

Fan System

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A Numerical Analysis on the System Impedance in a Fan Cooling System

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Key Words : Fan Operating Point(), System Impedance Curve(), Pressure Drop()

Abstract

To seek the fan operating point on a cooling system with fans, it is very important to determine the system impedance and it has been usually examined with the fan tester(wind tunnel) based on ASHRAE standard and AMCA standard. This leads to a large investment in time and cost, because it could not be executed until the system is made actually. Therefore it is necessary to predict the system impedance curve through numerical analysis so that we could reduce the measurement effort. This paper presents how the system impedance curve (pressure drop curve) is computed by CFD in substitute for experiment. In reverse order to the experimental principle of the fan tester, pressure difference was adopted first as inlet and outlet boundary conditions of the system and then flow rate was calculated.

1.

가 Heat Exchanger, Pipe Duct ([1]~[5])

Fan

System ()

) Fan (,) System

Fan ()

Impedance Curve (P-Q)

System

System

가

System

system

Fan

System

System

System (System Impedance Curve) System

CFD(Computational Fluid Dynamics)

System

. System

System

Fan Tester

System

Heat Sink, Fin

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가 System System
Inlet Total Pressure
Outlet Static Pressure 가

N-S (Navier-Stokes) Equations
Flow Rate

Pressure

가

가

System

System

Impedance Curve
System

2. System

System

가

System

가

P-Q (Pressure - Mass

Flow Rate)

System

Pressure

System

Inlet

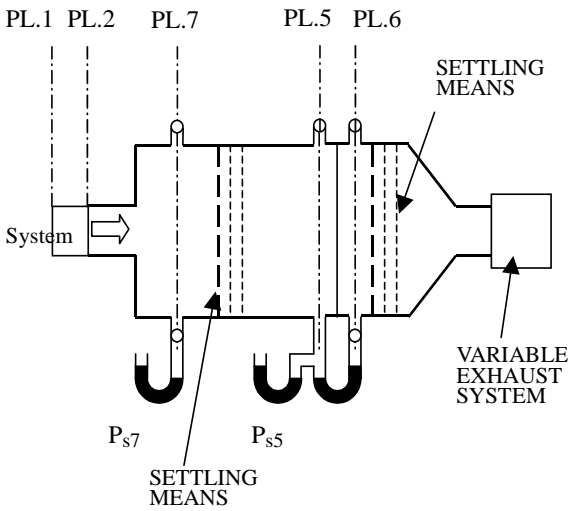
Outlet

Static Pressure

Q

System

Static



FLOW AND PRESSURE FORMULAE

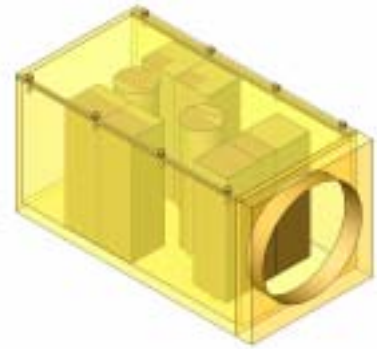
$$Q_s = 1096Y \sqrt{\Delta P / \rho_s} \sum (CA_6) \quad P_v = P_{v2}$$

$$Q = Q_s \left(\frac{\rho_s}{\rho} \right) \quad P_{t1} = 0$$

$$V_2 = \left(\frac{Q}{A_2} \right) \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_2} \right) \quad P_{t2} = P_{s7} + P_v$$

$$P_{v2} = \left(\frac{V_2}{1096} \right)^2 \rho_2 \quad P_t = P_{t2} - P_{t1}$$

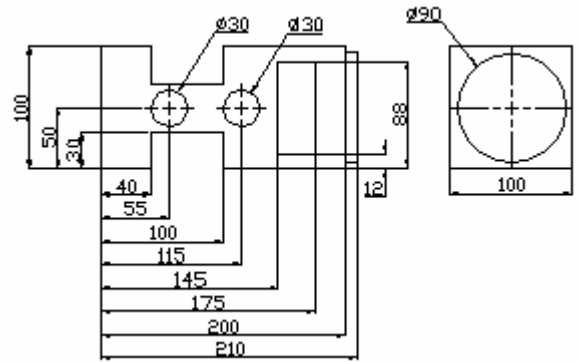
$$P_s = P_t - P_v$$



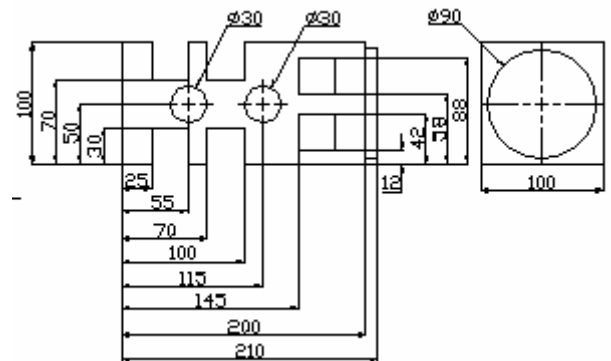
(a) System A



(b) Fan Tester & System



(c) Flow Domain (System A)



(d) Flow Domain (System B)

Fig.1 AMCA STANDARD 210-74 ASHRE STANDARD 51-75: Outlet chamber setup-multiple nozzles in chamber.

