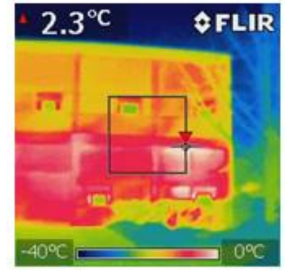
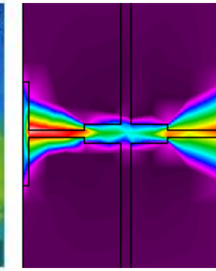
CAE 331/513
Building Science
Fall 2019





November 7, 2019
Infiltration and natural ventilation

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Remaining HW releases

- HW 5 released on BB
  - Due Thursday November 14, 2019

- HW 6 will be released soon
  - Due Thursday November 21, 2019

Schedule updates

12	20	Nov 5	Ventilation and indoor air quality part 3		
	21	Nov 7	Infiltration and natural ventilation		
13	22	Nov 12	Building energy balances		Chapter 16, 14, 17, 18
	23	Nov 14	Load calculations and energy estimation part 1	HW5	
14	24	Nov 19	Load calculations and energy estimation part 2		
	25	Nov 21	Energy efficient building design	HW6	Chapter 19
15	26	Nov 26	Building codes, standards, and guidelines		Chapter 35
	-	Nov 28	*No class – Thanksgiving Day*		
Final	-	Dec 4	**Final exam: Wed 12/4, 8:00-10:00 AM, PS 121**		
		Dec 8	**Graduate student projects due Sun@11:59 pm**	Grad projects	

PHYSICS OF INFILTRATION AND NATURAL VENTILATION

What impacts air exchange rates?

Outdoor air exchange can be divided into two main categories:

Ventilation

Intentional introduction of outdoor air into a building

Subdivided into:

- **Mechanical (forced) ventilation:** The intentional movement of air into and out of a building using fans, intake vents, and exhaust vents
- **Natural ventilation:** The flow of air through open windows, doors, grilles, and other planned envelope penetrations, driven largely by natural or artificially induced pressure differences

Infiltration

Flow of outdoor air into a building through cracks, leaks, and other unintentional openings in the envelope (includes normal use of exterior doors) … i.e., *air leakage*

Dealing with ventilation vs. infiltration

- **Mechanical ventilation** is straightforward
  - Fans move air through known openings
  - Flow rates typically known or at least measurable

- **Natural ventilation** is conceptually straightforward but physically complex
  - Known openings but highly varying wind speeds and directions

- **Infiltration** is complex
  - Typically unknown openings and multiple driving forces

- Need to know airflows through each of these in order to quantify IAQ and energy impacts

General models for air flows through openings

- Given an opening (i.e., a leak, crack, or intentional opening):

$$\dot{V} = AC\Delta P^n$$

A = area of opening, ft^2 (m^2)
ΔP = pressure difference between inside and outside, in WG (Pa)
C = flow coefficient, ft/(min inWG^n) [m/(s Pa^n)]
n = exponent, between 0.5 and 1.0 (depends on opening types)

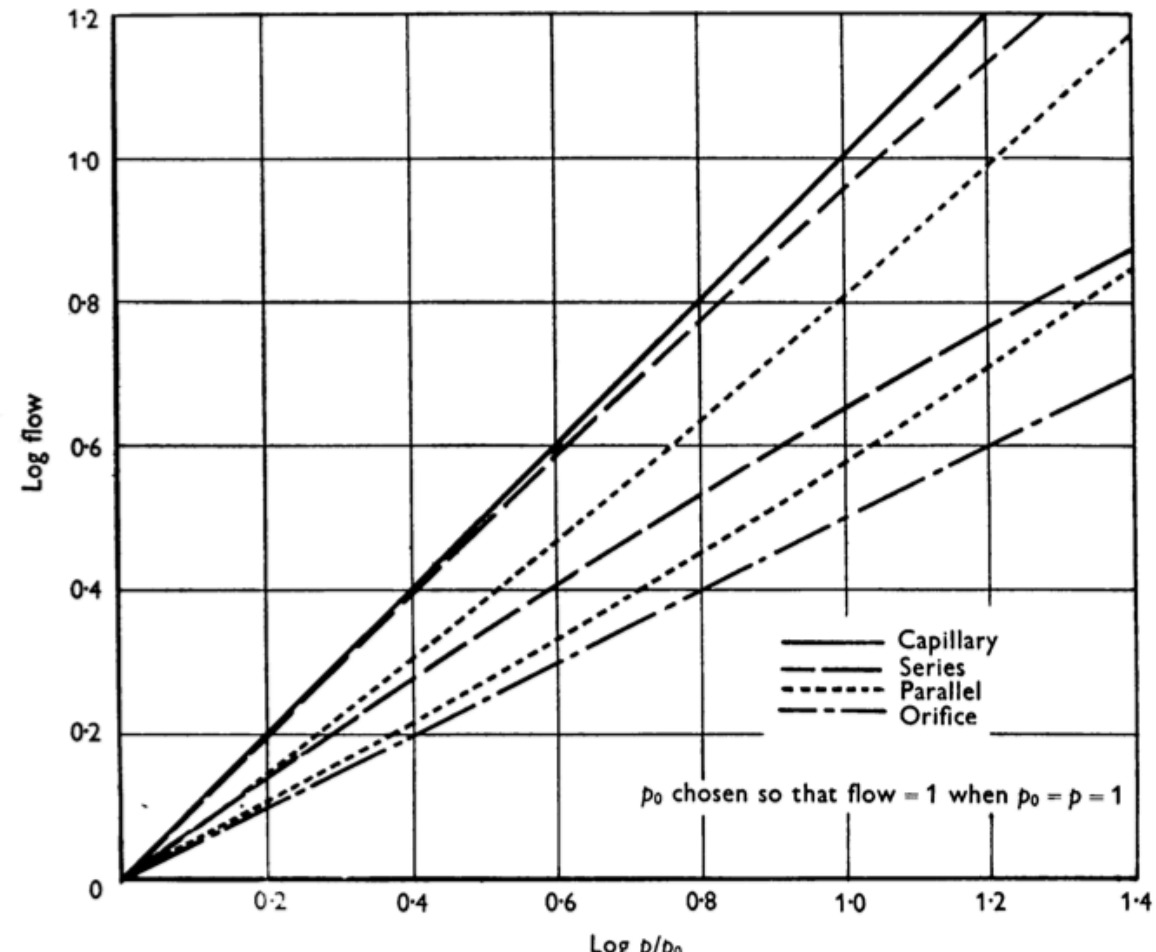
- For a combination of i openings:

$$\dot{V} = \sum_i A_i C_i \Delta P_i^{n_i}$$

Fluid mechanics: Actual flows in enclosures

- Power law relationship for any tested assembly
  - Valid for single objects and/or entire enclosures

$$\dot{V} = AC\Delta P^n$$



Black **1950** *Journal of Hygiene* 48(1):44-51

“Driving forces” of ventilation and infiltration: Δ*P*

- Three primary mechanisms generate **pressure differences:**
  - **Wind**
    - Caused by wind impinging on a building, creating a distribution of pressures on the exterior surface
    - Depends on wind direction, wind speed, air density, surface orientation, and surrounding conditions
  - **Stack effect (natural buoyancy)**
    - Caused by the weight of a column of air located inside/outside a building
    - Depends on air density and height above a neutral reference level
      - Density is a function of temperature (so this is temperature driven)
  - **Mechanical air handling equipment (fans)**
    - Fans are used to supply, recirculate, exhaust, and otherwise balance pressures and flows in buildings

$$\Delta P = \Delta P_{wind} + \Delta P_{stack} + \Delta P_{mech}$$ (“+” when causing flow to interior)

