

Disease Resilient and Energy-Efficient Centralized Air-Conditioning Systems

Webinar 2 - Energy-Efficient Centralized Air-Conditioning Systems

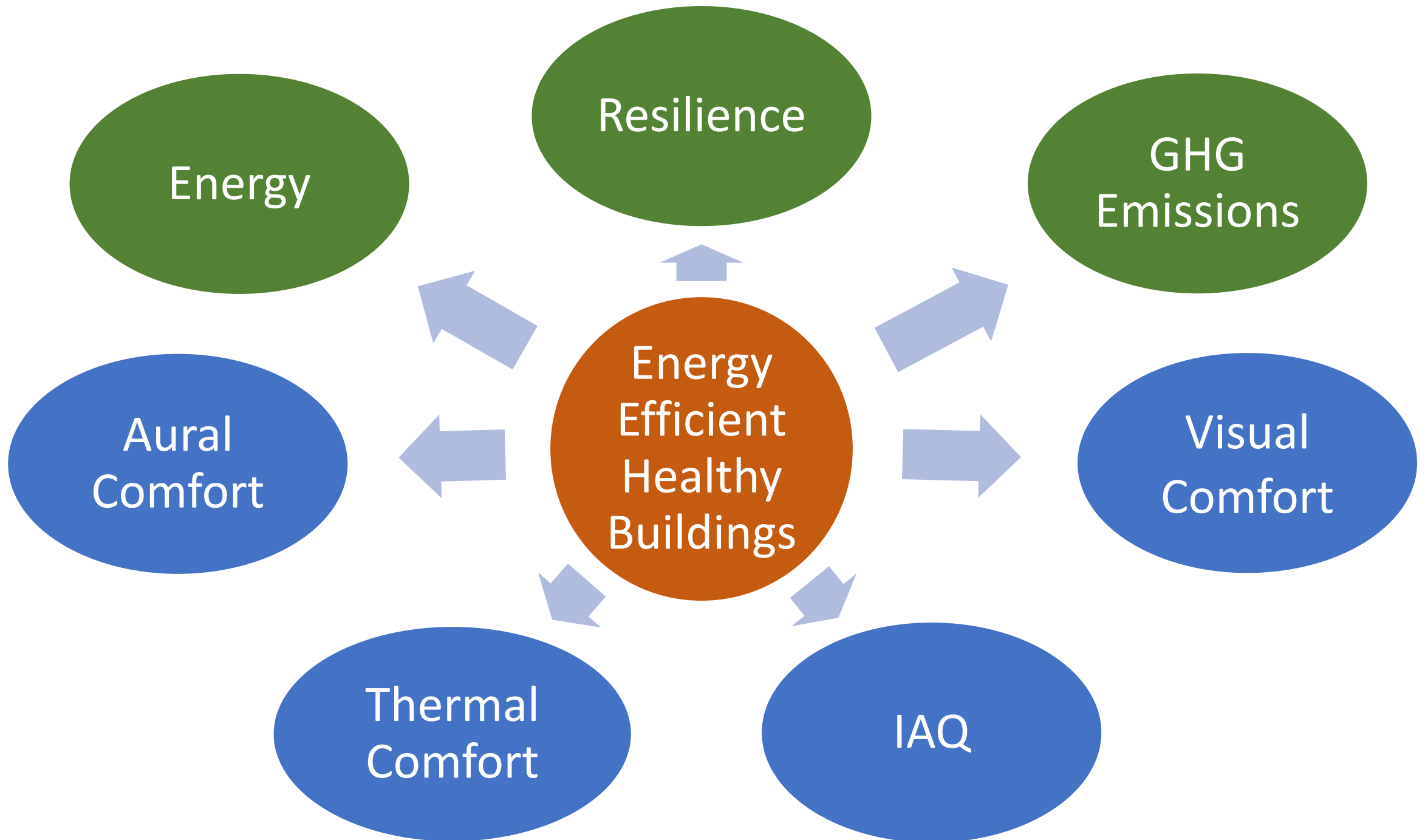
8 September 2021

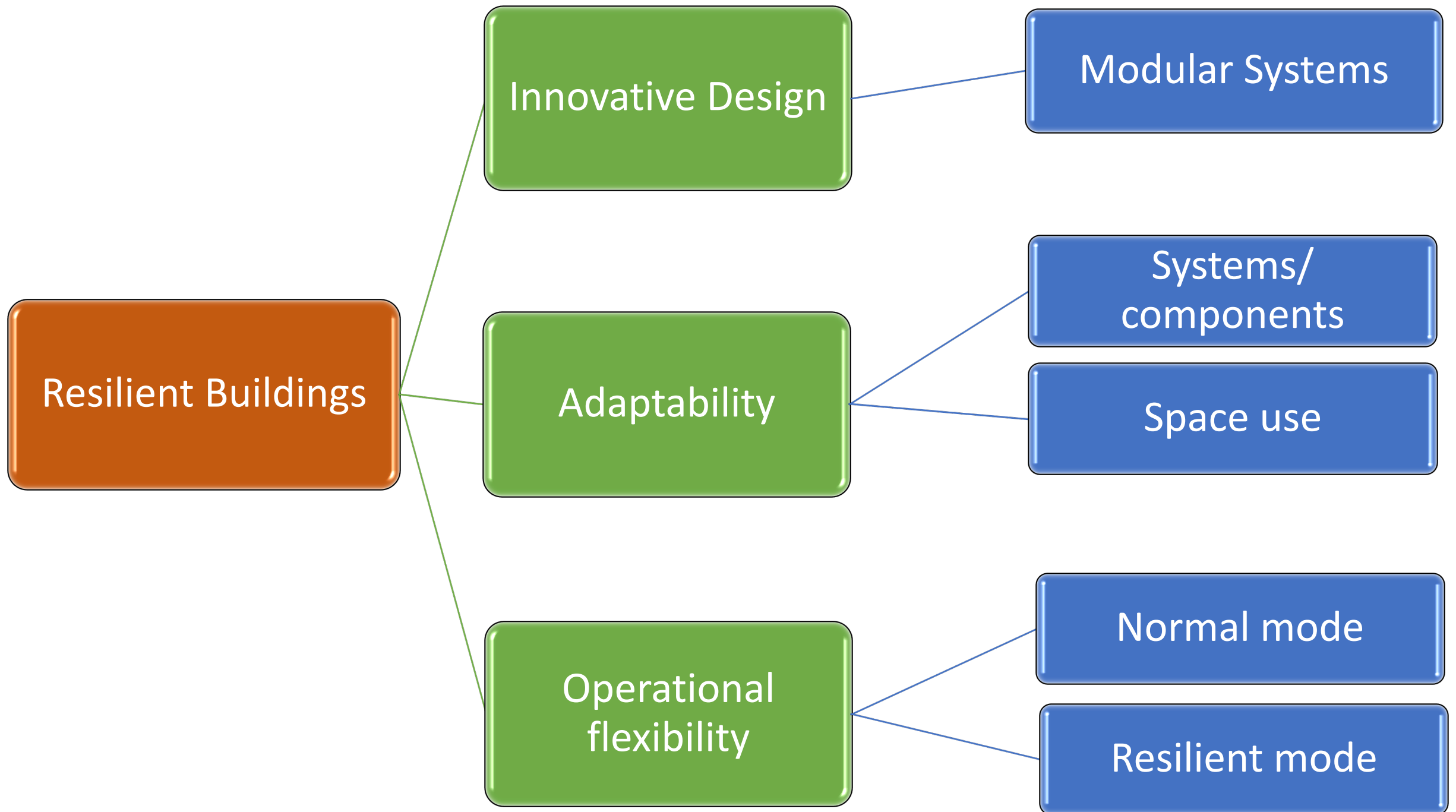
This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.

