4. Closure 111

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
5.1. Conclusions 113
5.2. Recommendations 116

REFERENCES 119
APPENDIX 1 - NAVIER - STOKES EQUATION OF FLOW 123
APPENDIX 2 - TURBULENCE MODELS 125
APPENDIX 3 - SLIDING MESH THEORY 132
APPENDIX 4 -EXPERIMENTAL STUDY 137
APPENDIX 5 - SIMULATION RESULTS 142
BIODATA OF STUDENT 195
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS 196

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
3.1: Boundary layer mesh data used in enhanced wall treatment strategy (used for k-ω SST turbulence model)	45
3.2: Experimental design data (Pisasale, 2004) and the categorized simulation processes, the grey color filled cells exhibit the performed simulations	51

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1.1: Wind scoop and cowl	5
1.2: Turbine ventilators	6
1.3: Rotating chimney cowl	7
2.1: Vertical and horizontal flow structure	15
3.1: Dimensions of the turbine ventilator, bottom and front view	30
3.2: Schematic plan of the ventilator with global coordinates, freestream and direction of angular velocity, Ω	31
3.3: Control volume and specified domains	32
3.4: Solution convergence: iteration residuals obtained from unsteady simulation	43
3.5: Solution convergence: residuals obtained from steady-state simulation	43
3.6: Sub-domains created to generate fine mesh	44
3.7: Boundary layer mesh near the leading edge of turbine ventilator blade in enhanced wall treatment, k-ω SST turbulence model	46
3.8: Wall y^+, obtained from simulation of turbine ventilator using enhanced wall treatment, k-ω SST model	46
3.9: Boundary layer mesh near the leading edge of turbine ventilator blade in wall function method, Realizable k-ε, Standard k-ε and RSM models	47
3.10: Wall y^+, obtained from simulation of turbine ventilator using wall function method, Realizable k-ε, Standard k-ε and RSM models	48
3.11: The whole control volume mesh, used for both wall function method and enhanced wall treatment, all turbulence models	49

3.12: Computational approach flowchart 52

4.1: Schematic plan of the ventilator with global coordinates, freestream and direction of angular velocity, Ω 54

4.2: Solution convergence: turbine lift coefficient as a function of simulation time 55

4.3: pressure contours and streamtraces obtained from experiment at Y_d = 0.787, 7ms^{-1} 57

4.4: Velocity magnitudes and Pressure contours at Y_d = 0.787 and v_f = 7ms^{-1} for Realizable k-ε (a), Standard k-ε (b), k-ω SST (c) and RSM (d), respectively 57

4.5: pressure contours and streamtraces obtained from experiment at Y_d = 0.787, 20ms^{-1} 59

4.6: Velocity magnitudes and Pressure contours at Y_d = 0.787 and v_f = 20 ms^{-1} for Realizable k-ε (a), Standard k-ε (b), k-ω SST (c) and RSM (d), respectively 60

4.7: pressure contours and streamtraces obtained from experiment at Y_d = 0.816, 7ms^{-1} 61

4.8: Velocity magnitudes and Pressure contours at Y_d = 0.816 and v_f = 7 ms^{-1} for Realizable k-ε (a), Standard k-ε (b), k-ω SST (c) and RSM (d), respectively 62

4.9: pressure contours and streamtraces obtained from experiment at Y_d = 0.816, 20ms^{-1} 64

4.10: Velocity magnitudes and Pressure contours at Y_d = 0.816 and v_f = 20 ms^{-1} for Realizable k-ε (a), Standard k-ε (b), k-ω SST (c) and RSM (d), respectively 66

4.11: pressure contours and streamtraces obtained from experiment at Y_d =1.015, 7ms^{-1} 67

4.12: Velocity magnitudes and Pressure contours at Y_d = 1.015 and v_f = 7 ms^{-1} for Realizable k-ε (a), Standard k-ε (b), k-ω SST (c) and RSM (d), respectively 68

4.13: pressure contours and streamtraces obtained from experiment at Y_d = 1.015, 20ms^{-1} 69

4.14: Velocity magnitudes and Pressure contours at Y_d = 1.015 and v_f = 20 ms^{-1} for Realizable k-ε (a), Standard k-ε (b), k-ω SST (c) and RSM (d), respectively 70

4.15: pressure contours and streamtraces obtained from experiment at Y_d = 1.242, 7ms^{-1} 71

4.16: Velocity magnitudes and Pressure contours at Y_d = 1.242 and v_f = 7 ms^{-1} for Realizable k-ε (a), Standard k-ε (b), k-ω SST (c) and RSM (d), respectively 72