WIND FORCES

Wind pressures

- From velocity component of Bernoulli Equation:

$$P_{velocity} = \frac{1}{2}\rho_{air}U_h^2$$

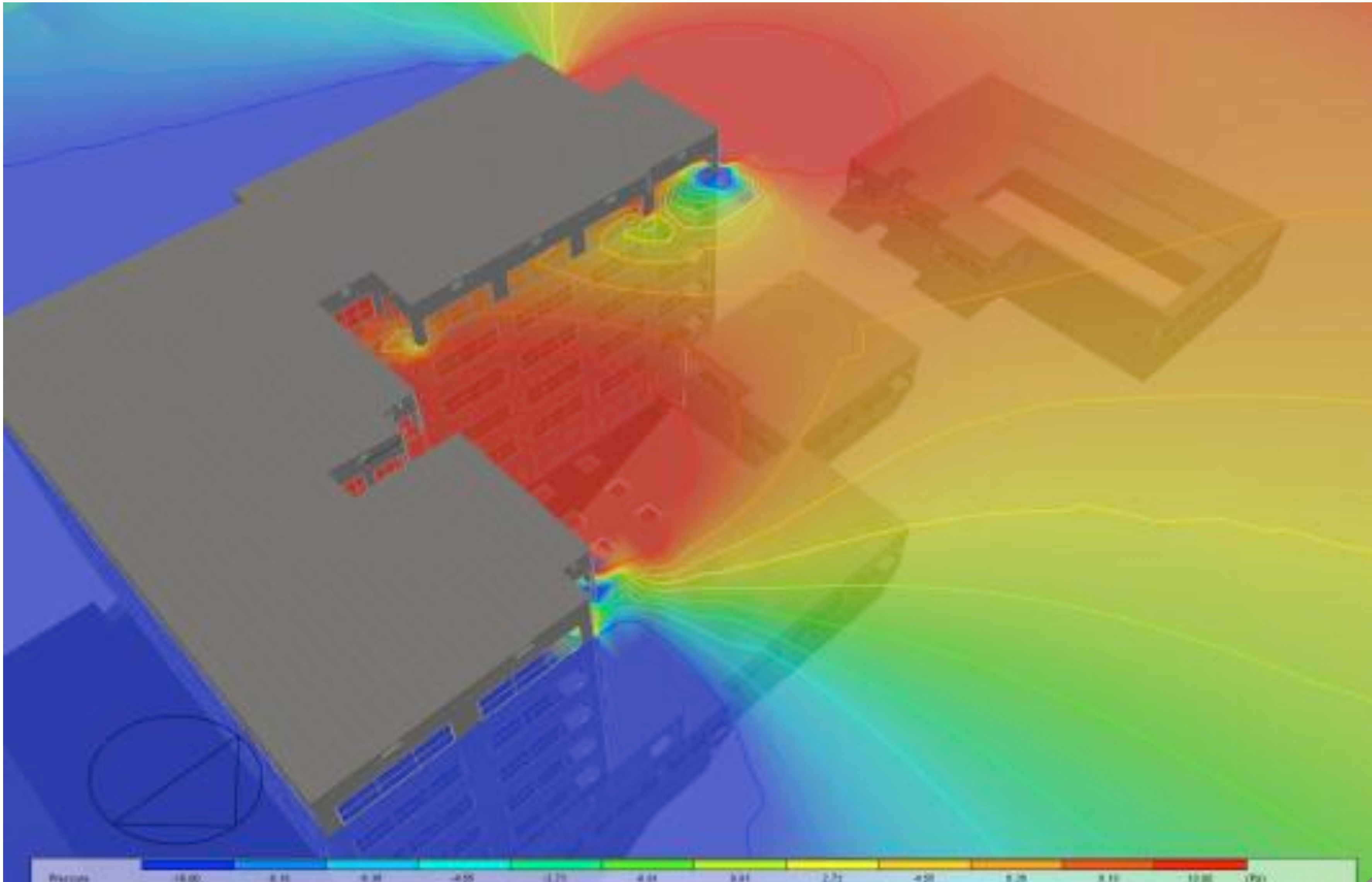
$P_{velocity}$ = wind velocity pressure; U_h = air velocity at building height, h; ρ_{air} = air density

- To convert velocity pressure to the difference between surface pressure and local atmospheric pressure:
  - Multiply by local wind pressure coefficient, C_p

$$P_{wind} = \Delta P = C_p P_{velocity} = \frac{1}{2}C_P \rho U_h^2$$

  - Get C_P (+ or -) from measurements or from *ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals 2017* **Chapter 24** “Airflow around buildings”

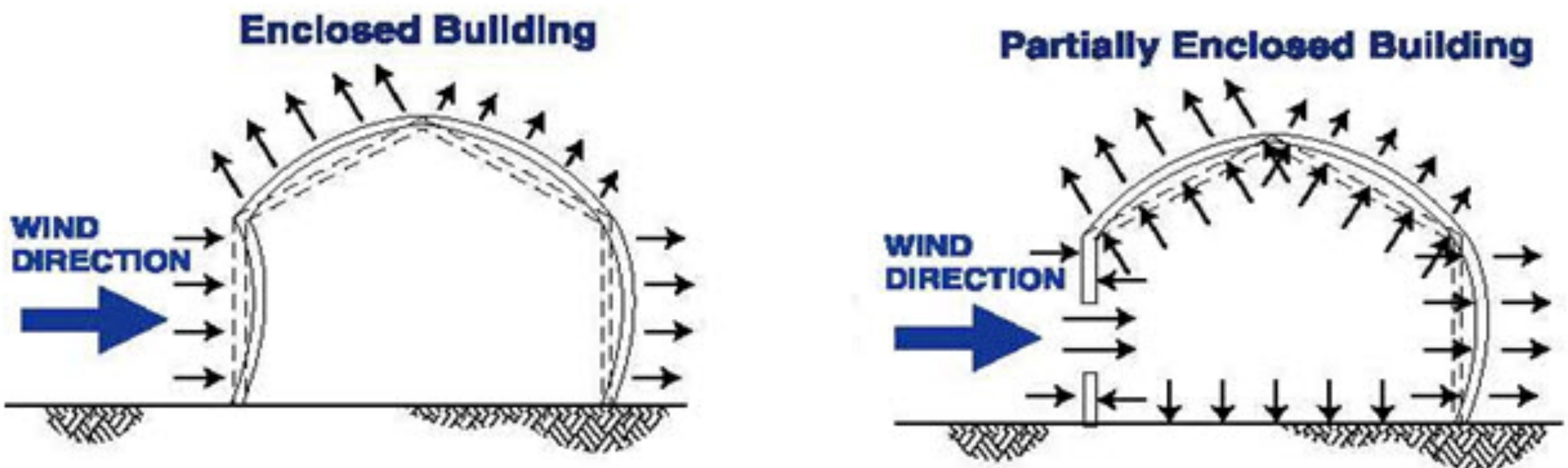
Wind pressure coefficients (C_p) vary around buildings



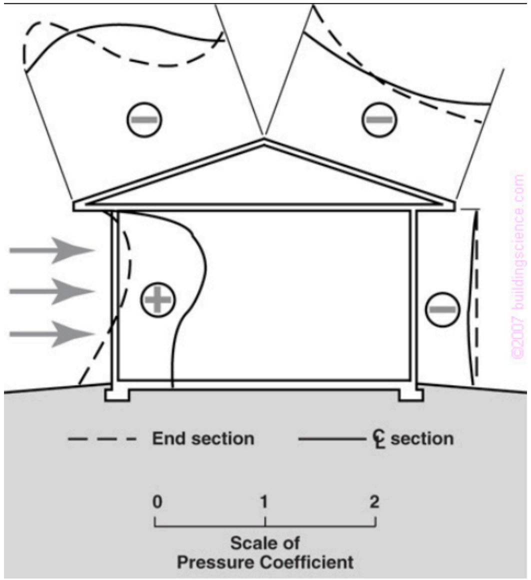
Wind pressure coefficients (C_p) vary around buildings