Emerging HVAC technologies for energy efficient healthy buildings in hot and humid climates

Chandra Sekhar, PhD
Professor, Fellow ASHRAE & ISIAQ
Department of the Built Environment
School of Design and Environment
National University of Singapore









IAQ

IAQ - Source Control

“If there is a pile of manure in a space, do not try to remove the odor by ventilation. Remove the pile of manure.”

Max Joseph von Pettenkofer
(1818-1901), german chemist

IAQ - Exposure Control

Ventilation



Ventilation
and room air
distribution

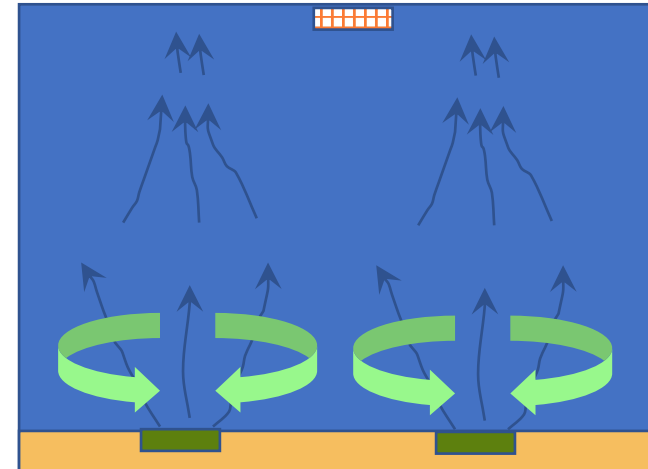
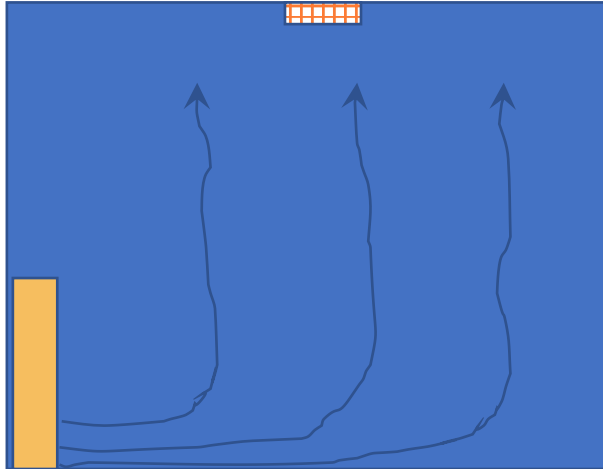
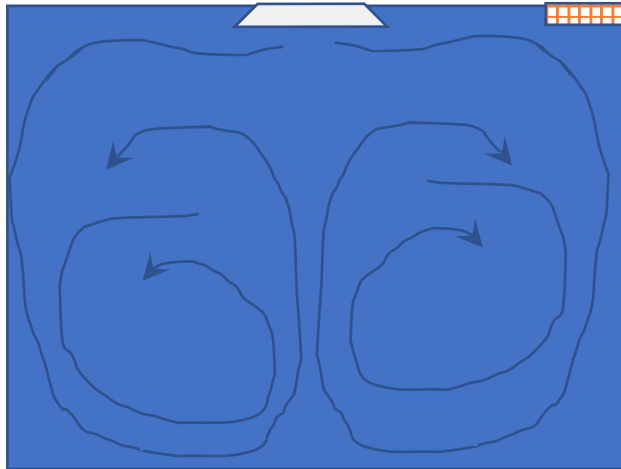
- What is the current practice?
- How is it evolving?

Current Practice

Mixing
Ventilation
(MV)

Displacement
Ventilation
(DV)

Under-Floor
Air Distribution
(UFAD)





Ventilation air

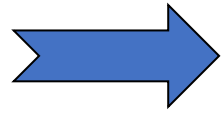
- Quality
- Min Outdoor Air quantity
- Filtered & Disinfected air quantity