Fig.2 System and experimental equipment

System Outlet 가 가 . System
 Reservoir . ASHRAE
 Standard AMCA Standard[6] Fan
 Tester Fig 1. Fan Tester
 Fan Tester PL.5 PL.6
 PL.7 Static Pressure
 1. PL.2 Total Pressure Dynamic
 Pressure 가 PL.1 Dynamic
 Pressure 가 PL.2 Dynamic
 Pressure 가 System Dynamic Pressure
 PL.2 Static Pressure 가 System Static
 Pressure 가 Static Pressure
 System Fig 2. (a), (b), (c), (d) 가
 System (b) System Fan Tester
 System System System
 Impedance 가 System Case
 200mm, 100mm, 100mm
 30mm, 30mm, 100mm
 30mm, 100mm

3. System

3.1 System Impedance
 가 가 System Inlet
 Fig 3 가 System Inlet
 System Inlet ASHRAE Standard
 AMCA Standard System
 Inlet Total Pressure
 0 Pa(Gage Pressure = 0 Pa,)
 System Inlet System
 System Inlet 가
 (Total Gage Pressure = 0Pa)
 가 System Inlet

System Fig 3
 Fan Tester Duct

System
 ASHRAE Standard AMCA
 Reservoir
 Duct
 Friction Loss 3.1

$$\Delta P = f \frac{l}{D} \frac{\rho V^2}{2} \quad (3.1)$$

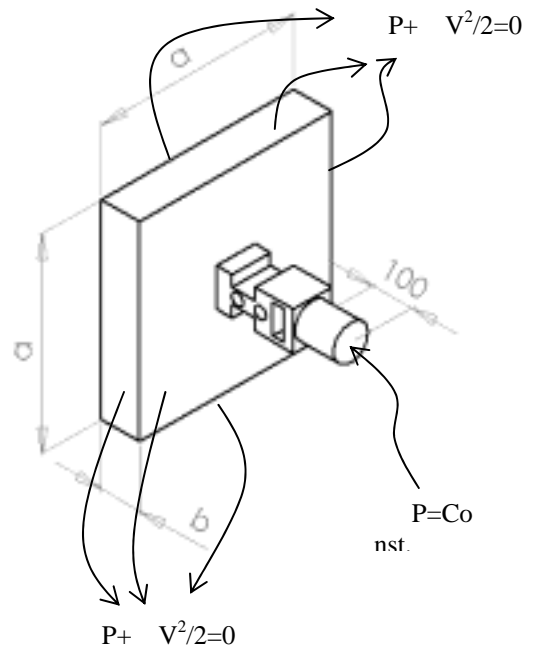
$$\Delta P = \text{Friction Loss} \quad f = \text{Friction Factor}$$

$$l = \text{Length of Duct} \quad D = \text{Diameter of Duct}$$

$$\rho = \text{Dansty}(\text{Air}_{25^\circ\text{C}} = 1.184\text{Kg/m}^3)$$

$$V = \text{Velocity}$$

3.1 f 0.01~0.1
 가 1~2m/s Duct
 Duct Friction Loss
 5 Duct
 1Pa Duct
 Friction Loss 가 가



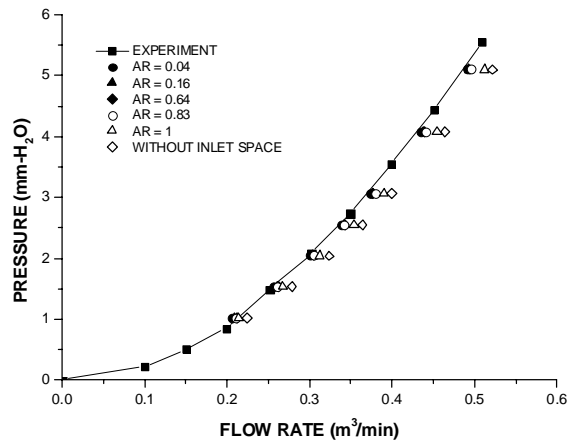
$P_+ \quad V^2/2=0$
 $a = \text{the vertical and horizontal length of virtual inlet space}$
 $b = \text{the flow directional length of virtual inlet space}$