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gMkGM1D1QhY

Wind pressure coefficients (C_p) vary around buildings

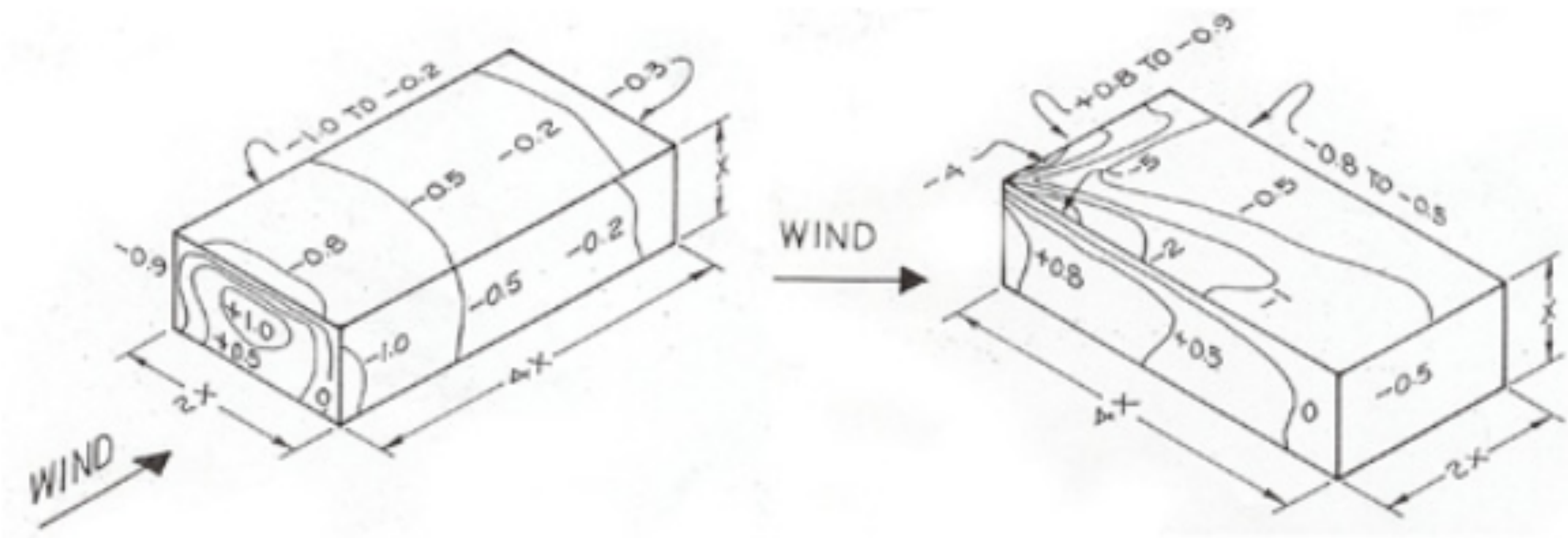


http://seblog.strongtie.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Wind-Pressure-Figure.jpg



https://buildingscience.com/documents/digests/bsd-109-pressures-in-buildings

Wind pressure coefficients (C_p) vary around buildings



https://buildingscience.com/documents/digests/bsd-109-pressures-in-buildings

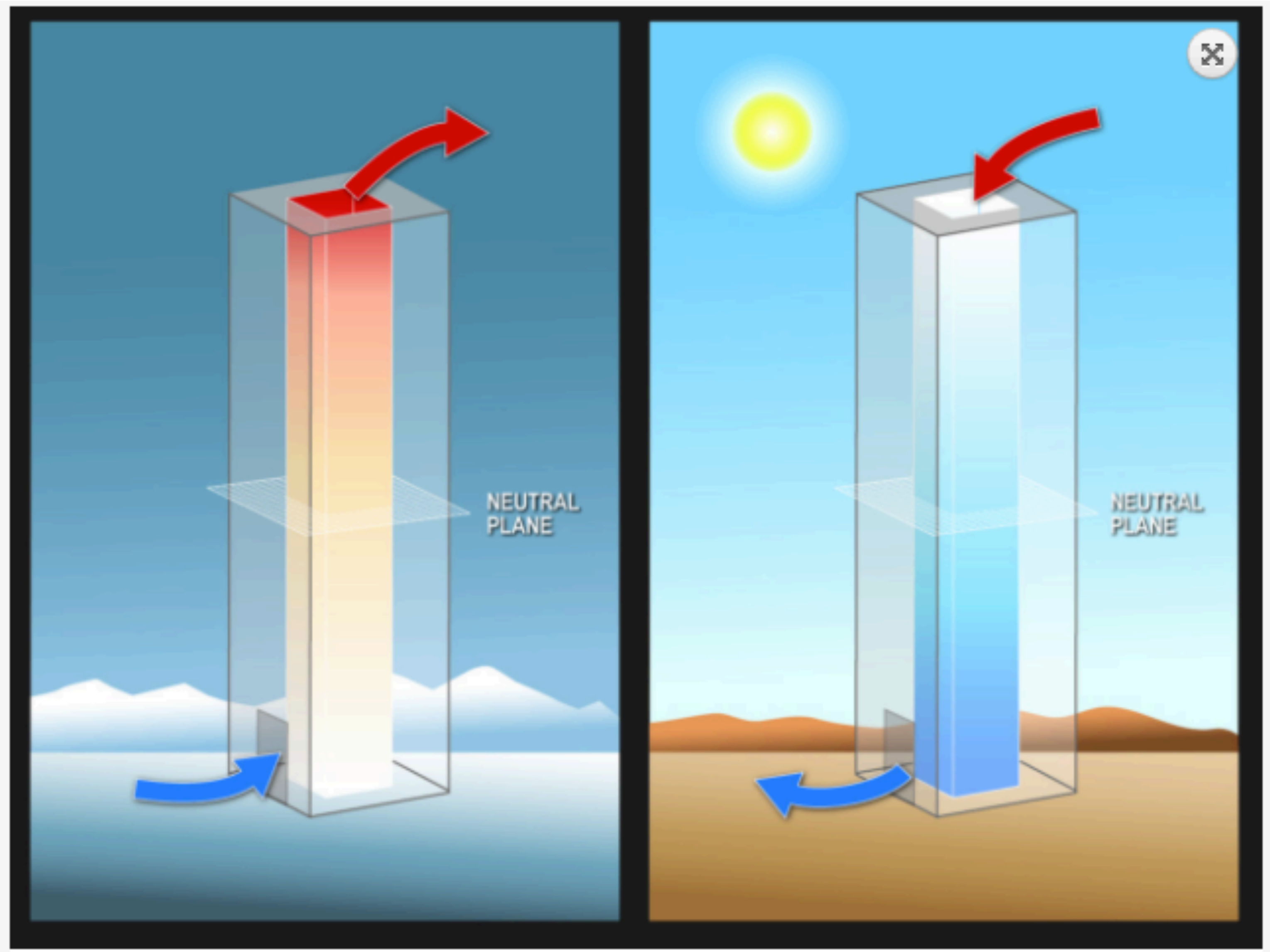
STACK EFFECT

Stack effect

- **In wintertime**
  - Air within a building acts like a bubble of hot air in a sea of cold air
  - Rises to the top
  - Draws **outdoor air in from** cracks/gaps/openings in the **bottom**
  - Indoor air flows out through openings in the top

- **In summertime**
  - Air within a building acts like a bubble of cold air in a sea of hot air
  - Falls to the bottom
  - Drives **indoor air out through** cracks/gaps/openings in **bottom**
  - Outdoor air is drawn in through openings in the top
    - Temperature differences usually lower in the summer time so the amount of flow is smaller