Ventilation air distribution

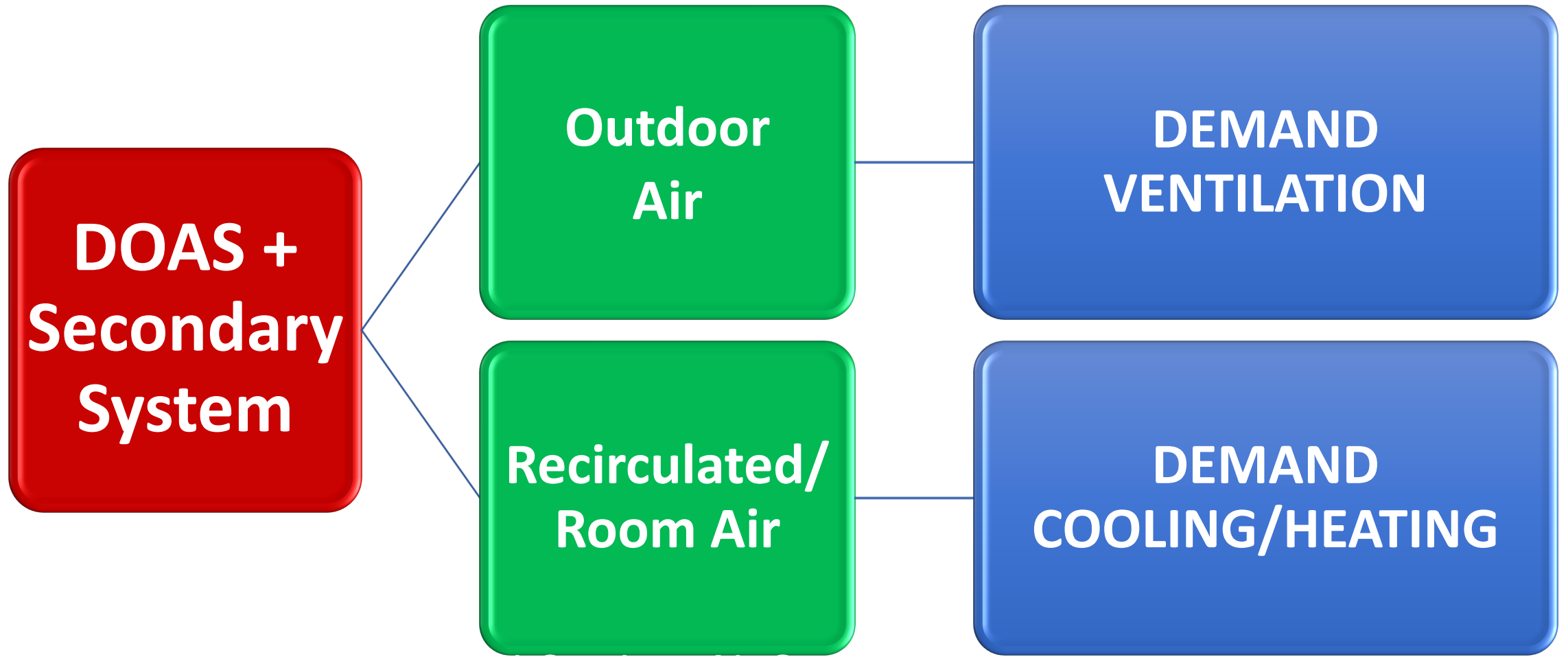
- Air Exchange effectiveness
- Personal Exposure effectiveness
- Exposure Reduction
- Intake Fraction

**Adaptable and Resilient
Systems/Strategies
– Non Residential Buildings**

Strategy



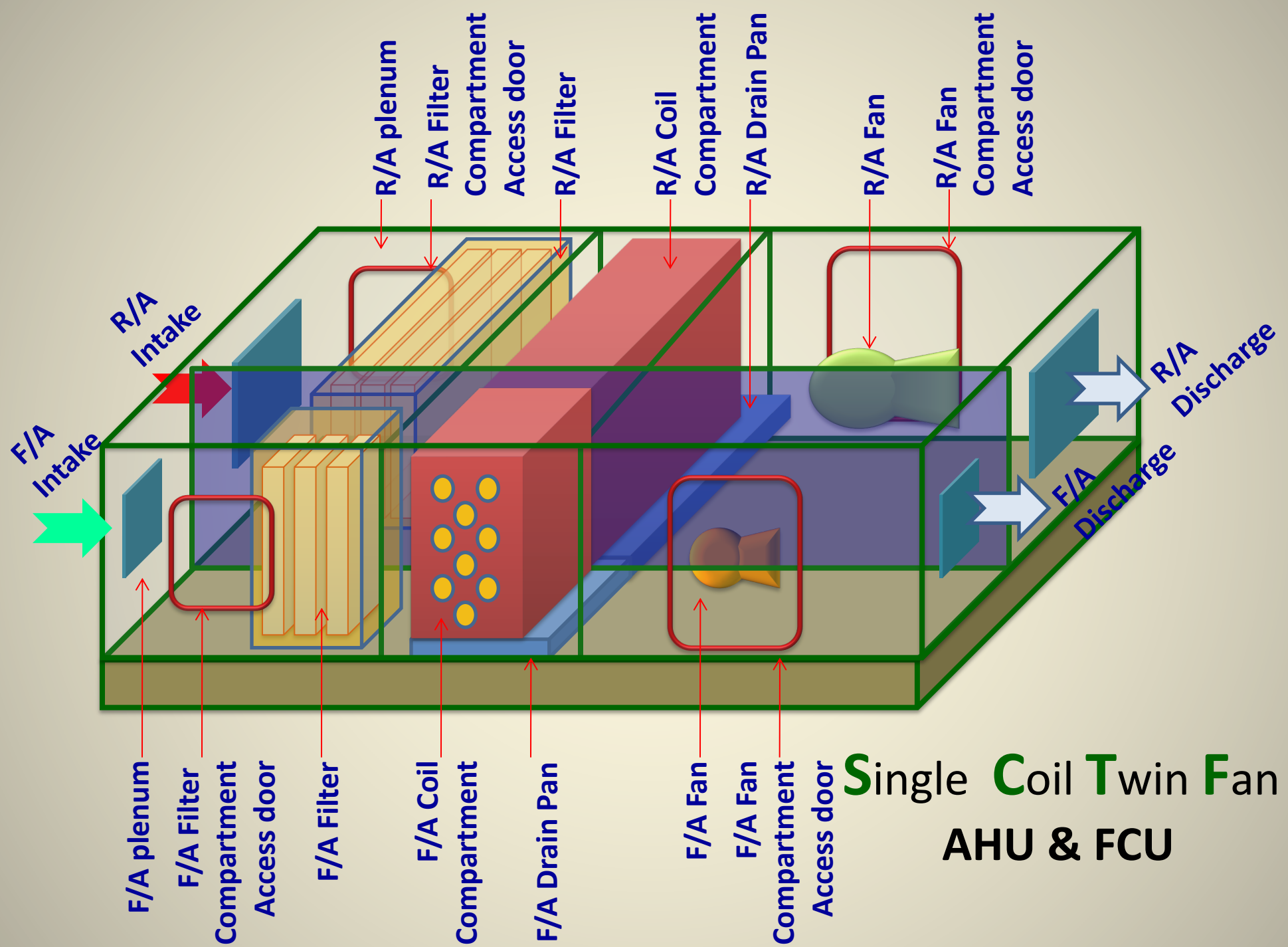
Decoupling Ventilation from Cooling/Heating