4.17: pressure contours and streamtraces obtained from experiment at Y_d = 1.242, 20ms^{-1} 73

4.18: Velocity magnitudes and Pressure contours at Y_d = 1.242 and v_f = 20 ms^{-1} for Realizable k-ε (a), Standard k-ε (b), k-ω SST (c) and RSM (d), respectively 74

4.19: pressure contours and streamtraces obtained from experiment at Y_d = 1.606, 7ms^{-1} 75

4.20: Velocity magnitudes and Pressure contours at Y_d = 1.606 and v_f = 7 ms^{-1} for Realizable k-ε (a), Standard k-ε (b), k-ω SST (c) and RSM (d), respectively 76

4.21: pressure contours and streamtraces obtained from experiment at Y_d = 1.606, 20ms^{-1} 76

4.22: Velocity magnitudes and Pressure contours at Y_d = 1.606 and v_f = 20 ms^{-1} for Realizable k-ε (a), Standard k-ε (b), k-ω SST (c) and RSM (d), respectively 77

4.23: Isometric view of path-lines on cut planes at Y_d = 0.787, (a), Y_d = 1.015, (b) and Y_d = 1.242, (c) respectively, RSM turbulence model at v_f = 7 ms^{-1} 80

4.24: Comparison of force component, F_x for different turbulence models 83

4.25: Comparison of experimental C_{fx} data with computed C_{fx} using different turbulence models 86

4.26: Comparison of force component, F_y for different turbulence models 89

4.27: Comparison of experimental C_y data with computed C_y using different turbulence models 90

4.28: Comparison of force component, F_z for different turbulence models 91

4.29: Comparison of experimental C_z data with computed C_z using different turbulence models 92

4.30: Variation of mass flow rate with free stream velocity obtained from different turbulence models comparing to the experimental data 97

4.31: Rakes configuration and axis directions behind the turbine ventilator 101

4.32: Velocity profiles on x-direction on the rakes at Y_d = 0.787, (a), Y_d = 0.816, (b), Y_d = 1.015, (c) and Y_d = 1.242, (d) respectively, located at X_d = 0.757 102

4.33: Velocity profiles on y-direction on the rakes at Y_d = 0.787, (a), Y_d = 0.816, (b), Y_d = 1.015, (c) and Y_d = 1.242, (d) respectively, located at X_d = 0.757 104

4.34: Velocity profiles on z-direction on the rakes at Y_d = 0.787, (a), Y_d = 0.816, (b), Y_d = 1.015, (c) and Y_d = 1.242, (d) respectively, located at X_d = 0.757 105

4.35: Comparison of all components of force on different wind velocities for rotating and non-rotating turbine ventilator using RSM turbulence model 107

4.36: Comparison of coefficients of force in three directions for rotating and non-rotating turbine ventilator with the variation of the Reynolds number using RSM turbulence model 109

4.37: Variation of mass flow rate with free stream velocity for rotating and non-rotating turbine ventilator using RSM turbulence model 110

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAD	Computer Aided Design
CAE	Computer Aided Engineering
CFD	Computational Fluid Dynamics
CPU	Central Processor Unit
DNS	Direct Numerical Solution
FSM	Fractional Step Model
LVT	Long Volume Turbines
NITA	Non-Iterative Time Advancement scheme
PISO	Pressure-Implicit with Splitting of Operators
RSM	Reynolds Stress turbulence Model
SST	Shear Stress Transport model
TSR	Tip Speed Ratio

NOMENCLATURE

k	Kinetic Energy
ε	Turbulent dissipation rate
Re	Reynolds number
ω	Specific dissipation rate
ρ	Density ($kg.m^{-3}$)
y^+	Dimensionless wall distance
y	Distance from the wall (m)
μ	Fluid dynamic viscosity ($kg.m^{-1}s^{-1}$)
u_τ	Friction velocity (ms^{-1})
C_d	Drag coefficient
C_l	Lift coefficient
P_s	Surface pressure (pa)
A_x, A_y, A_z	Projected surface areas (m^2)
U_∞	Free stream velocity (ms^{-1})
P_∞	Free stream static pressure (pa)
P	Local static pressure (pa)
λ	Tip Speed Ratio
U_T	Tangential velocity ($rad.ms^{-1}$)
I	Turbulence intensity
$\acute{u}$	Root-mean-square of the velocity fluctuations (ms^{-1})
u_{avg}	Mean flow velocity (ms^{-1})