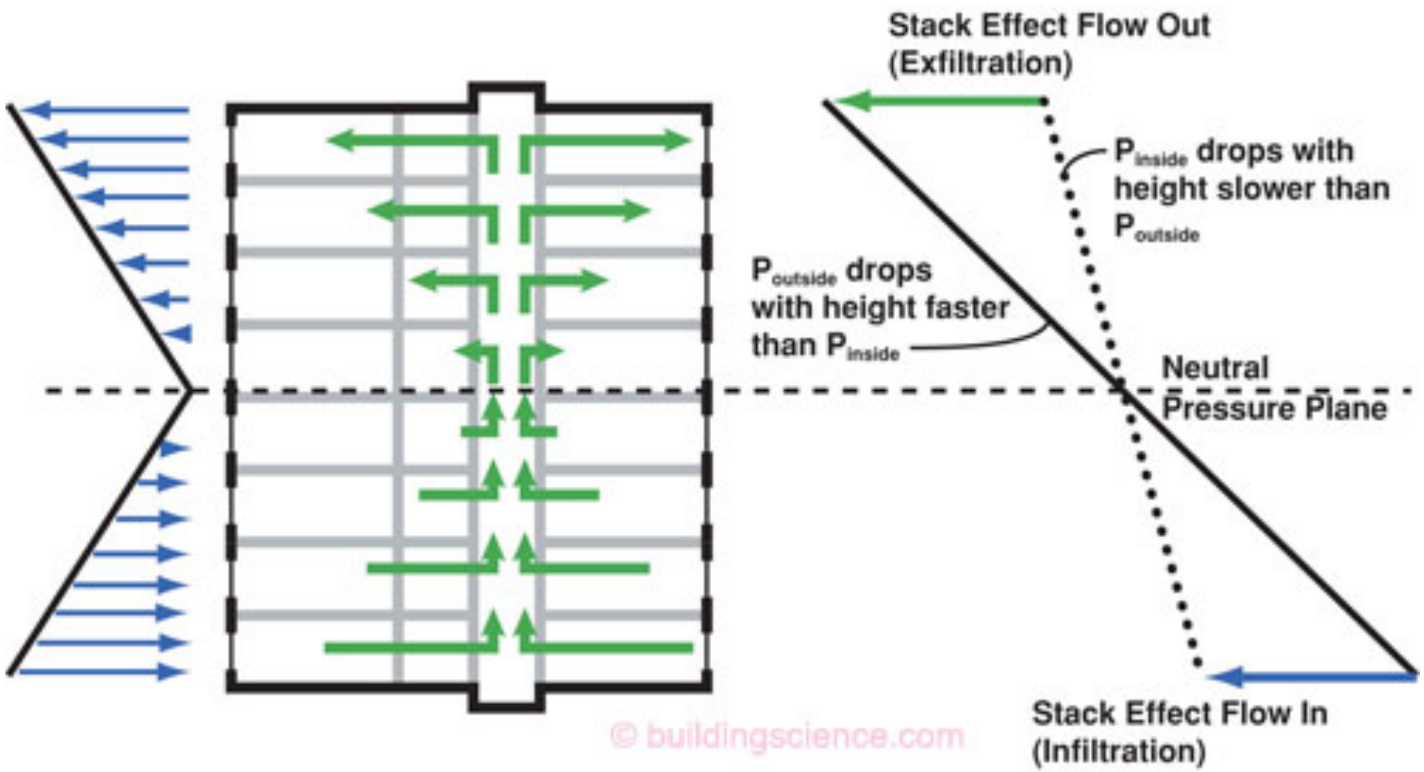
Stack effect



https://www.cppwind.com/blogs/get-to-know-a-flow-feature-the-stack-effect

Stack effect

- The stack effect is magnified in taller buildings



Stack effect equations

- Assuming temperature and barometric pressure are constant over the height of interest, the stack pressure decreases linearly as the separation above the reference point increases
- Neglecting vertical density gradients, the stack pressure difference across a horizontal leak at any vertical location is estimated by:

$$\Delta P_{stack} = (\rho_{out} - \rho_{in}) g (H_{NPL} - H) = \rho_{out} \left(\frac{T_{in} - T_{out}}{T_{in}} \right) g \left(H_{NPL} - H \right)$$

T_{out} = outdoor air temperature, K
T_{in} = indoor air temperature, K
ρ_{out} = outdoor air density, kg/m^3
ρ_{in} = indoor air density, kg/m^3
H_{NPL} = height of neutral pressure level above reference plane, m
H = height of point of opening, m

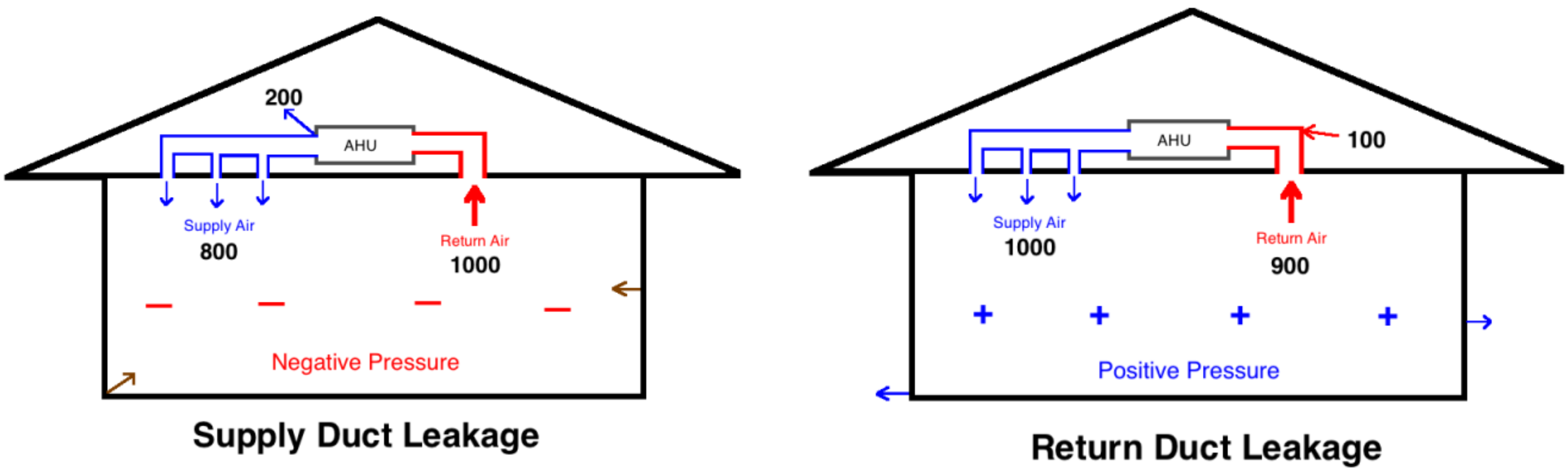
Designing for stack effect in tall buildings

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jz1HqL4PHVQ http://www.dougking.co.uk/videos/

MECHANICAL FORCES

Mechanical system driving forces

- Mostly relates to unbalanced flows
  - Duct leakage (incidental)
  - Unbalanced exhaust flows (intentional or incidental)



http://www.greenbuildingadvisor.com/blogs/dept/building-science/how-duct-leakage-steals-twice

