

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF METHODS FOR MEASURING THE AIR VELOCITY AND FLOW IN MECHANICAL VENTILATION SYSTEMS



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QUALITY OF METHODS FOR MEASURING VENTILATION AND AIR INFILTRATION IN BUILDINGS, 2014

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Measurements methods

1. Direct air measurement methods

- 1.1 Pitot static tube (Prandtl Tube) traverse in the supply duct (method 1)
- 1.2 Measurement using the effective area A_k was based on Standard EN 12238 (method 2)
- 1.3 Measurement at the air terminal (method 3)
- 1.4 Airflow measuring elements (method 4)

2. Direct air measurement methods using an attachment on the intake

- 2.1 Airflow hoods (method 5)

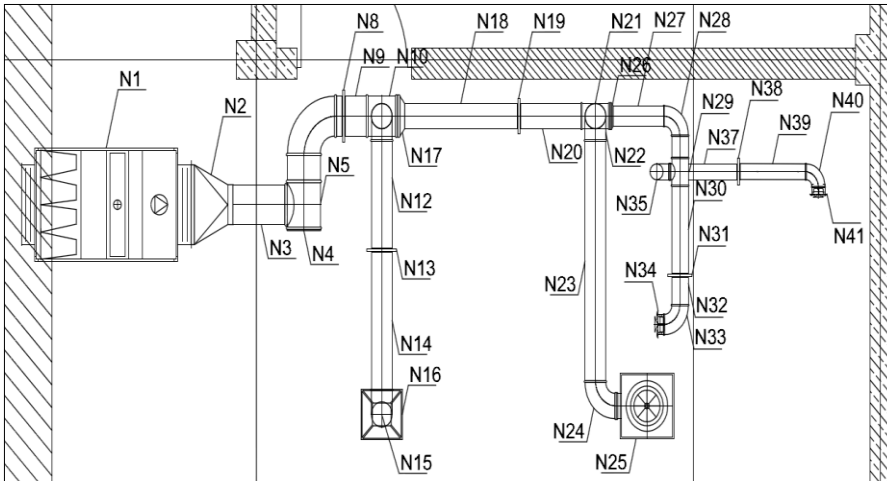
3. Indirect air measurement methods

- 3.1 Assessment damper characteristic (method 6)

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Scheme of experimental setup



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Summary of measurement methods for specific ATDs

ATDs	N41	N34	N25	N15
Method 1	X	X	X	X
Method 2	X	X	X	X
Method 3	-	-	X	-
Method 4	-	-	-	X
Method 5	X	X	X	X
Method 6	X	X	-	-

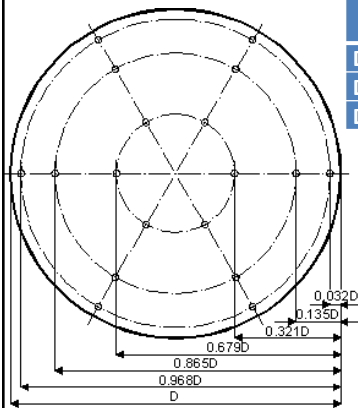


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Method 1

Pitot static tube (Prandtl Tube) traverse in the supply duct



Diameter	Number of points i					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Distance from the duct wall y_i (mm)					
DN 125	5.5	18.3	37.0	88.0	106.7	119.5
DN 160	7.0	23.4	47.3	112.7	136.6	153.0
DN 200	8.7	29.3	59.2	140.8	170.7	191.3

$$V = A \cdot 1.291 \cdot \sqrt{p_d}, \text{ m/s}$$

where:

p_d – value of the dynamic pressure, Pa,

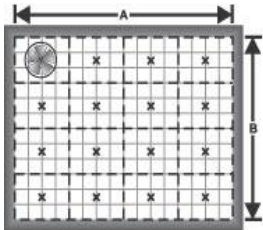
A – cross section area, m^2 .

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Method 2

Measurement using the effective area A_k was based on Standard EN 12238



$$q_v = v_k \cdot A_k$$

where:

A_k – effective area of air terminal devices, (m²);

v_k – average air velocity (m/s).

$$V_k = (\sum v_{ki}) / n$$

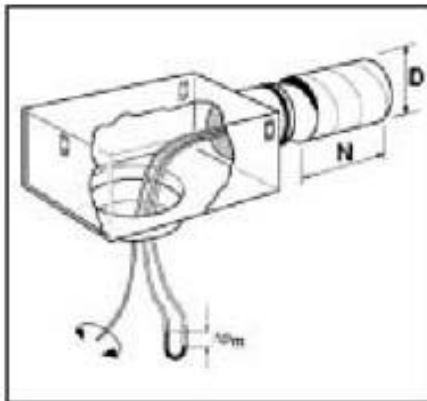
Effective area of air terminal devices

Air terminal devices	N41	N34	N25	N15
Effective area of ATD A_k (m ²)	0.00628	0.008038	0.055223	0.066248

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Method 3

Measurement at the air terminal



The coefficient k for the plenum for supply is 27.7.