Fig.3 Computation domain and boundary conditions

3.2 System Inlet 가
 Outlet 가 Duct
 Inlet Total Pressure AR=0.16~0.83 2% 가 AR=1
 Outlet Static Pressure Inlet 가 Error 가 가
 가 N-S Inlet Outlet System Inlet 가
 Error 가 가 AR=1
 P-Q Outlet P 가 Error 가
 Q Error 가
 AR=1 Error 2 가 가
 System Inlet 가
 Inlet 가
 System Inlet b=50mm

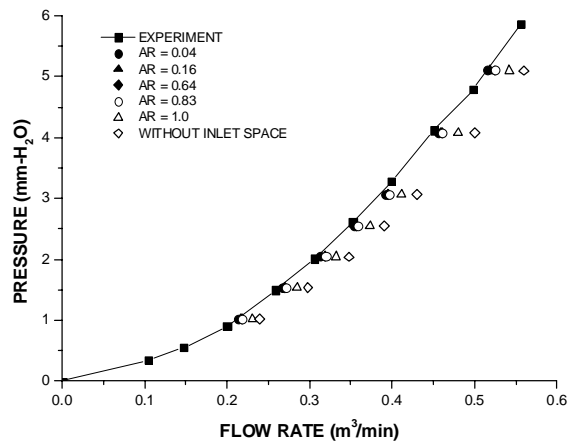
3.3 System Fig. 3.
 Duct System Inlet 가
 System 가
 Boundary Condition Inlet 가 Outlet
 Condition Inlet 가 Wall Boundary
 (Total Gage Pressure = 0Pa)
 FLUENT 6.0[7]
 Inlet 가 Unstructured System
 Outlet Duct
 System
 40
 Standard k-

System 2
 AR=0.16~0.83 2% 가 AR=1
 Inlet 가 Error 가 가
 System Inlet 가
 Error 가 가 AR=1
 가 Error 가
 Error 2 가 가
 System Inlet 가
 Inlet 가
 System Inlet b=50mm



(a) System A

4.
 Fig 4., 5. 가 System
 System FLUENT 6.0
 Inlet Total Pressure 0Pa()
 Outlet Static Pressure -
 10Pa(1.02 mm H₂O) -50Pa(5.1 mm H₂O)
 가 가 Exit Boundary
 System Static Pressure , Flow Rate
 Q P-Q System Inlet
 가 가
 Inlet (AR= System Inlet /가
 (a²)가 0.04, 0.16, 0.64, 0.83, 1.0 가
 4.



(b) System B

Fig.4 System impedance curve as aspect ratio (b/Dh=0.5)

Hydrometer($D_h =$ System Inlet / System Inlet) 1/2 Outlet Duct 100mm

Fig 5. (a), (b) Inlet 가 System Inlet System

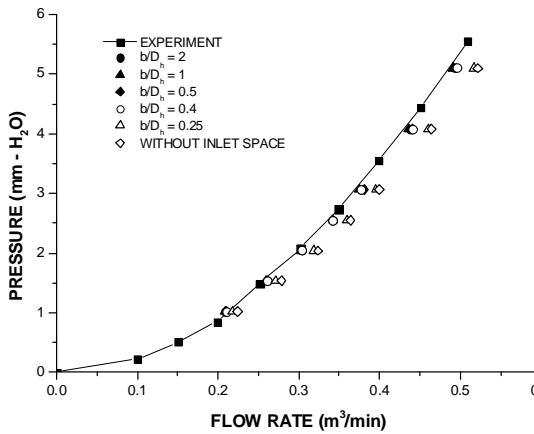
b/D_h 가 2, 1, 0.5, 0.4, 0.25

Fig 4. AR=0.83 Outlet Duct 100mm

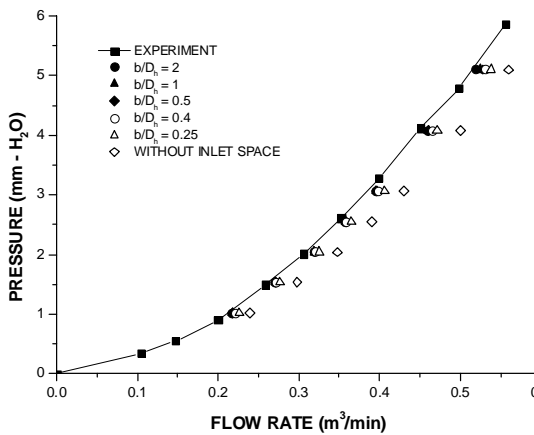
$b/D_h = 0.4$ 2% Inlet 가 $b/D_h = 0.25$ Error 가 가

