

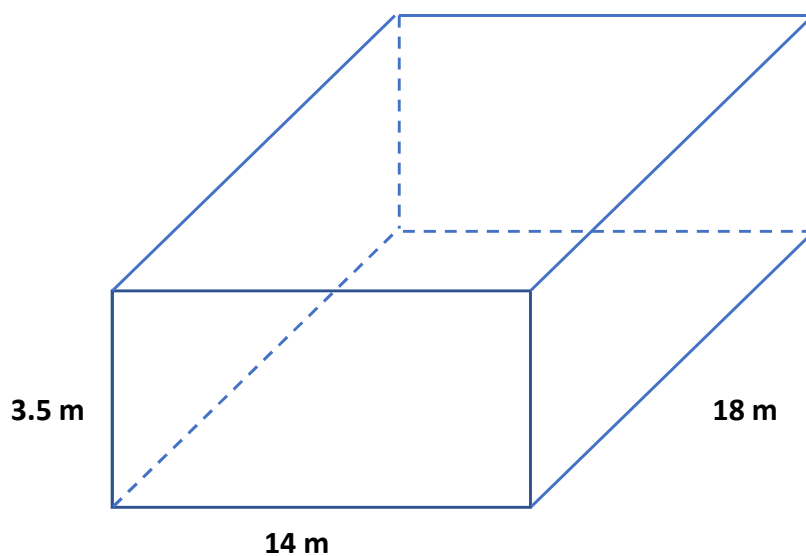
Sizing of an air diffuser

Room: $A_f = 14 \times 18 = 252 \text{ m}^2$

$V = 14 \times 18 \times 3.5 = 882 \text{ m}^3$

Occupants: 60 persons

Ventilation rate: 10 l/(s px)



$$\dot{V} = 10 \times 60 = 600 \text{ l/s}$$

$$\dot{V} = 600 \times 3.6 = 2160 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$$

$$n = 2160 / 882 = 2.45 \text{ h}^{-1}$$

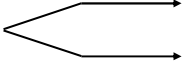
Let us consider the following peak power:

$$P_{\text{heat,sp}} = 10 \text{ W/m}^3 \longrightarrow P_{\text{heat}} = 10 \times 882 \cong 9 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_{\text{cool,sp}} = 50 \text{ W/m}^2 \longrightarrow P_{\text{cool}} = 50 \times 252 \cong 13 \text{ kW}$$

$$\Delta t_{\text{heat}} = \frac{P_{\text{heat}}}{\dot{m} c_p} = \frac{9000 \times 3600}{2160 \times 1.2 \times 1007} = 12.4^\circ\text{C} \longrightarrow t_{\text{imm,heat}} = 32.5^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta t_{\text{cool}} = \frac{P_{\text{cool}}}{\dot{m} c_p} = \frac{13000 \times 3600}{2160 \times 1.2 \times 1007} = 17.9^\circ\text{C} \longrightarrow t_{\text{imm,cool}} \text{ too low}$$

There are 2 options 

- Increase ventilation rate (recirculation)
- Decrease P_{cool}

Let us increase the ventilation rate. Let us fix $\Delta t_{\text{cool}} = 10^\circ\text{C}$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{P_{\text{cool}}}{\Delta t_{\text{cool}} c_p} = \frac{13000}{10 \times 1007} = 1.29 \text{ kg/s} =$$

$$\dot{V} = \frac{1.29 \times 3600}{1.2} = 3870 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$$

$$n = \frac{3870}{882} = 4.4 \text{ 1/h}$$

$$\dot{V}_{\text{recirculation}} = 3870 - 2160 = 1710 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$$

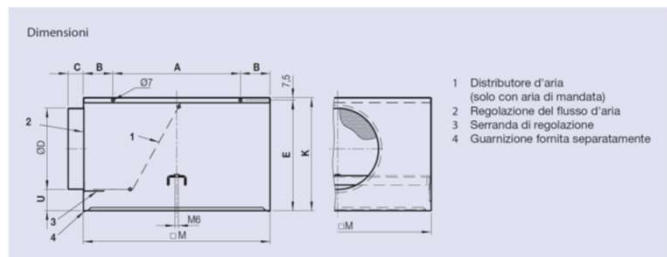
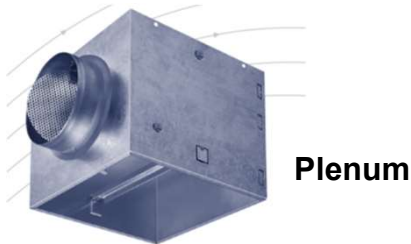
Case 1: Ceiling air distribution

There are different possible choices:

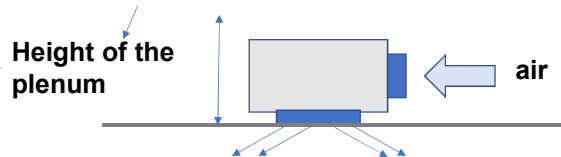
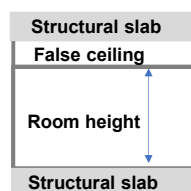
- 390 m³/h → 3870/390 = 10 air inlets
- 645 m³/h → 3870/645 = 6 air inlets
- 970 m³/h → 3870/970 = 4 air inlets

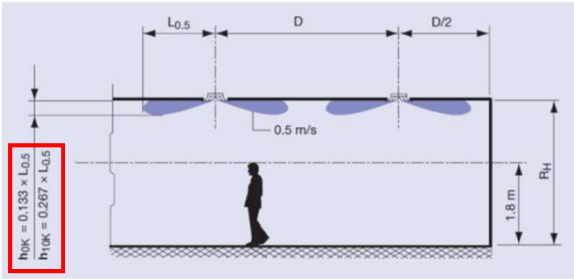
Let us consider an air inlet of 645 m³/h → 6 air inlets

Sketch of the system



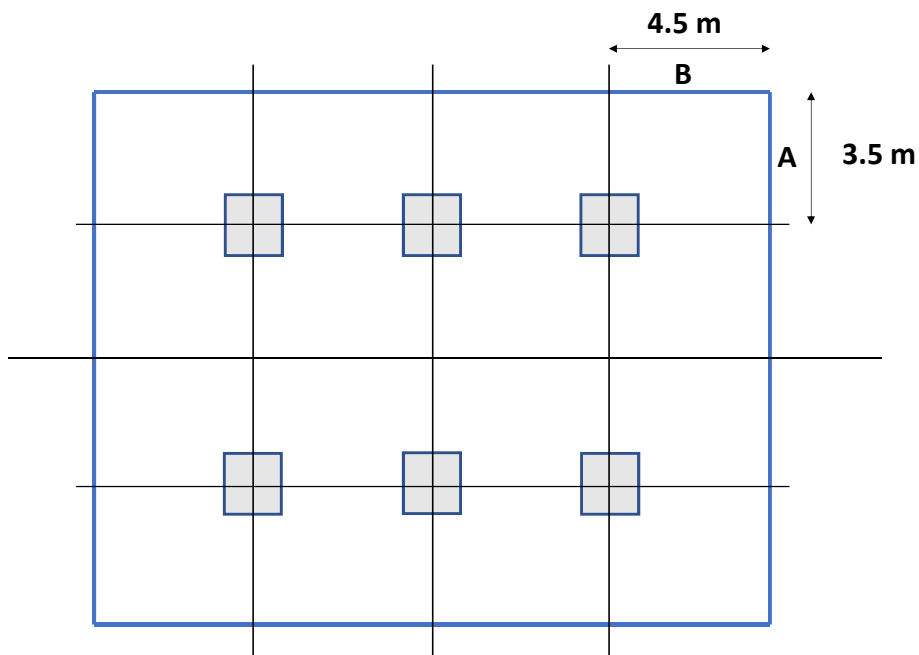
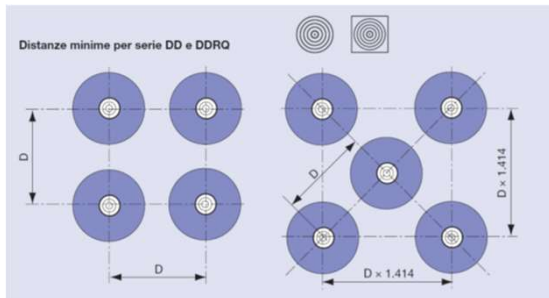
ND	M	K	E (K-7.5)	OD	U	A	B	C	Weight
	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[kg]
AKH08	216	250	242.5	158	60	116	50	-50	-2.5
AKH09	266	250	242.5	158	60	166	50	-50	-2.8
AKH01	290	250	242.5	158	60	190	50	-50	-3.5
AKH02	372	295	287.5	198	65	272	50	-50	-4.5
AKH03	476	295	287.5	198	65	296	90	-50	-6.0
AKH04	567	345	337.5	248	75	387	90	-48	-8.1