Plenum box PER-250-200 (Systemair)

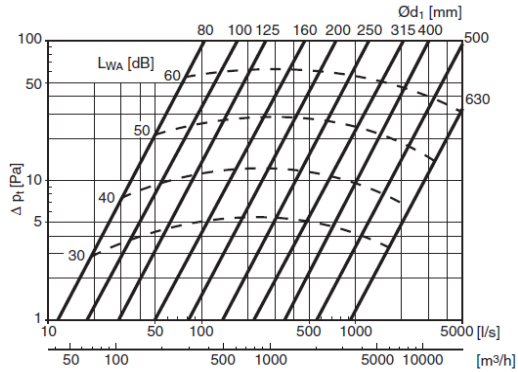
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Method 4

Airflow measuring elements



Flow meter FMU (Lindab)



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Method 5

Airflow hoods

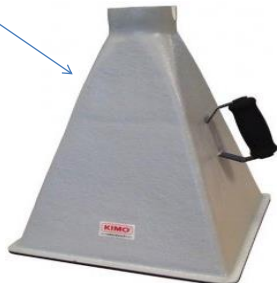
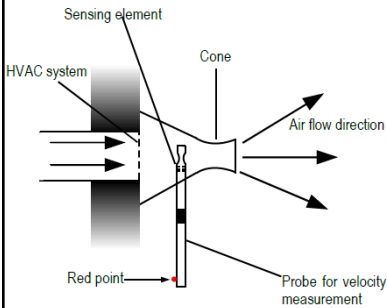
model K25
200x200 mm,

model K80
350x350 mm

$V = 10$ to $400 \text{ m}^3 \text{ h}^{-1}$;

model K120 -
450x450 mm.

$V = 50$ to $1200 \text{ m}^3 \text{ h}^{-1}$.



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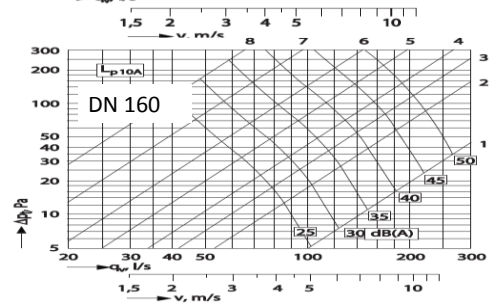
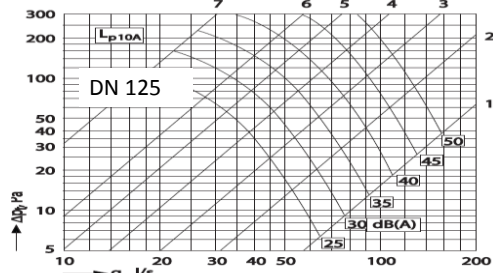
Method 6
Assessment damper
characteristic