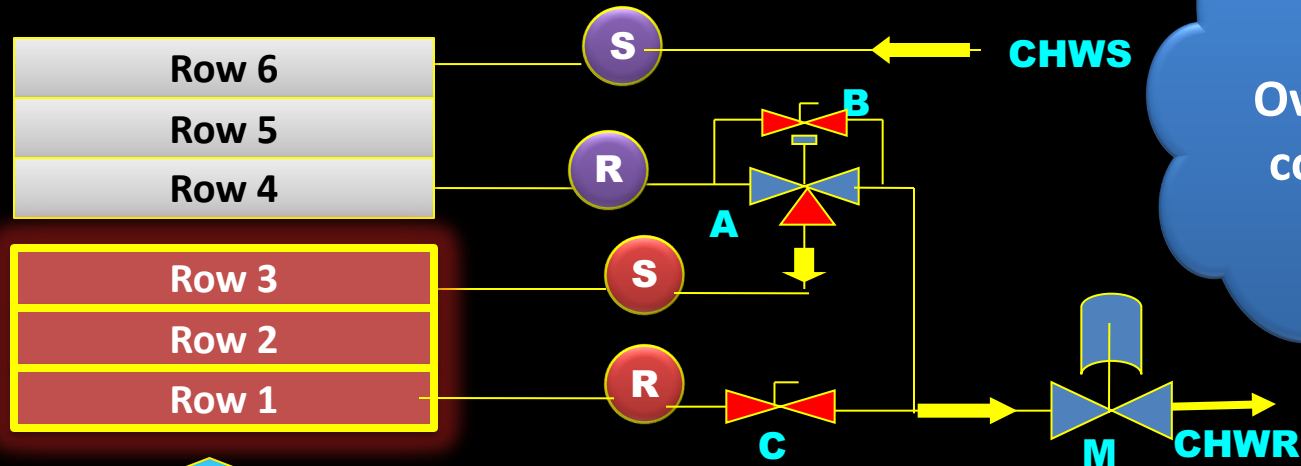
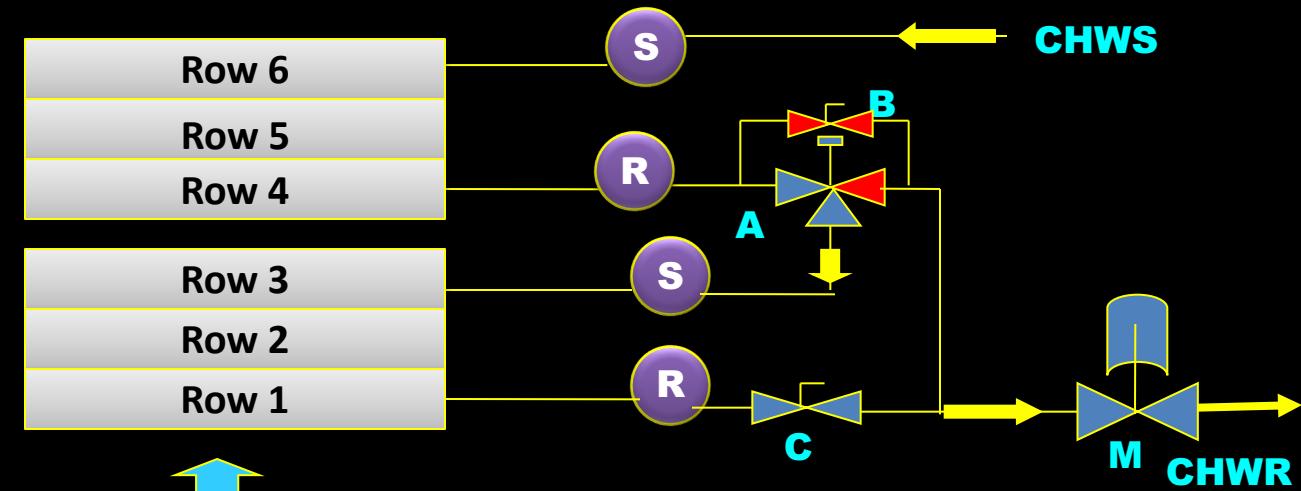
Single Coil Twin Fan (SCTF) Air-conditioning & Air distribution system

Sekhar, S.C., Uma Maheswaran, C.R., Tham, K.W, and Cheong K.W, 2004. Development of energy efficient single coil twin fan air-conditioning system with zonal ventilation control, ASHRAE Transactions, 2004, Vol. 110, Pt 2, pp 204-217 (Paper presented in Nashville, June 2004).

Cheyyar, R U M, S C Sekhar, K W Tham and K W Cheong, "Single coil twin fan air-conditioning and air distribution system - Towards the development of a mathematical model of the compartmented coil". HVAC&R RESEARCH - International Journal of Heating, Ventilating, Air-conditioning and Refrigerating Research, 12, no. 3c, pp 825-842 (Special Issue) (October 2006).