ℓ	Turbulence length scale
Ω	Angular velocity ($rad.s^{-1}$)
v_f	Tunnel wind speed (ms^{-1})
θ	Degree in radian
$\emptyset$	Variable
α	Under relaxation factor
$\dot{m}$	Mass flow rate ($kg.s^{-1}$)

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The diminution of greenhouse gases is required for the developed countries. However, it can be predicted that developing countries including Malaysia will be demanded to adhere to the Kyoto Protocol in the near future. Therefore, it is important to consider the energy saving means in developing countries in the course of its economic growth. The emissions produced from the use of air-conditioners in residential areas could be effectively performed through energy saving efforts by maximizing the use of passive cooling techniques or by means of natural ventilation. Consequently, the importance of natural ventilation has been increasingly reassessed partly due to the recent needs of energy saving.

1.2 Passive cooling techniques for hot-humid climates

The term "passive cooling" is referred to as a building design method that not only avoids outdoor heat, but also transfers indoor heat to natural heat sinks. Complete reviews in passive cooling study can be found in Cook (1989) and Abram (1986), where passive cooling techniques are categorized as follow:

1. Heat avoidance
2. Radiative cooling
3. Evaporative cooling

4. Earth coupling
5. Ventilation

1.2.1 Heat avoidance

Heat avoidance technique consists of the use of shading devices, suitable building orientation and the use of local vegetation as a simple means of reducing heat gain, (Balaras, 1996).

1.2.2 Radiative cooling

Radiative cooling method, as explained in Cook (1989), is the process whereby heat is absorbed by buildings in the daytime, and then radiated later to the cooler, night sky as infrared radiation. This technique works best in arid climates where diurnal temperature swings are significant. For hot-humid regions, high humidity and cloud cover usually slows the rate of night time radiative heat transfer, thus trapping heat inside the buildings that would have otherwise radiated to the night sky.

1.2.3 Evaporative cooling

Evaporative cooling is another technique that is currently used in passively cooled buildings in hot-arid regions. Unfortunately for hot-humid regions, high humidity prevents evaporative cooling from being effective. As described by Cook (1989), "Evaporative cooling works when the sensible heat in an air stream is exchanged for the latent heat of water droplets or wetted surfaces." However, in hot-humid climates like Malaysia, cooling with outdoor air without first removing moisture (such as with

a desiccant cooler) causes the indoor air to be too humid or even to condense on surfaces, and thus causes mold and mildew to form.

1.2.4 Earth coupling

Regarding earth coupling techniques, Cook (1989) has summarized that in earth-coupled buildings, the interior space is thermally coupled to the subsoil by conduction-convection through the building slab. This requires that the ground temperature be within the comfort zone (i.e., 20 – 26/°C) so that the ground can act as a heat sink. This technique is useful in temperate climates where the average ground temperature is within the comfort zone.

1.2.5 Ventilation

In ventilation, as mentioned in Abram (1986), a cooling effect occurs by means of convection by using surrounding air as a heat sink. A lack of ventilation can cause too much humidity, condensation, overheating and creation of odours, smokes and pollutants. In commercial and industrial buildings ventilation is a part of HVAC (heating, ventilation and air-conditioning) systems which are very energy intensive; usually including of large fans, air-conditioning and heating components. In domestic buildings the most important ventilation technique is renewable in the form of air infiltration and natural ventilation through windows and openings.

1.3 Natural form of ventilation

Natural ventilation uses the natural forces of wind pressure and stack effects to redirect the movement of air through dwellings. Wind incident on a building facade

produces a positive pressure on the windward side and a relative negative pressure on behind. This pressure difference beside the pressure differences inside the building will cause airflow to move. Stack effects are due to the temperature differences between the inside and outside of buildings. As long as the inside building temperature is more than the outside, warm indoor air will rise and exit then being replaced by cooler, denser air from a lower height. The stack effect is foremost during periods of low wind speed and reduces in summer periods when temperature differences are negligible. Natural ventilation is now one of the main methods in the energy efficient design of buildings.

Various wind driven ventilation techniques are used in energy efficient building design, (Khan, 2008), and they are classified as:

1. passive wind driven ventilation
2. directed passive wind driven ventilation
3. active wind driven ventilation

1.3.1 Passive wind driven ventilation

Devices and methods in this category are passive in nature and mainly using wind-induced effects as drive forces for providing ventilation. Some examples of these devices and methods are; window openings, atria and courtyards, wing walls, chimney cowls, wind towers, wind catchers, wind floor and air inlets, (Khan, 2008).