IRIS
damper



Pressure calibrator KAL 84



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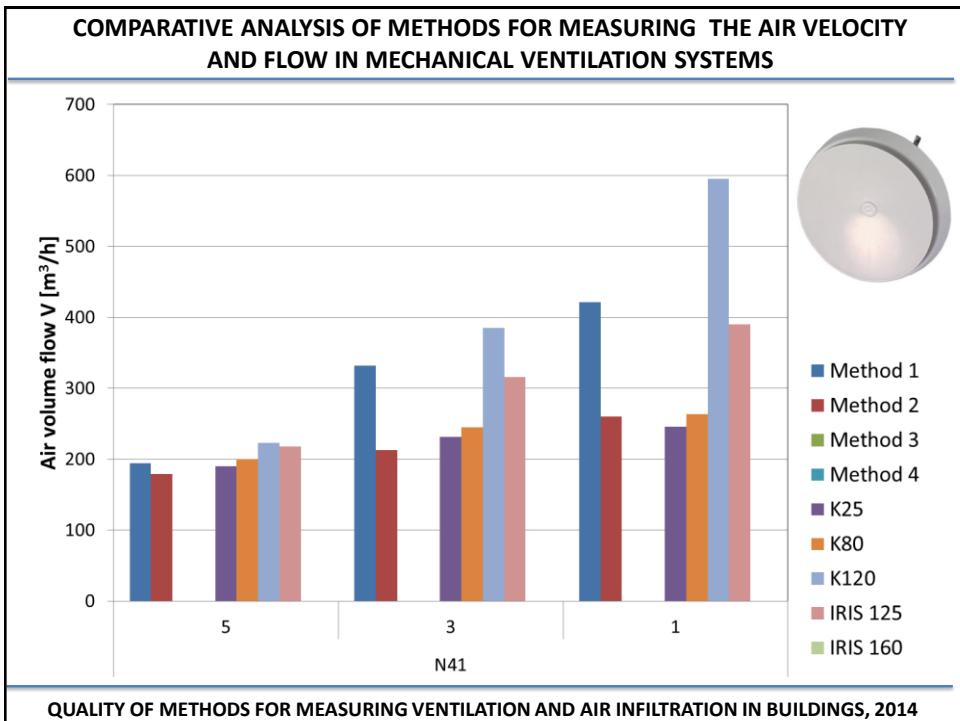
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Air terminal devices		N41			N34			
Position of damper		5	3	1	9	5	1	
Method 1	Prandtl tube	dp [Pa]	11.57	33.8	54.5	3.48	10.78	14.23
		V [m ³ /h]	194.0	331.6	421.5	174.3	306.8	352.5
Method 2	Free area	w [m/s]	7.9	9.4	11.5	5.5	7.3	8.2
		V [m ³ /h]	178.6	212.5	259.9	159.2	211.3	237.3
Method 3	Plenum box	dp [Pa]		-			-	
		V [m ³ /h]						
Method 4	Air flow meter	dp [Pa]		-			-	
		V [m ³ /h]						
Method 5	K25	w [m/s]	9.32	11.38	12.06	6.62	8.95	9.88
		V [m ³ /h]	189.7	231.6	245.5	134.7	182.2	201
	K80	w [m/s]	9.84	12.05	12.96	6.95	9.53	10.66
		V [m ³ /h]	200.2	245.2	263.7	141.4	193.9	216.9
	K120	w [m/s]	1.65	2.85	4.41	1.21	2.29	2.7
		V [m ³ /h]	222.7	384.8	595.4	163.4	309.2	364.5
Method 6	IRIS 125	dp [Pa]	198.6	102.7	18.8			
		V [m ³ /h]	218.1	315.8	390.2			
	IRIS 160	dp [Pa]		-		120.59	49.49	8.8
		V [m ³ /h]				162.1	226.1	266.6

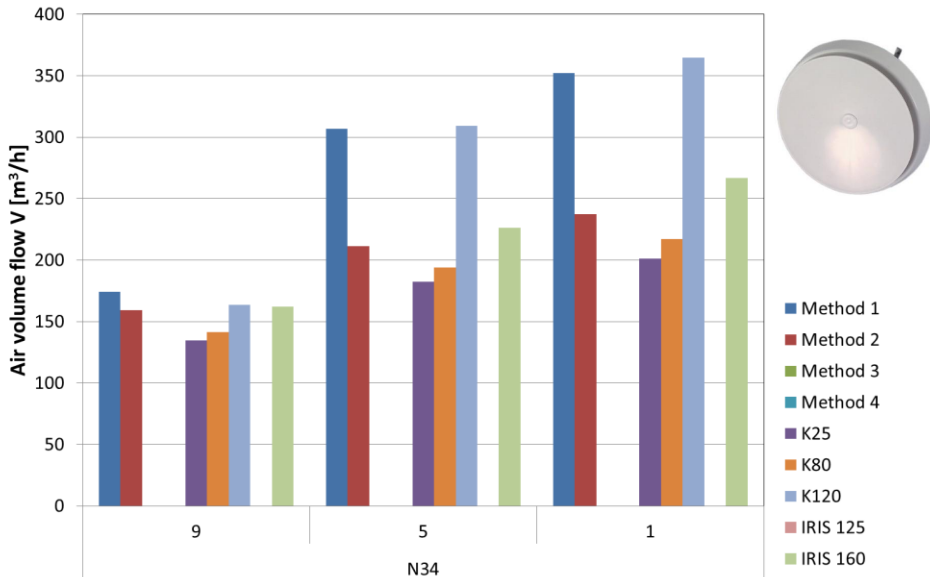
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Air terminal devices			N25			N16		
Position of damper			10%	50%	100%	30%	60%	100%
Method 1	Prandtl tube	dp [Pa]	4.78	16.45	22.95	4.31	17.9	23
		V [m ³ /h]	319.2	592.4	699.4	303.1	617.9	701.3
Method 2	Free area	w [m/s]	1.5	3.1	3.6	1.4	2.5	2.8
		V [m ³ /h]	298.2	616.3	715.7	333.9	596.2	667.8
Method 3	Plenum box	dp [Pa]	16.84	32.78	51.9	-		
		V [m ³ /h]	409.2	570.9	718.4			
Method 4	Air flow meter	dp [Pa]	-			12.53	28.5	30.7
		V [m ³ /h]				374.6	565	586.3
Method 5	K25	w [m/s]	-			-		
		V [m ³ /h]						
	K80	w [m/s]	9.24	13.86	14.48	11.76	13.38	13.58
		V [m ³ /h]	188.1	282.1	294.7	239.3	272.3	275.9
	K120	w [m/s]	1.68	4.71	5.27	2.82	4.74	5.42
		V [m ³ /h]	226.8	635.4	711.9	380.2	639.7	731.6
Method 6	IRIS 125	dp [Pa]	-			-		
		V [m ³ /h]						
	IRIS 160	dp [Pa]	-			-		
		V [m ³ /h]						