AIR LEAKAGE SITES

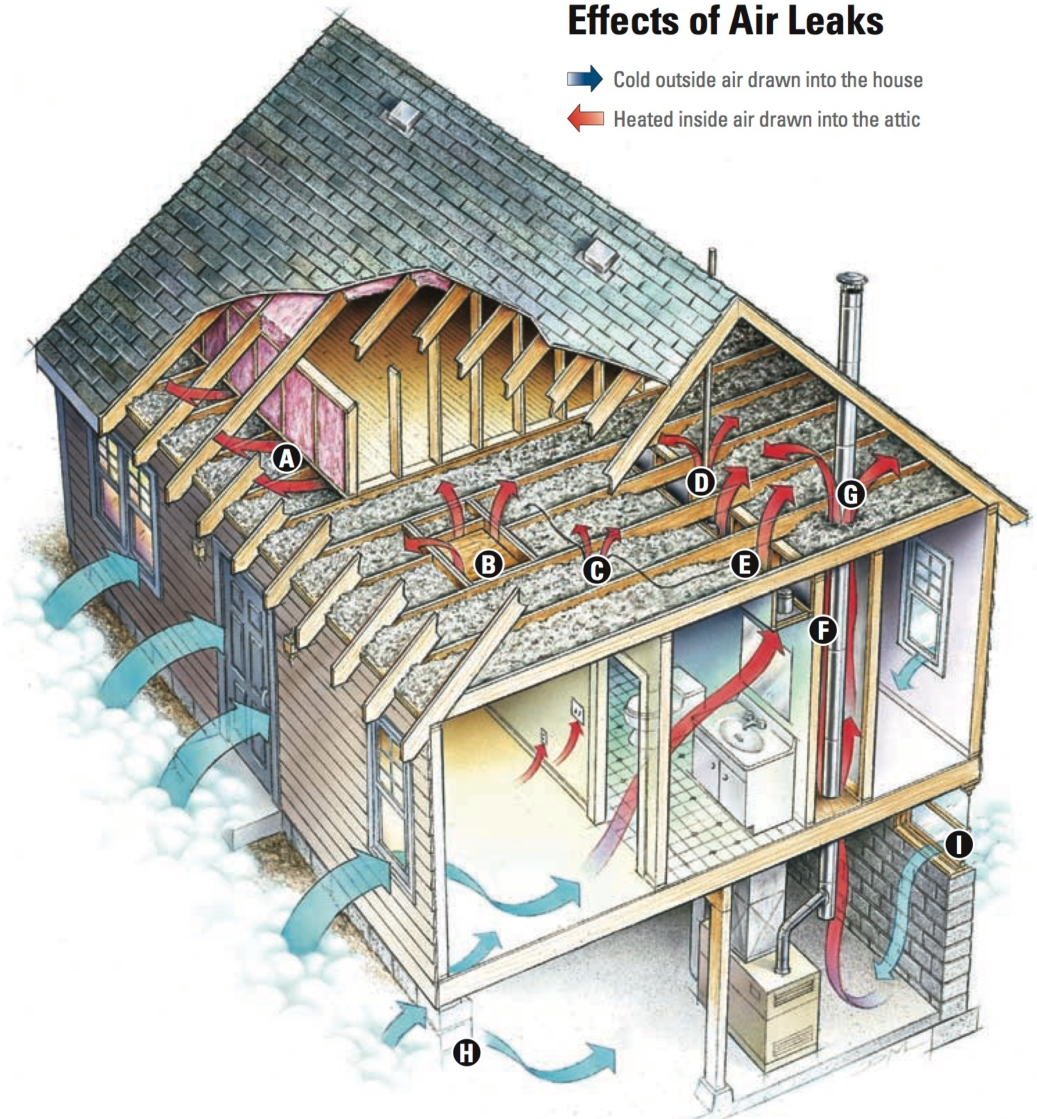
Typical air leakage sites in residential buildings

Common Household Air Leaks

- **A** Behind Kneewalls
- **B** Attic Hatch
- **C** Wiring Holes
- **D** Plumbing Vent
- **E** Open Soffit (the box that hides recessed lights)
- **F** Recessed Light
- **G** Furnace Flue or Duct Chaseways (the hollow box or wall feature that hides ducts)
- **H** Basement Rim Joists (where the foundation meets the wood framing)
- **I** Windows and Doors

Effects of Air Leaks

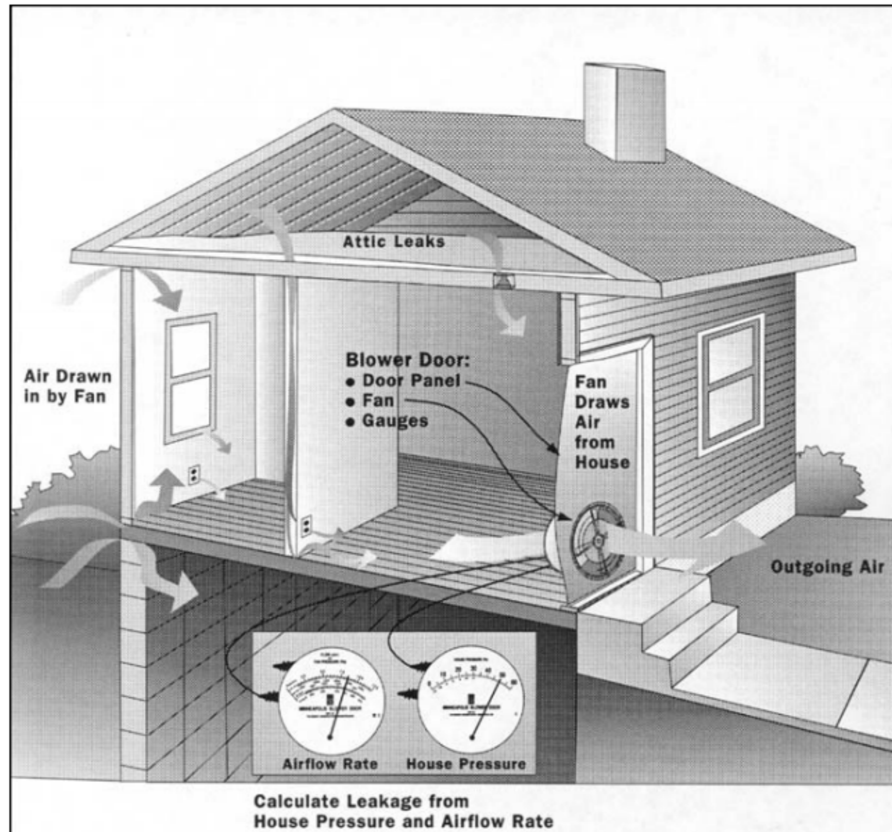
- Cold outside air drawn into the house
- Heated inside air drawn into the attic



http://www.opalco.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/House-Image.jpg

Characterizing air leakage sites

- Q: How do we characterize air leakage sites in buildings?
- A: Blower door tests



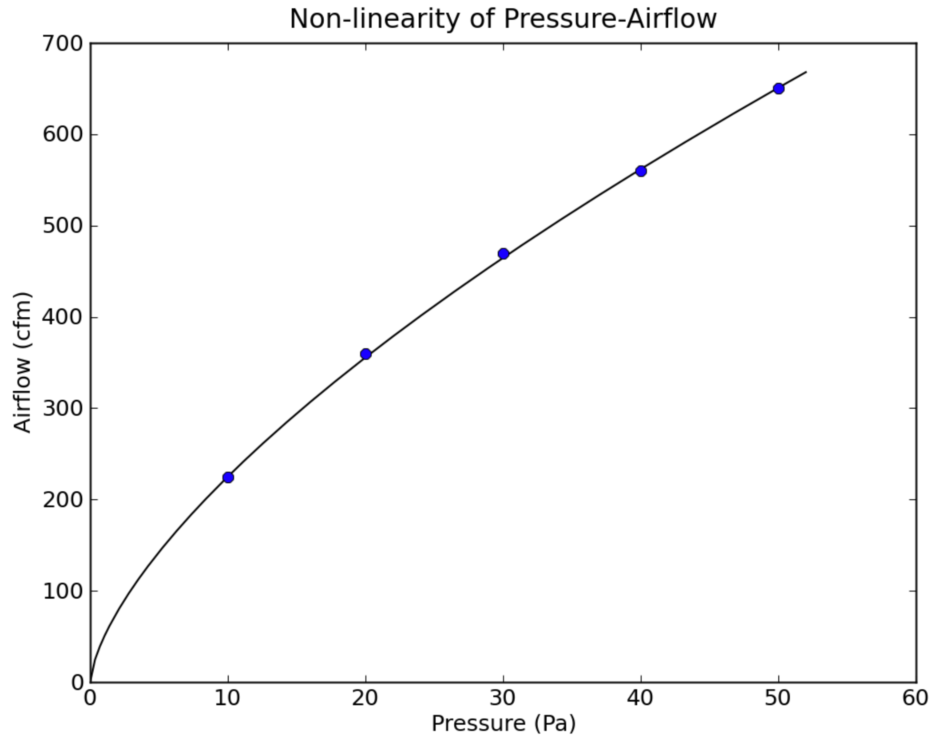
Characterizing air leakage sites

- Blower door test results:

$$\dot{V} = C\Delta P^n$$

- Effective leakage area:

$$A_L = 10000\,\dot{V}_{ref}\sqrt{\frac{\rho 2\Delta P_{ref}}{C_D}}$$



C = flow coefficient, CFM/Pa^n
ΔP = pressure difference between inside and outside, Pa
n = exponent, between 0.5 and 1.0 (usually around 0.65 for homes), dimensionless
A_L = effective air leakage area, cm^2
$\dot{V}_{ref}$ = airflow rate at reference pressure (e.g., 4 Pa), m^3/s
C_D = assumed equivalent discharge area (e.g., 1 or 0.6), dimensionless
ΔP_{ref} = assumed I/O reference pressure difference (e.g., 4 Pa), Pa