Adaptable Coils



Adaptable
Coils for
Oversized Air-
conditioning
Systems

A : 3 Port 2 Way Valve

B : By-Pass Valve

C : On/Off Valve

M : Modulating Valve R : Return Manifold

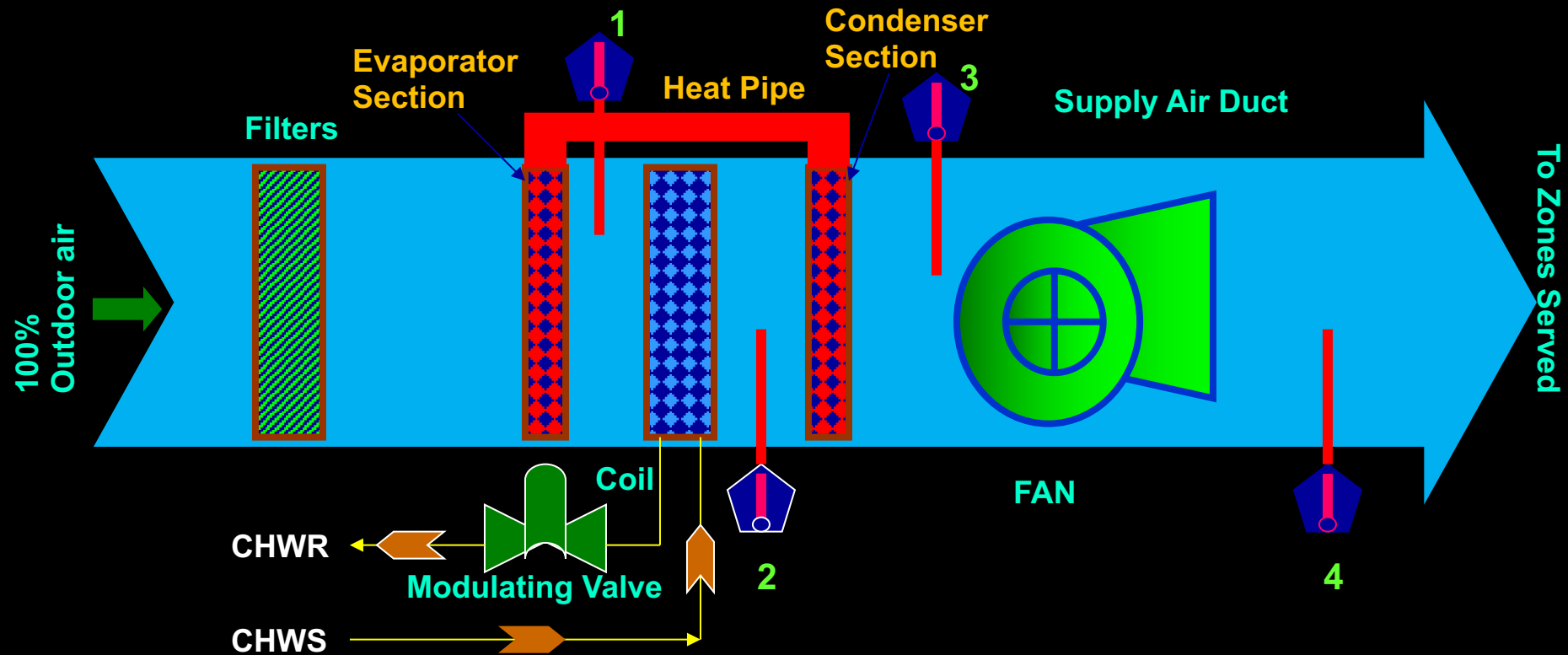
CHWS : Chilled Water Supply

CHWR : Chilled Water Return

S : Supply Manifold

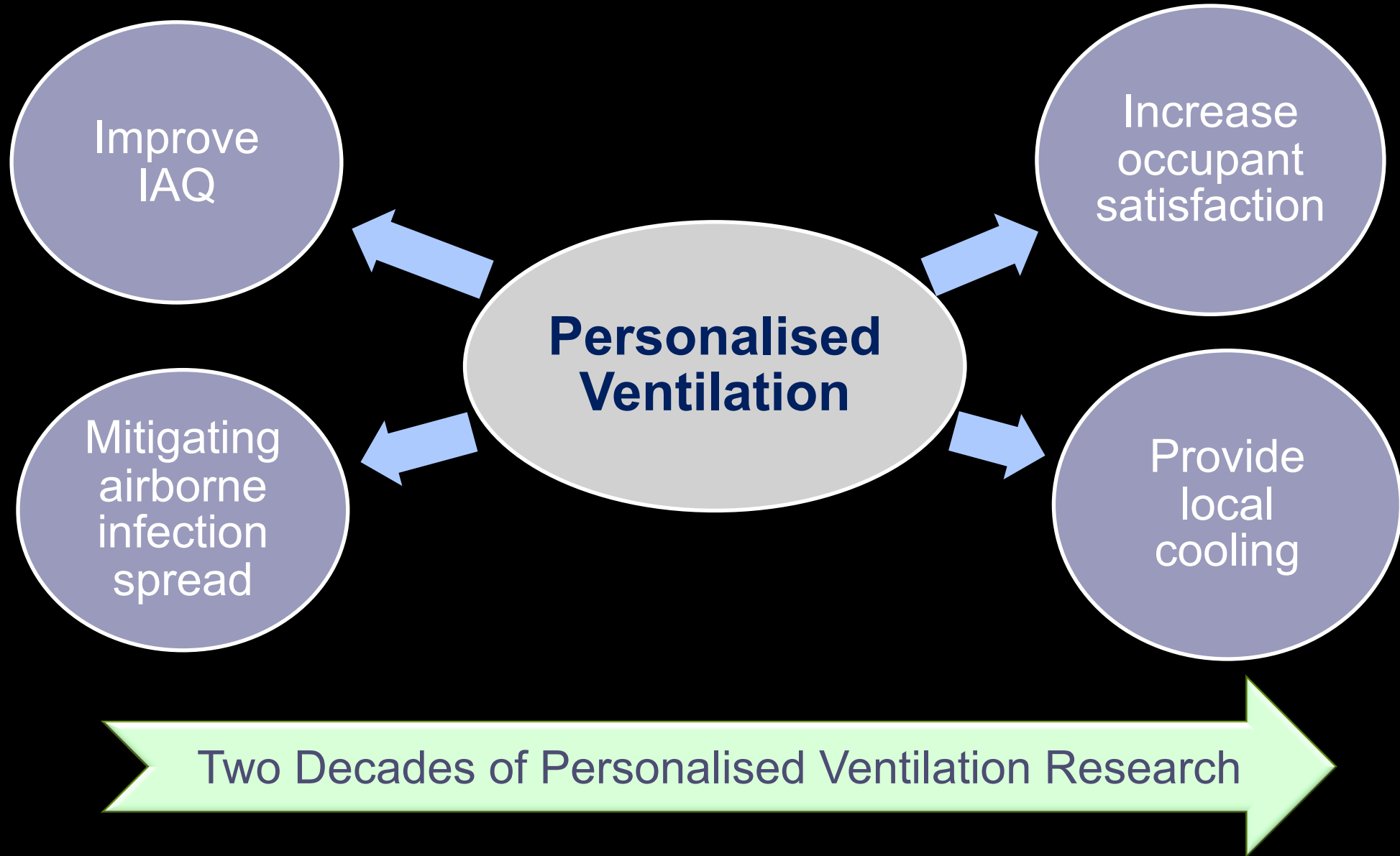
Heat Pipes

Heat Pipe integrated AHU



A Tropical Study - 18% Energy Savings

Advanced Room Air Distribution Strategies



Personalised Ventilation (PV) System

**Deliver fresh air directly to the
Occupant breathing zone**

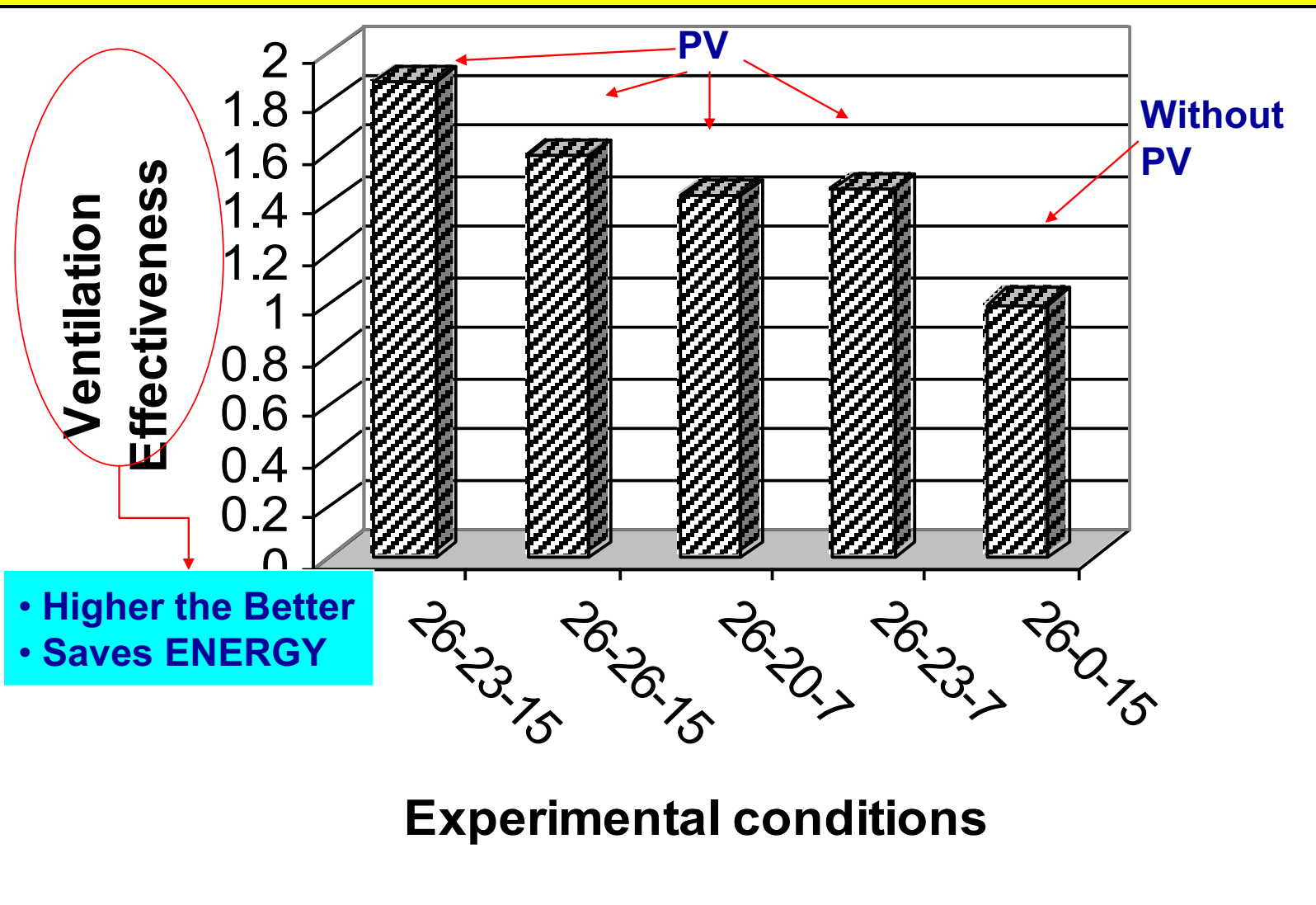
Potential to enhance

- **Acceptability of ventilation**
- **Indoor Air Quality**
- **Thermal comfort**

Desk-mounted PV System integrated with Ceiling Supply MV System

Sekhar, S C, N Gong, K W Tham, K W Cheong, A.K. Melikov, D.P. Wyon and P.O. Fanger, "Findings of personalised ventilation studies in a hot and humid climate". International Journal of Heating, Ventilating, Air-conditioning and Refrigerating Research (HVAC&R Research), Vol 11, no. 4

Gong, N, K W Tham, AK Melikov, DP Wyon, S C Sekhar and K W Cheong, "The acceptable air velocity range for local air movement in the Tropics". HVAC&R Research, International Journal of Heating, Ventilating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Vol 12, No. 4, pp 1065-1076, (October 2006). (United States).



