

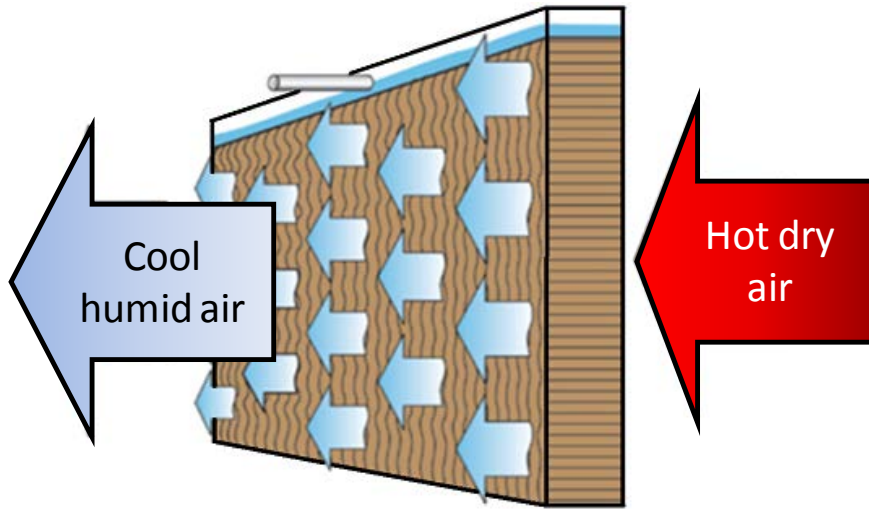
Passive Indirect Evaporative Cooler

Fernando Fuzinatto Dall'Agnol

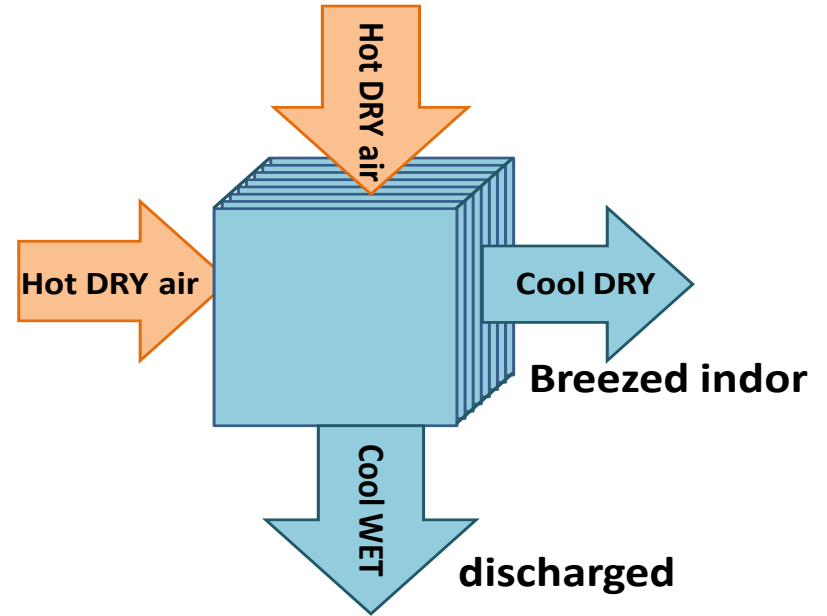
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Indirect cycle