Characterizing air leakage sites

- Blower door test results:

$$\dot{V} = C\Delta P^n$$

$$NL = 1000 \frac{A_L}{Af} \left(\frac{H}{2.5m} \right)^{0.3}$$

Normalized Leakage, NL (dimensionless)

- Effective leakage area:

$$A_L = 10000\,\dot{V}_{ref} \sqrt{\frac{\rho 2\Delta P_{ref}}{C_D}}$$

$$ACH_{50} = \frac{Q_{50\,Pa}}{V}$$

Air Changes per Hour @ 50 Pa (hr^{-1})

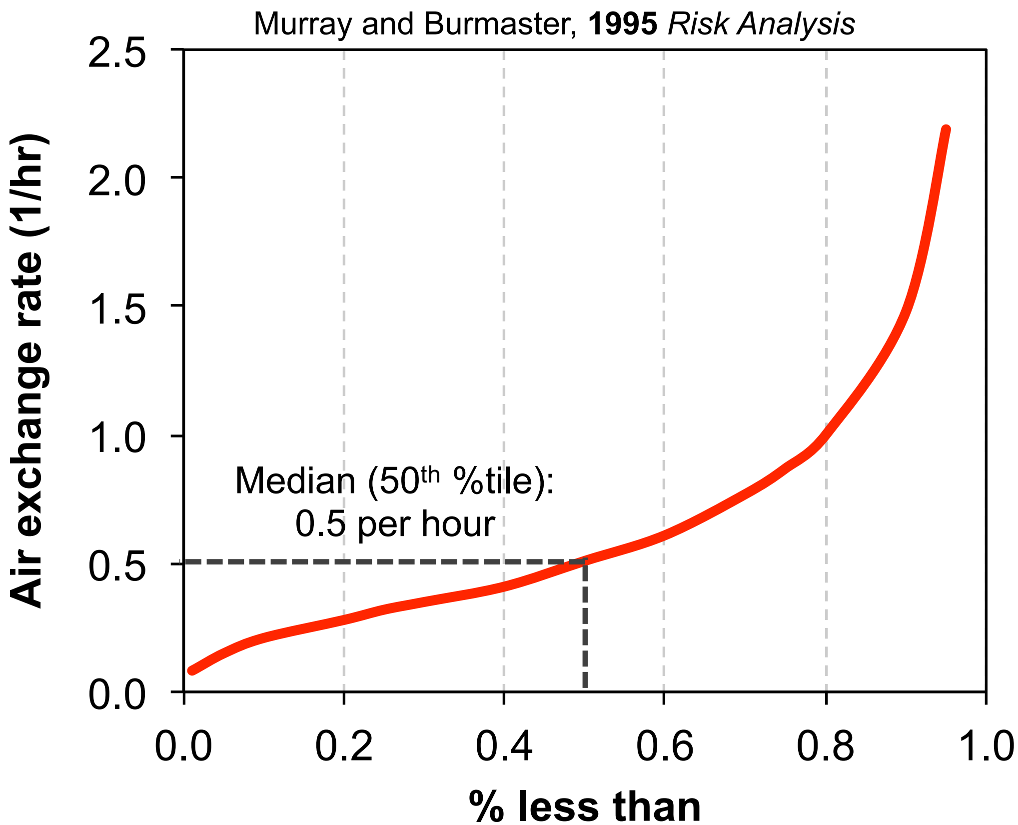
If you want to learn more: http://resdb.lbl.gov/

Source: ASTM E 779 and ASHRAE Standard 119

AIR EXCHANGE RATES: REAL DATA

What are typical air exchange rates (AERs) in homes?

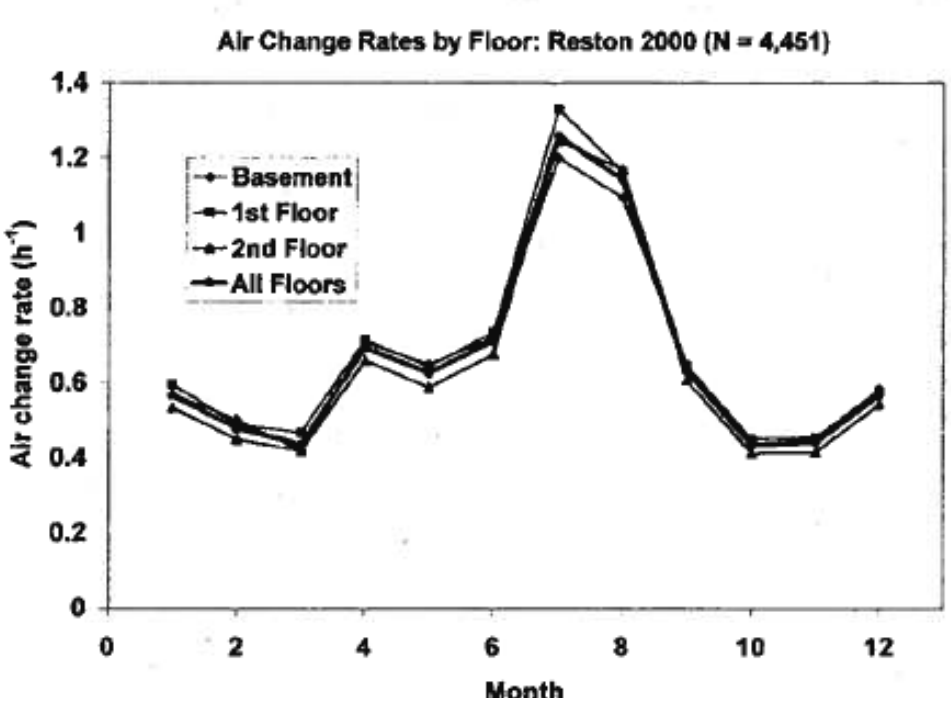
- Distribution of AERs in ~2800 homes in the U.S.
  - Measured using PFT (perfluorocarbon tracer) in the early 1990s



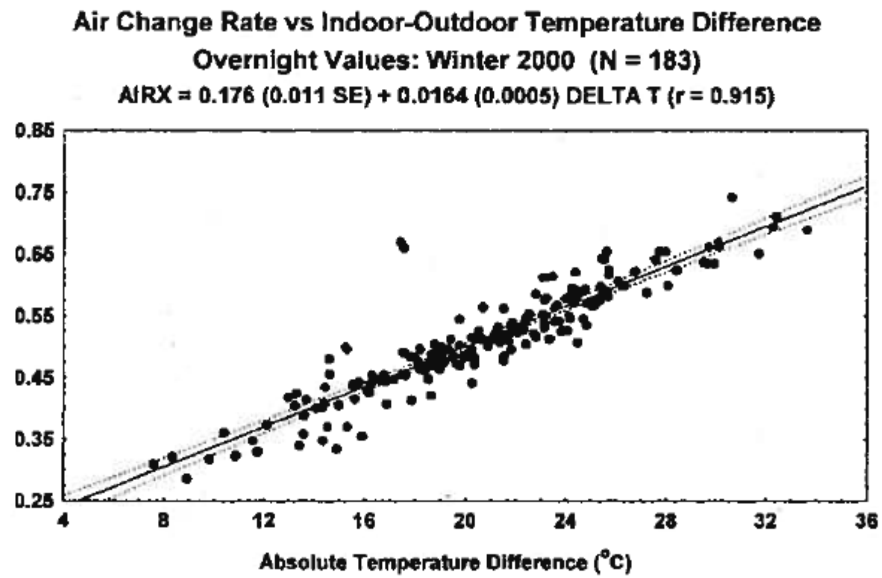
*Mostly due to infiltration and window opening