System Inlet 가

(AR=0.8, $b/D_h=0.4$) 가



(a) System A



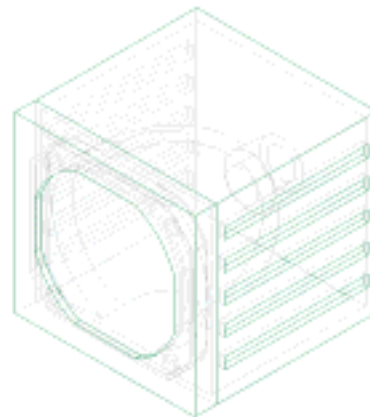
(b) System B

Fig.5 System impedance curve as flow directional length of the virtual inlet space (AR=0.83)

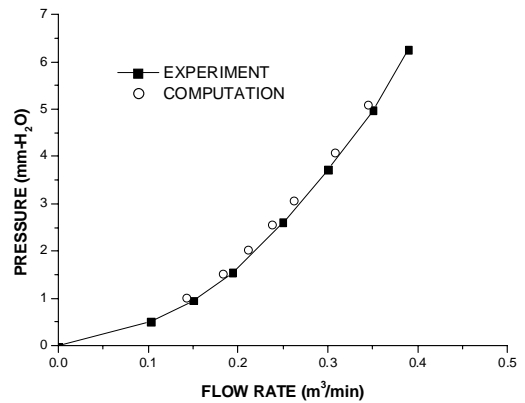
System System

Lamp Projection TV, Projector Lamp Fan System System Lamp Case System

AR=0.8, $b/D_h=0.4$ Outlet Duct 100mm Fig 6. (a) Lamp Case 가 Lamp System (b) System Lamp

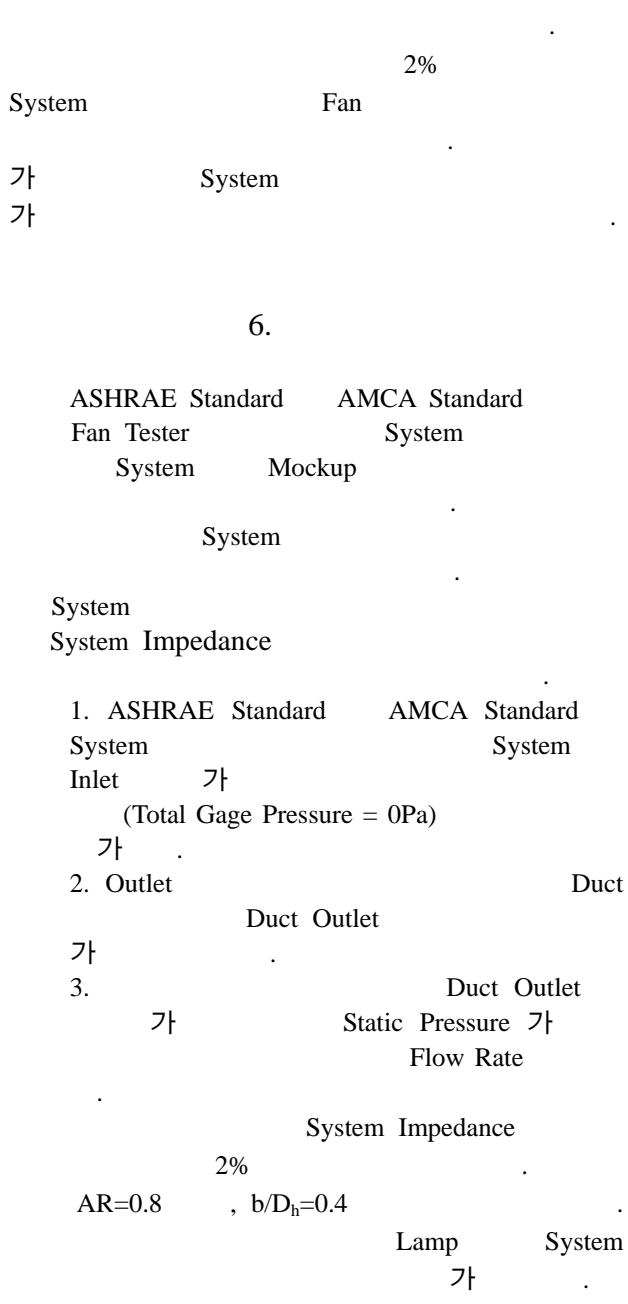


(a) Lamp and Lamp Case



(b) System Impedance Curve (AR=0.8, $b/D_h=0.4$)

Fig.6 Case study (Lamp cooling system)



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