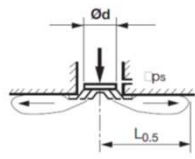




Definizioni

A	m ²	Area nominale del diffusore
A _{eff}	m ²	Sezione libera effettiva
A0	m ²	Area nominale di riferimento
Ød	mm	La misura del diffusore per diffusore a soffitto circolare
Da	mm	La misura del diffusore per diffusore a soffitto quadrato
b	mm	Larghezza del getto per diffusore a soffitto quadrato
D	m	Distanza tra due diffusori
f	Hz	Frequenze centrali di ottava
h0K	m	Spessore del getto (dal soffitto) con getto d'aria isoteramico
h10K	m	Spessore del getto (dal soffitto) con flusso di aria fredda Δt = 10 K(-)
L	m	Distanza (con una velocità finale di 0,5 m/s nell'asse di gittata)
Lw	dB	Livello di potenza acustica
LwA0	dB(A)	Livello di potenza acustica rispetto all'area nominale di riferimento A0
ΔLw	dB	Correzione "livello di potenza acustica" [dB(A)] in funzione della misura del diffusore
Δps	Pa	Perdita di pressione statica
r0F	-	Rapporto A*/A con diffusore a soffitto piatto, circolare = circa 0,33 = circa 33%
r0F	-	Rapporto A*/A con diffusore a soffitto conico, circolare = circa 0,73 = circa 73%
r0F	-	Rapporto A*/A con diffusore a soffitto piatto, quadrato = circa 0,32 = circa 32%
r0F	-	Rapporto A*/A con diffusore a soffitto conico, quadrato = circa 0,575 = circa 57,5%
RH	m	Altezza del locale
v _{eff}	m/s	Velocità effettiva di direzione del getto
‡	m ² /h	Scala di portata





Sezione trasversale libera eff.: ~33%

Room height R_H [m]	Min. distance D as a function of room height R_H [m]
2.25 - 2.50	1.5 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15
2.51 - 2.80	1.5 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15
2.81 - 3.20	1.5 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15
3.21 - 3.75	1.5 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15
3.76 - 4.50	1.5 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15

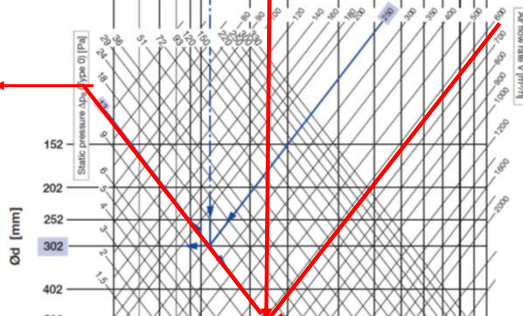
$L_{0.5} = 1.8 \text{ m}$

$h_{0K} = L_{0.5} \times 0.133 = 1.8 \times 0.133 = 0.25 \text{ m}$

$h_{10K} = L_{0.5} \times 0.267 = 1.8 \times 0.267 = 0.5 \text{ m}$

Distance to a final velocity of 0.5 m/s = $L_{0.5}$	[m]
0.5	0.5 1 1.5 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

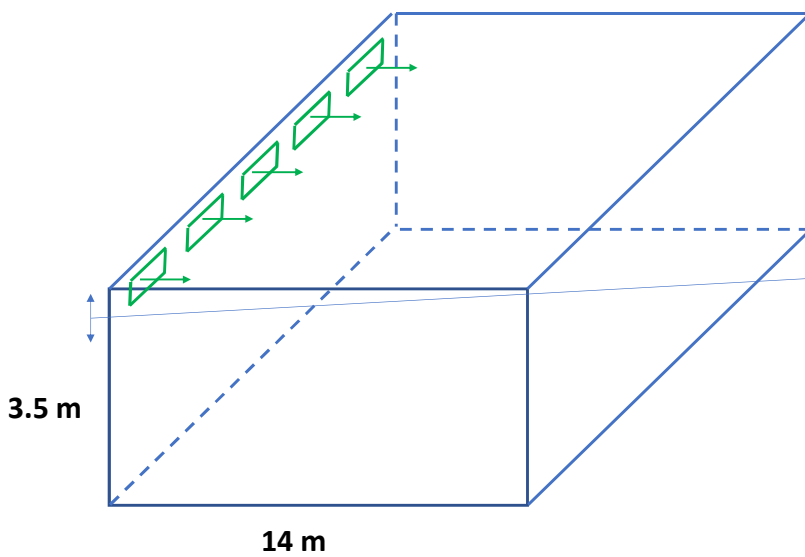
$\Delta p = 15 \text{ Pa}$



Blow out velocity v_{eff}	[m/s]
Sound power level $L_{w, type F 0^{(1)}}$ $\text{Ød} = 302 \text{ mm}$	[dB(A)]
Sound power level $L_{w, type F 5^{(1)}}$ 100%, $\text{Ød} = 302 \text{ mm}$	[dB(A)]
Sound power level $L_{w, type F 5^{(1)}}$ 50%, $\text{Ød} = 302 \text{ mm}$	[dB(A)]

Noise

Air distribution from one side



Let us consider 5 inlets

For exploiting the Coanda effect the vents have to be installed at maximum 0.3 m from the ceiling

Volume flow rate per inlet
 $Q_k = 3870/5 = 775 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$