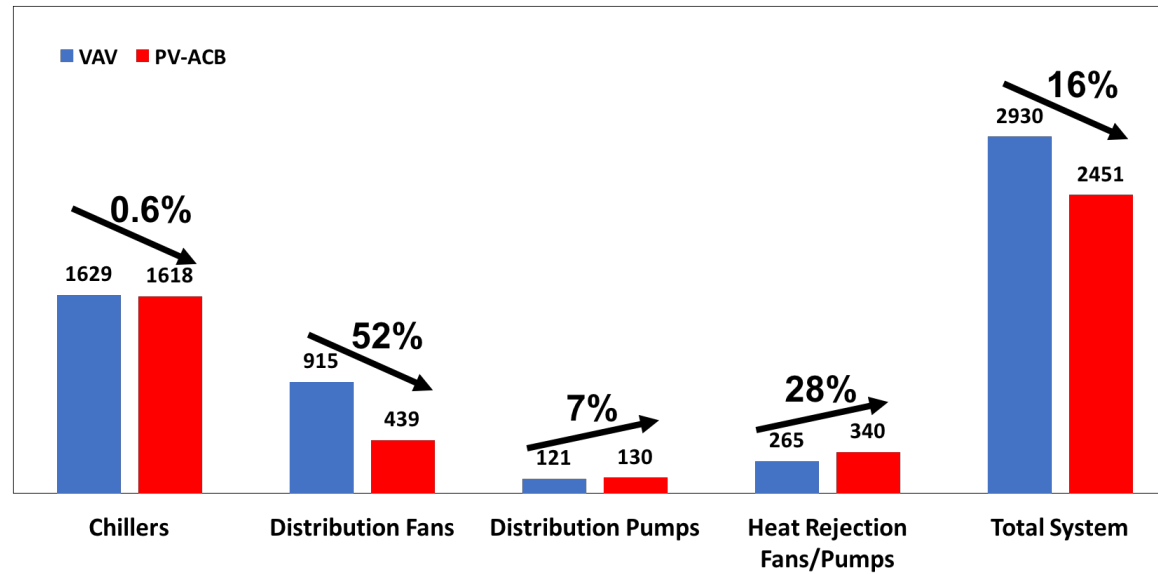
Energy savings occur due to

- **A warmer space temperature, such as 26 °C, accompanied by a PV air temperature of 23 °C, implies that the space cooling load is reduced in comparison with a conventional air-conditioning system in which the space is typically maintained at 23 °C.**
- **An absolute reduction in the total fresh air quantity provided is possible, as it is now directly supplied as inhaled air to the occupant breathing zone.**

PV System coupled with Chilled Beams

Sekhar, C. & Zheng, L. Study of an integrated personalized ventilation and local fan-induced active chilled beam air conditioning system in hot and humid climate. Build. Simul. (2018) 11: 787.

<https://doi-org.libproxy1.nus.edu.sg/10.1007/s12273-018-0438-8>



Annual Energy Consumptions of Main Components in VAV and PV-ACB Air Conditioning Systems (Unit: MWh)

PV System
Integrated with
Personalized Exhaust System

Personalised Ventilation with Personalised Exhaust



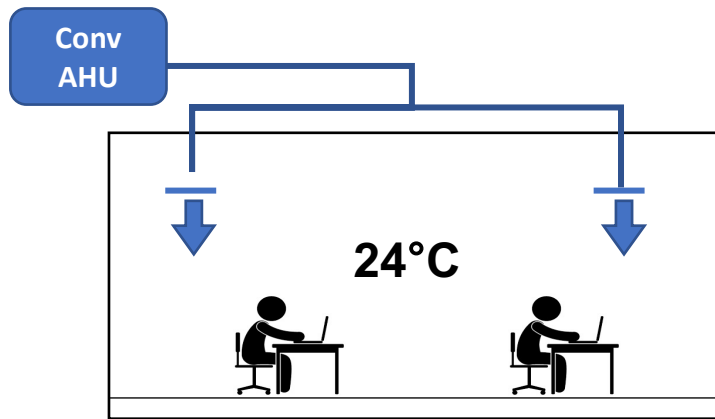
Yang, J., Sekhar, S. C., Cheong, K. W. D., & Raphael, B. (2015). Performance evaluation of a novel personalized ventilation-personalized exhaust system for airborne infection control. *INDOOR AIR*, 25(2), 176-187. doi:[10.1111/ina.12127](https://doi.org/10.1111/ina.12127)

Yang, J., Sekhar, C., Cheong, D., & Raphael, B. (2014). Performance evaluation of an integrated Personalized Ventilation-Personalized Exhaust system in conjunction with two background ventilation systems. *BUILDING AND ENVIRONMENT*, 78, 103-110. doi:[10.1016/j.buildenv.2014.04.015](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2014.04.015)

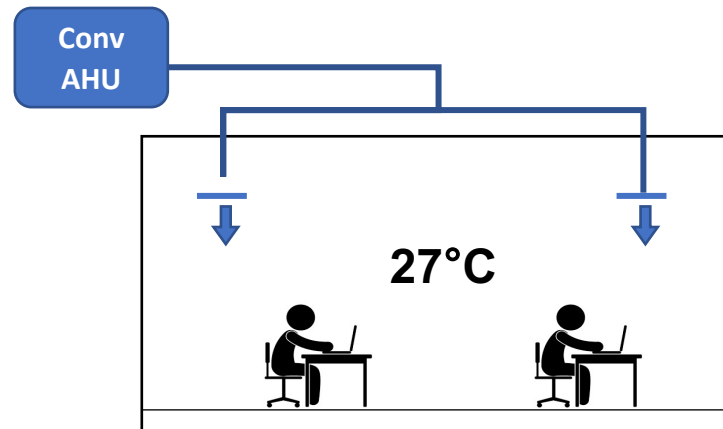
DOAS coupled with Ceiling Fans

Concept of Hybrid Air-conditioning: DOAS-CF System

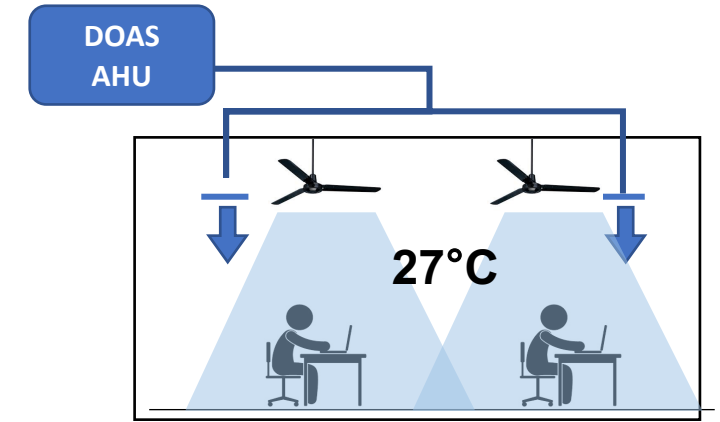
Reduce the cooling demand by increasing the room temperature and to improve thermal comfort and IAQ by elevated air movement



Thermal comfort & IAQ: 😞
Energy: 🥶



Thermal comfort & IAQ: 🥵
Energy: 😞



Thermal comfort & IAQ: 😊
Energy: 😞

Average temperature, relative humidity and globe temperature.