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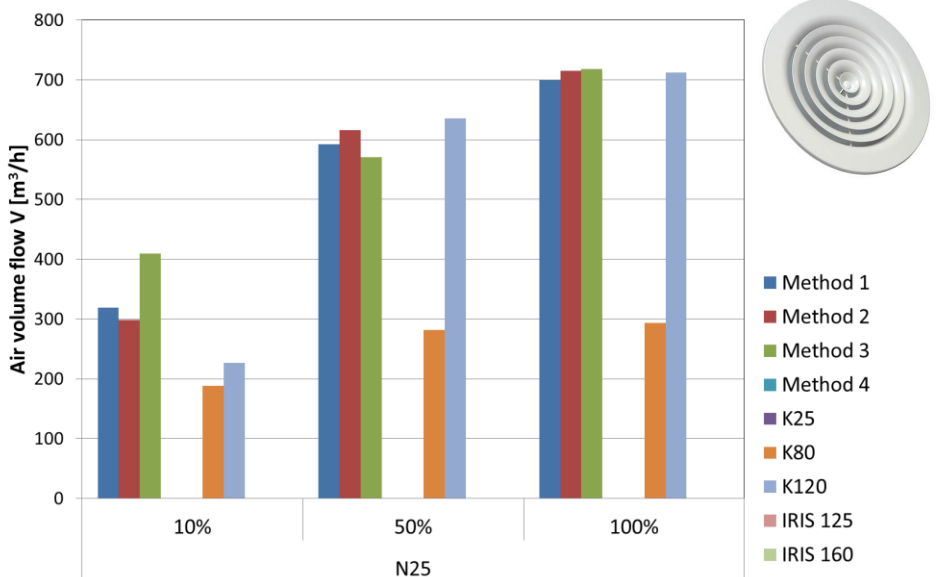


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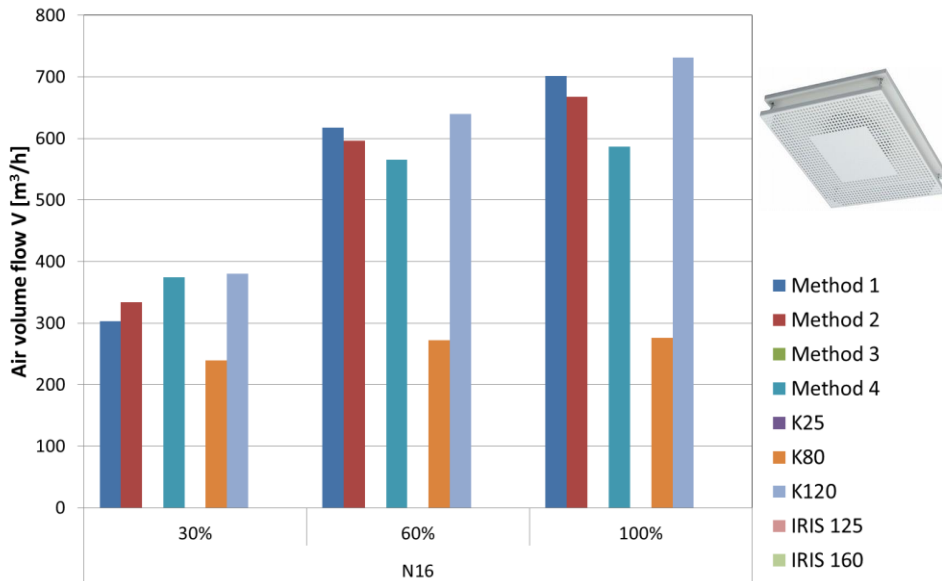
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CONCLUSIONS

As a result of measurement, it was found that:

- the results of measurements using different methods are significantly different for valves,
- it must necessarily follow the manufacturer's recommendation contained in the technical data sheet for the devices,
- proper selection of the method of measuring the specific model of each air terminal devices is essential.

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Comments and questions are welcome

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