Variation in infiltration AER with driving forces

- Air exchange rates differ both between buildings and within buildings
  - Differences vary by <u>driving forces</u> & building operation (e.g. windows/HVAC)
- 4600 AERs measured by automated SF_6 system in a house for 2 years:



AERs in individual buildings can vary by season
- **Driving forces: temperature, wind speed**



AERs can vary by I/O temperature within seasons

Wallace et al. 2002 *J Expo Anal Environ Epidem*

INFILTRATION MODELS

Simplified models of air infiltration

- Basic model for combining stack and wind driven flow

$$\dot{V} = \frac{A_L}{1000}\sqrt{C_s\left|T_{in} - T_{out}\right| + C_w U^2}$$

$\dot{V}$ = airflow rate, m^3/s
A_L = effective air leakage area, cm^2
C_s = stack coefficient, $(L/s)^2/(cm^4 K)$
C_w = wind coefficient, $(L/s)^2/(cm^4 (m/s)^2)$
U = average wind speed measured at the local weather station, m/s
T_{out} = outdoor air temperature, K
T_{in} = indoor air temperature, K

Simplified models of air infiltration

- Basic model for combining stack and wind driven flow

Table 4 Basic Model Stack Coefficient C_s

	House Height (Stories)		
	One	Two	Three
Stack coefficient	0.000 145	0.000 290	0.000 435

Table 5 Local Shelter Classes

Shelter Class	Description
1	No obstructions or local shielding
2	Typical shelter for an isolated rural house
3	Typical shelter caused by other buildings across street from building under study
4	Typical shelter for urban buildings on larger lots where sheltering obstacles are more than one building height away
5	Typical shelter produced by buildings or other structures immediately adjacent (closer than one house height): e.g., neighboring houses on same side of street, trees, bushes, etc.

Table 6 Basic Model Wind Coefficient C_w

Shelter Class	House Height (Stories)		
	One	Two	Three
1	0.000 319	0.000 420	0.000 494
2	0.000 246	0.000 325	0.000 382
3	0.000 174	0.000 231	0.000 271
4	0.000 104	0.000 137	0.000 161
5	0.000 032	0.000 042	0.000 049

Air infiltration modeling example

- Using a blower door test, you measure the effective leakage area of a 360 m^3 1-story suburban home in a densely populated neighborhood to be 450 cm^2
- Estimate the air exchange rate when it is 20°C (68°F) indoors and 0°C (32°F) outdoors and the wind speed is 6.7 m/s (15 mph)
  - What if the outdoor temperature drops to -18°C and the wind speed stays constant?
  - What if the outdoor temperature drops to -18°C and the wind speed increases to 13.4 m/s?

NATURAL VENTILATION

Natural ventilation

- Natural ventilation occurs through intentional openings:
  - Windows, doors, skylights
  - Roof ventilators
  - Stacks
  - Specially designed inlet or outlet openings

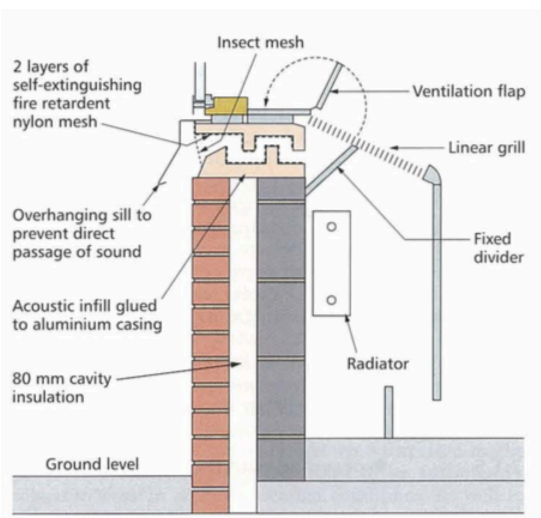
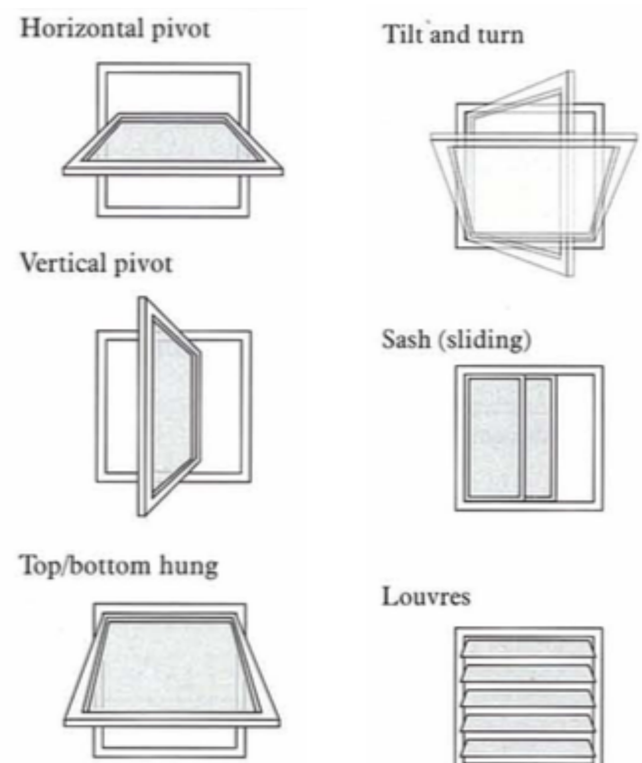


Figure 2.7 Ventilation opening with acoustic protection

Trickle ventilators

Passive inlets



Source: CIBSE Applications Manual A10
Natural ventilation in non-domestic buildings