Location	Temperature [°C]					RH [%]	Globe T [°C]
	0.1 m	0.6 m	1.1 m	1.7 m	2.2 m		
S1	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.2	27.1	58.4	27.1 ± 0.08
	± 0.09	± 0.10	± 0.09	± 0.10	± 0.09	± 0.41	
S2	26.7	26.5	26.5	26.3	26.2	61.6	26.5 ± 0.08
	± 0.11	± 0.12	± 0.10	± 0.20	± 0.24	± 0.45	
S3	26.7	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.7	60.5	26.8 ± 0.08
	± 0.13	± 0.11	± 0.10	± 0.10	± 0.10	± 0.50	
S4	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	57.7	27.4 ± 0.06
	± 0.07	± 0.08	± 0.07	± 0.08	± 0.07	± 0.51	
Computer lab	24.2 ± 0.21 (1.4 m)					55.4 ± 1.3	–

Filtration and Disinfection

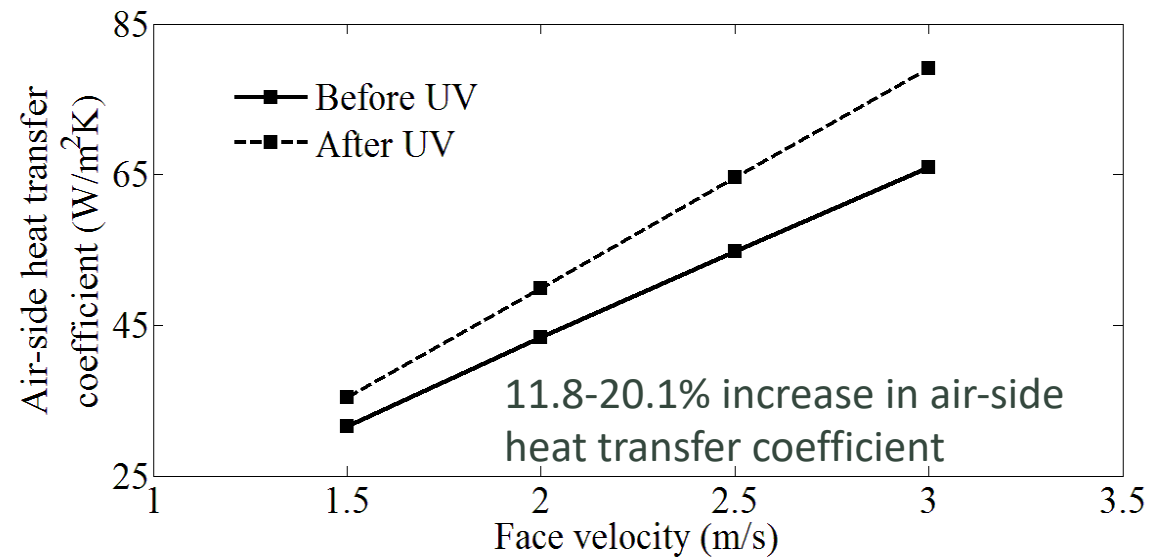
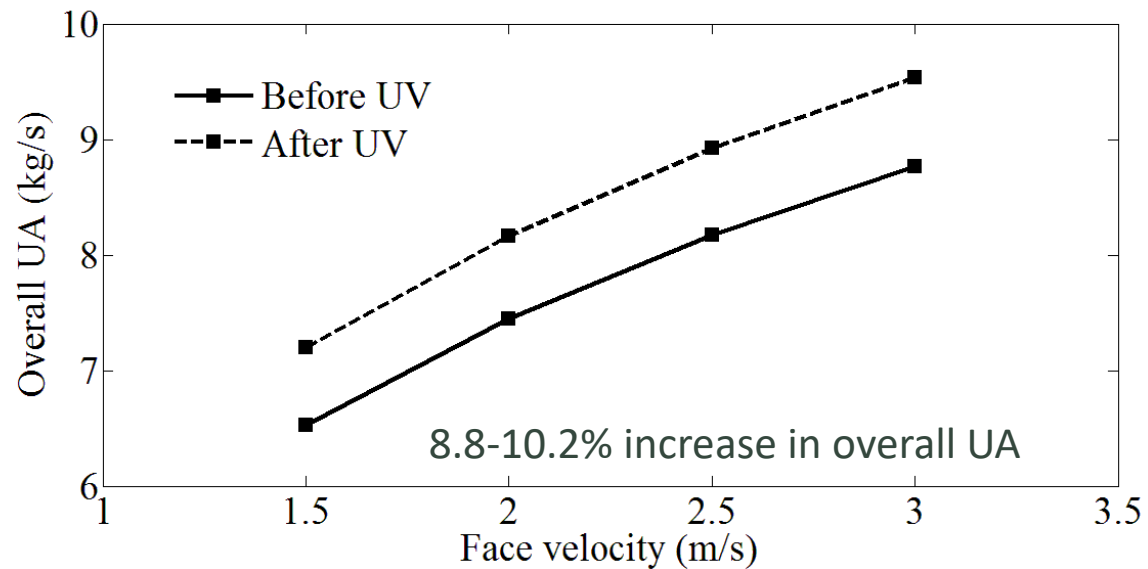
UVGI

ASHRAE COVID-19 RESPONSE RESOURCES

Types of disinfection systems using UV-C energy:

- In-duct air disinfection
- Upper-air disinfection
- In-duct surface disinfection
- Portable room decontamination

UVGI Intervention Study - Overall thermal conductance and air side heat transfer coefficient characteristics



- Wang, Y., Sekhar, C., Bahnfleth, W. P., Cheong, K. W., & Firrantello, J. (2017). Effects of an ultraviolet coil irradiation system on the airside heat transfer coefficient and low ΔT syndrome in a hot and humid climate. *Science and Technology for the Built Environment*, 23(4), 582-593. doi:[10.1080/23744731.2016.1232115](https://doi.org/10.1080/23744731.2016.1232115)
- Wang, Y., Sekhar, C., Bahnfleth, W. P., Cheong, K. W., & Firrantello, J. (2016). Effectiveness of an ultraviolet germicidal irradiation system in enhancing cooling coil energy performance in a hot and humid climate. *ENERGY AND BUILDINGS*, 130, 321-329. doi:[10.1016/j.enbuild.2016.08.063](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2016.08.063)

UVGI for coils

In a hot and humid climate,

- Coil irradiation systems improve heat transfer and pressure drop performance of cooling coils - improvement is most rapid initially
- Net reduction in energy cost after applying UVGI for cooling coils - eventually cost effective, depending on ACMV system operating hours and project scale
- In addition to surface and condensate water disinfection benefits, coil irradiation systems specifically designed for coil surface disinfection can have collateral air disinfection benefits

Final Remarks

Resilient Buildings

Innovative Design

Modular Systems

Adaptability

Systems/
components

Space use

Operational
flexibility

Normal mode

Resilient mode

Thank You for your Attention