Direct Cycle

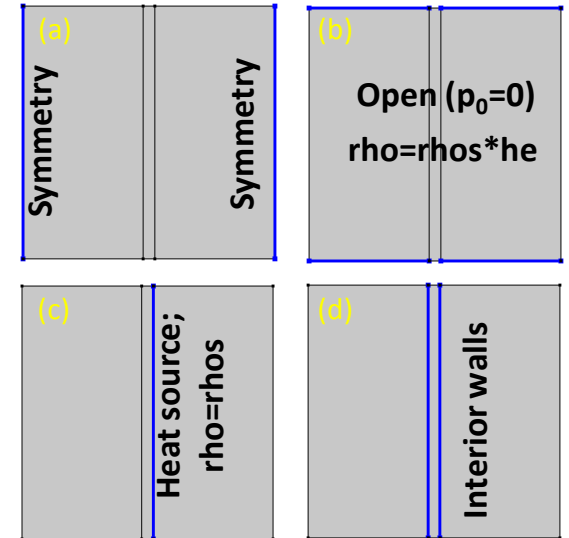
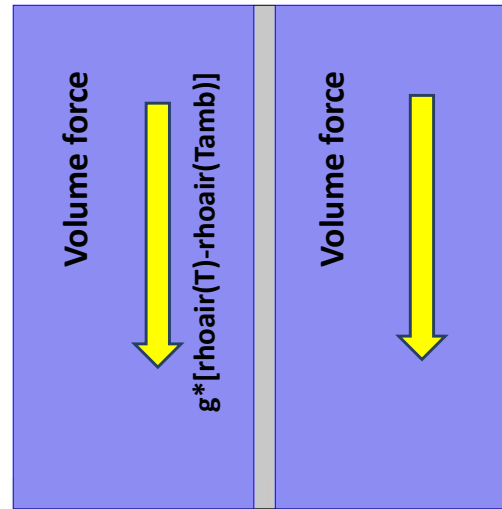
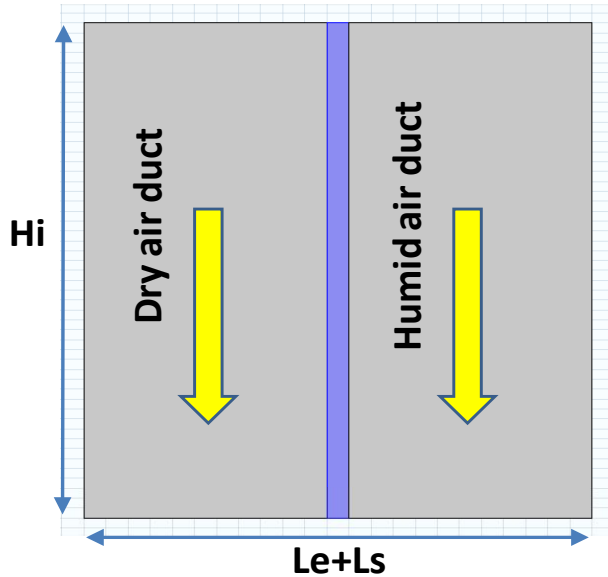


Indirect Cycle concept

Advantage: Dry air is more comfortable

Disadvantage: Lower efficiency per unit volume

Simulation approach



$$-Dif \nabla^2 rho + \beta \cdot \nabla rho = 0$$

$$F_y = g [\rho_{air}(T) - \rho_{air}(T_{amb})]$$

$$\rho_{boundary} = \rho_{s}(T_{amb}) * h_e$$

$$\rho_{s} = \rho_{air}(T) \frac{P_s(T)}{P_{atm}}$$

$$Q = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} Dif(T) * Q_l(T)$$

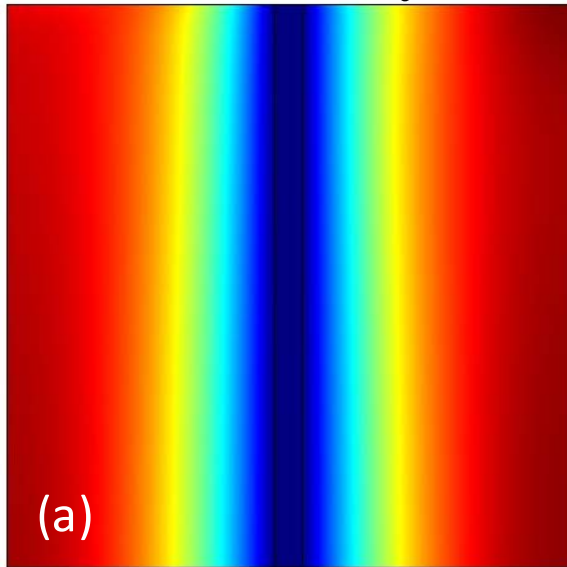
Approximations:

- No turbulence

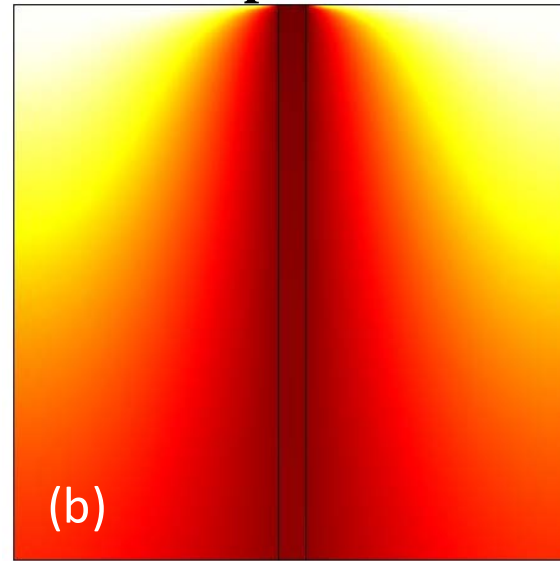
ρ , Dif , ρ_{air} , P_s and Q_l are all given by interpolated tables

Results

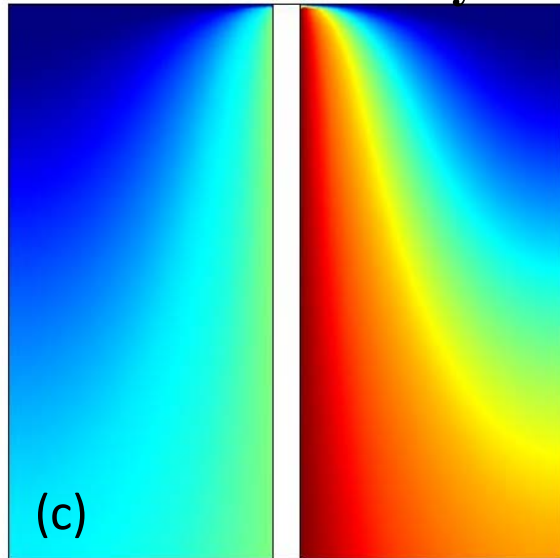
Air Velocity



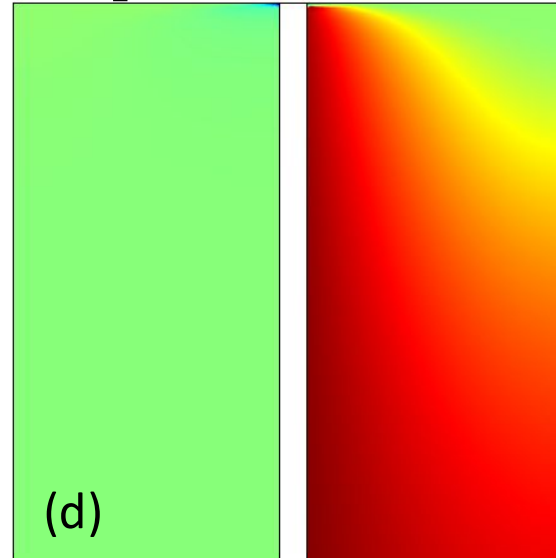
Temperature



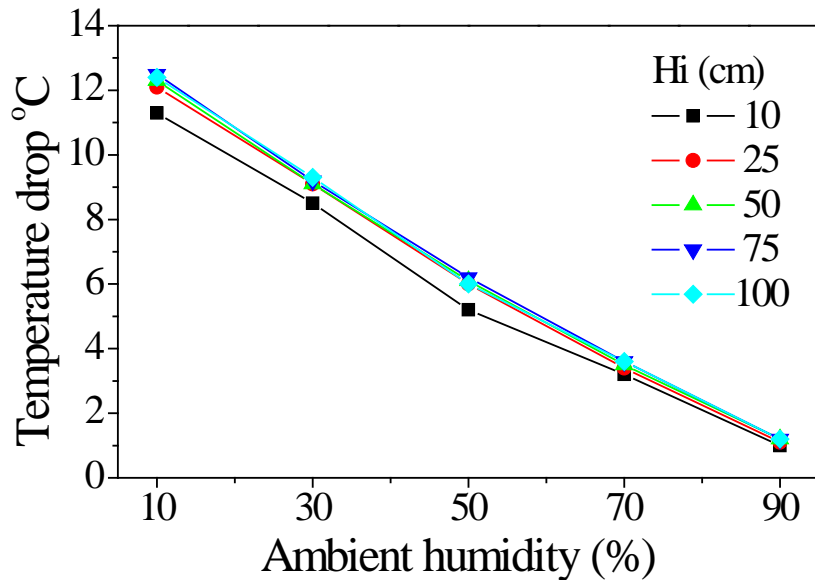
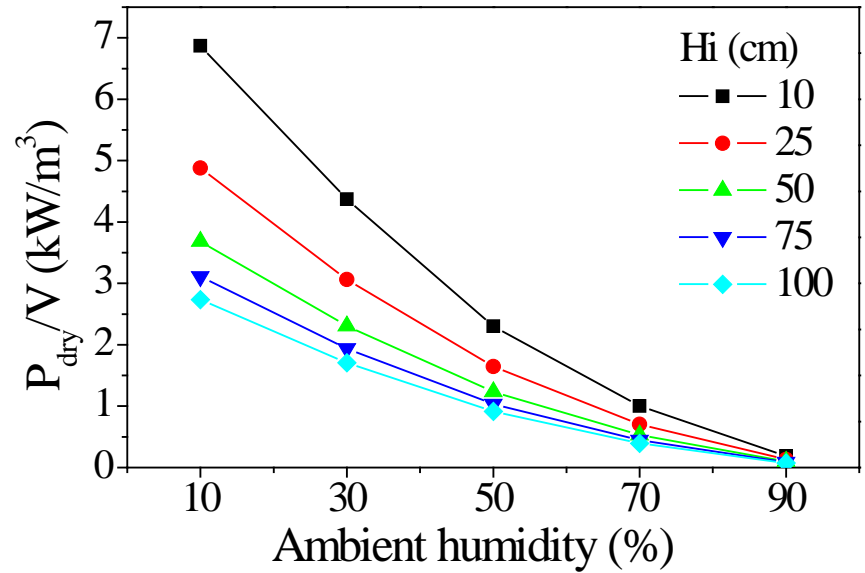
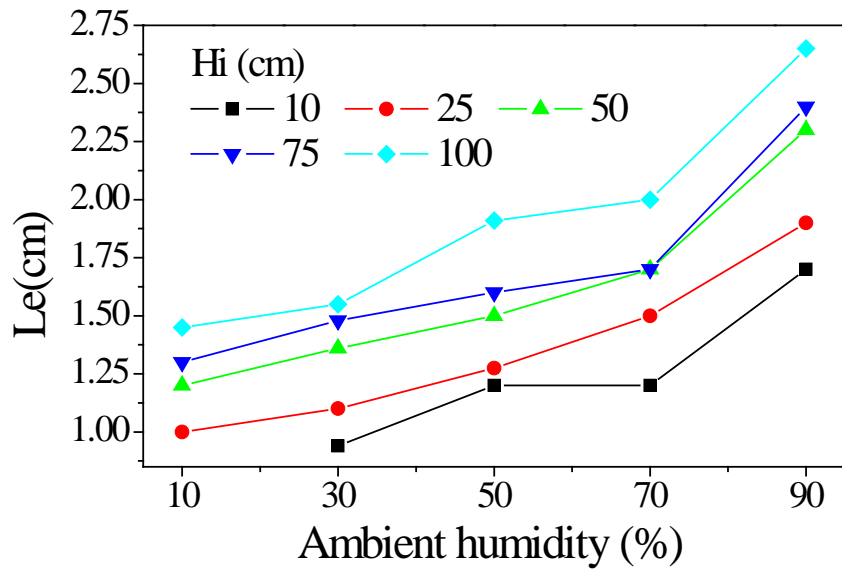
Relative humidity



Vapor concentration



Operation Characteristics



Recommendation:
8kW/100m³.

Discussions and Conclusions

- Outdoor breeze should improve the performance.
- Operation off the optimized condition can deteriorate the performance.
- Sequesterates $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the heat of a direct cooler, but it consumes no energy.
- Simulation wise, the system behaves as expected (“validation”).
- Successful coupling of modules.