Natural ventilation strategies

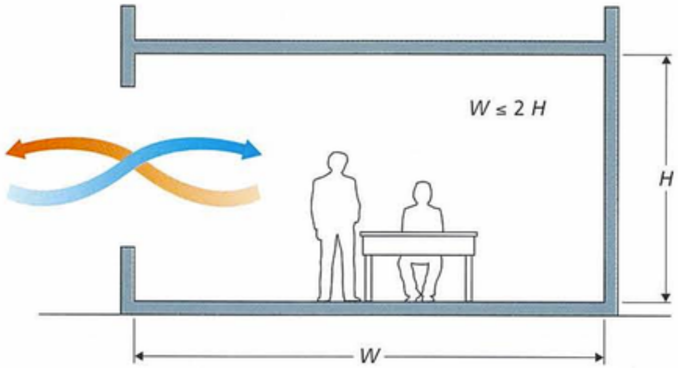


Figure 2.18 Single sided ventilation, single opening

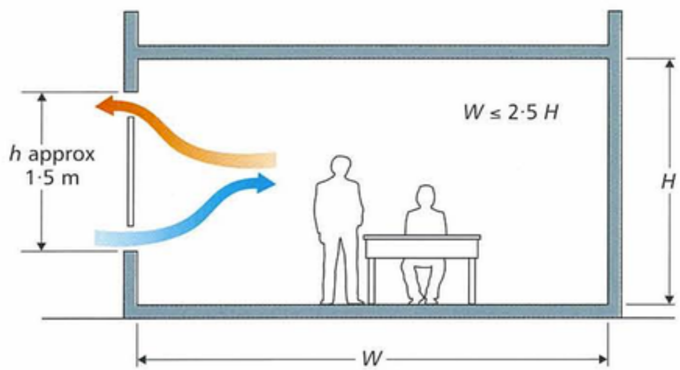


Figure 2.19 Single sided ventilation, double opening

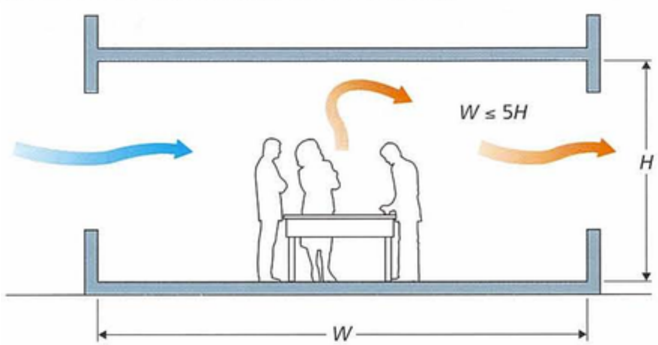


Figure 2.20 Cross ventilation

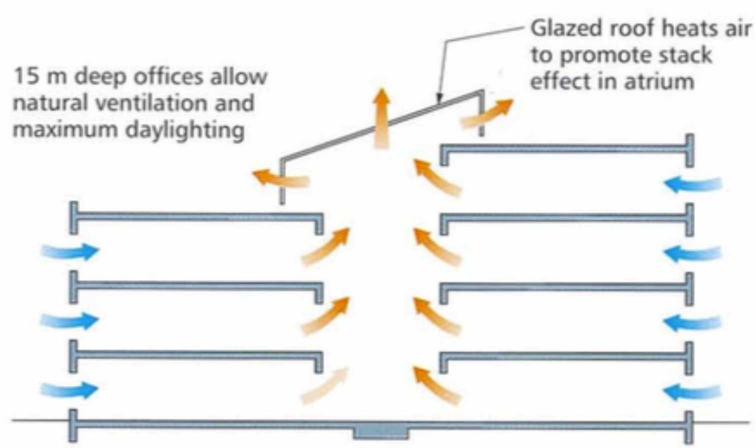


Figure 2.25 Atrium stack ventilation (Barclaycard Headquarters)

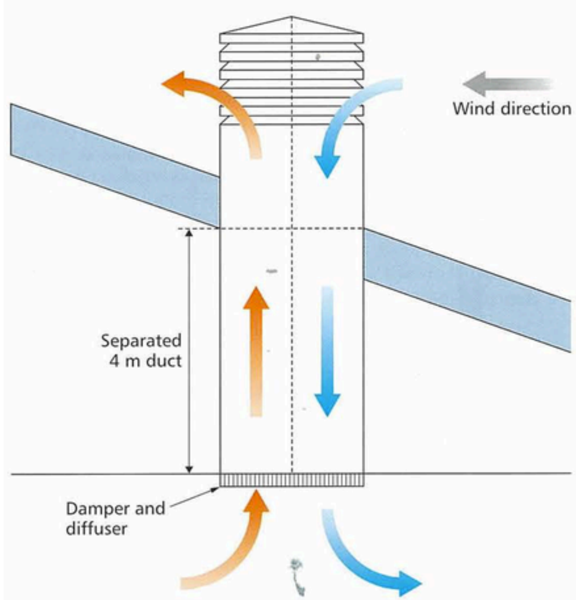
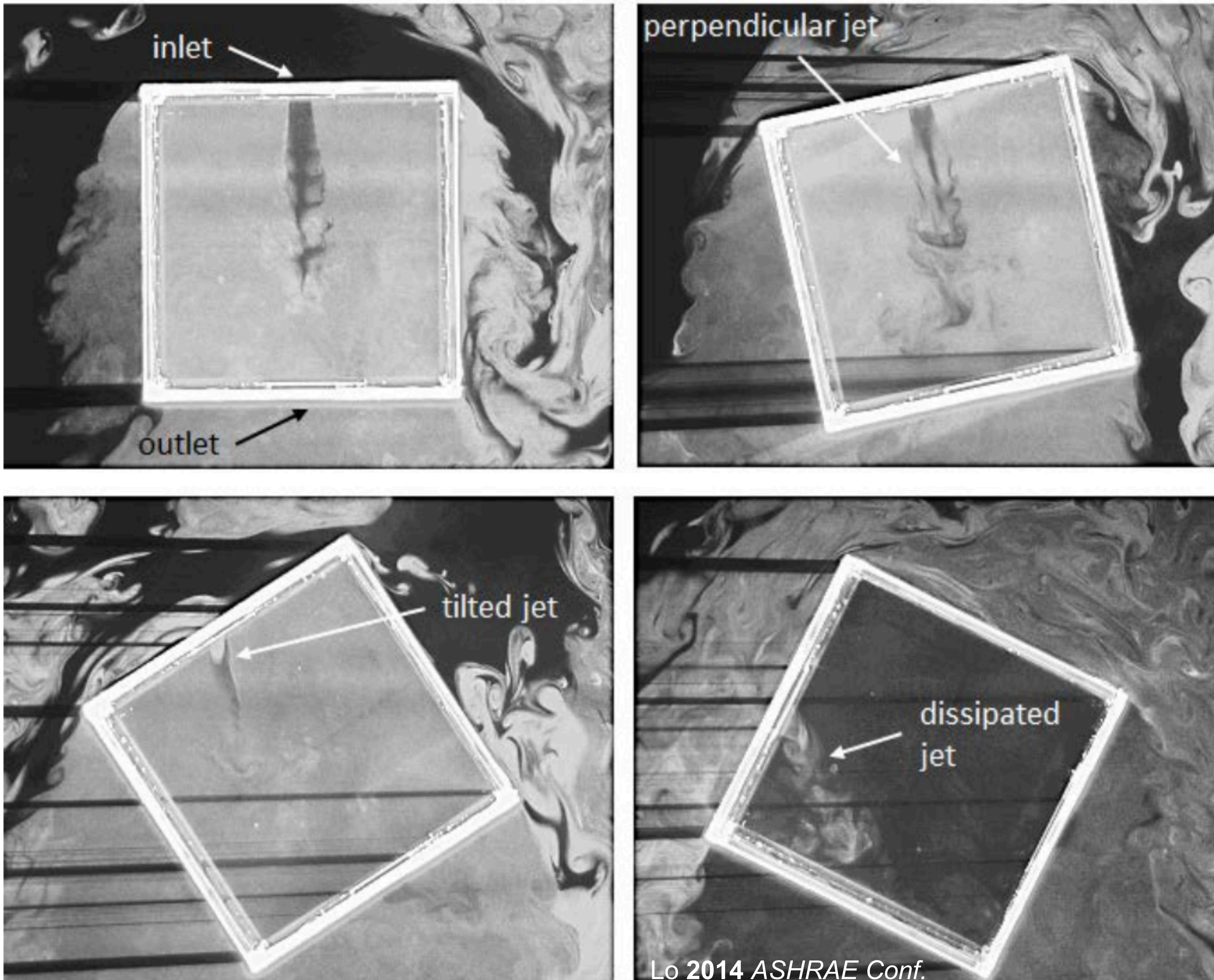


Figure 2.22 Roof-mounted ventilator

Natural ventilation flow dynamics (complex)



Lo **2014** *ASHRAE Conf.*

NATURAL VENTILATION MODELS

Simplified natural ventilation equations

- Airflow through large intentional openings

$$\dot{V} = C_D A \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta P}{\rho}}$$

$\dot{V}$ = airflow rate, m^3/s
C_D = discharge coefficient for opening, dimensionless
[C_D depends on flow geometry of the opening and the Re of the flow]
A = cross-sectional area of opening, m^2
ρ = air density, kg/m^3
ΔP = pressure difference across opening, Pa

Simplified natural ventilation equations

- Airflow caused by wind only

$$\dot{V} = C_v A U$$

$\dot{V}$ = airflow rate, m^3/s
C_v = effectiveness of openings, dimensionless
[C_v = ~0.5-0.6 for perpendicular winds and ~0.25-0.35 for diagonal winds]
A = free area of inlet openings, m^2
U = wind speed, m/s

Simplified natural ventilation equations

- Airflow caused by thermal forces (buoyancy) only

$$\dot{V} = C_D A \sqrt{2g\left(H_{NPL} - H\right)\left(\frac{T_{in} - T_{out}}{T_{in}}\right)}$$

$\dot{V}$ = airflow rate, m^3/s
C_D = discharge coefficient for opening, dimensionless
A = cross-sectional area of opening, m^2
H_{NPL} = height of neutral pressure level above reference plane, m
H = height of point of opening, m
T_{out} = outdoor air temperature, K
T_{in} = indoor air temperature, K
g = acceleration due to gravity, 9.81 m/s^2

Note: If $T_{in} < T_{out}$, replace T_{in} with T_{out} and vice versa