

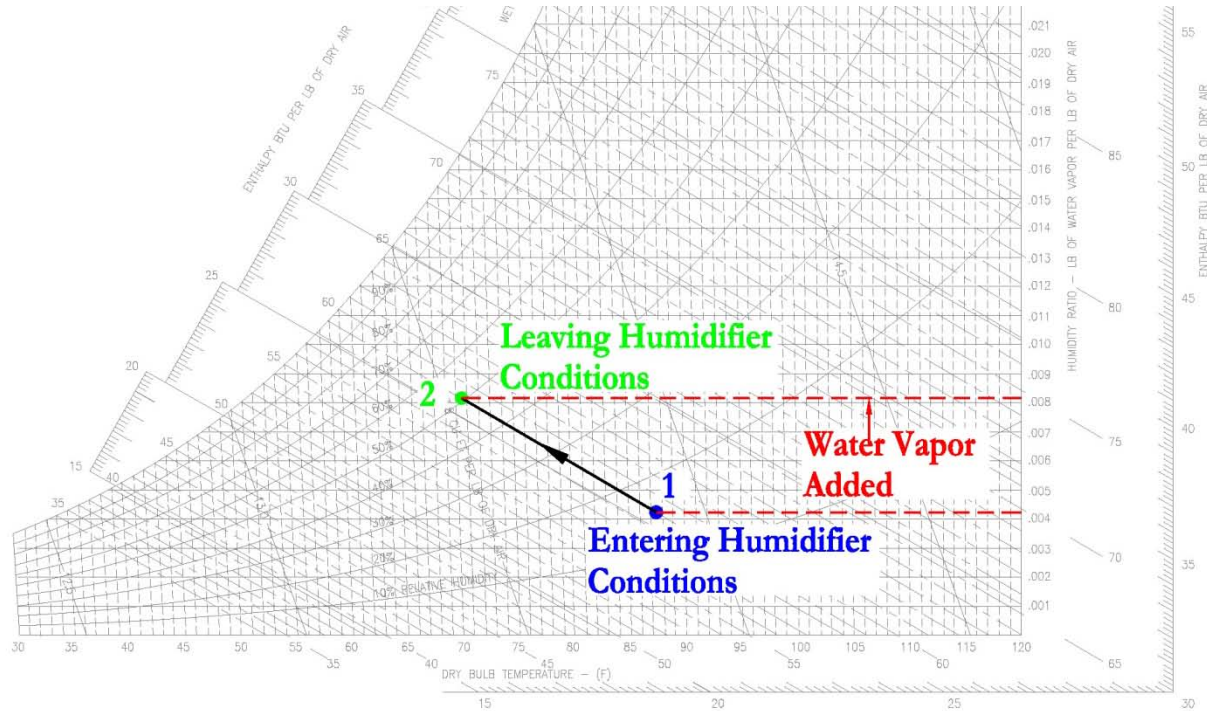
Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction	4
2.0	Key Equations and Terms	5
3.0	Air Supply Distribution & Ventilation.....	12
3.1	Ducts	12
3.1.1	Darcy Weisbach Equation	12
3.1.1	Determining Velocity in Ducts for Pressure Calculations.	13
3.1.2	Determining Diameter of Duct	13
3.1.2	Determining Pressure Drop in Ducts	14
3.2	Diffusers, Registers & Grilles.....	14
3.3	Fans.....	16
3.3.1	Important Terms	16
3.4	Types of Fans	17
3.4.1	Axial Fans.....	17
3.4.2	Centrifugal Fans	18
3.5	Fan Sizing.....	20
3.5.1	Determining Volumetric Flow Rate [CFM]	20
3.5.2	Determining Total Static Pressure [in. wg]	20
3.6	Fan Curves	23
3.7	Fan Affinity Laws	25
3.8	Multiple Fans	25
3.8.1	Fans in Parallel.....	26
3.8.2	Fans in Series	27
3.9	Cooling & Heating Coils.....	28
3.9.1	Cooling & Heating Coil Fluids.....	28
3.9.2	Cooling & Heating Coil Terms	29
3.10	Humidification & Dehumidification Systems	31
3.10.1	Humidifiers	31
3.10.2	De-Humidifiers.....	32
3.11	Air Handling Units.....	34
3.12	Variable Air Volume Terminal Units.....	36
3.13	Energy Recovery Devices	37
3.14	Air-Side Economizers	41
4.0	Liquid Distribution.....	42

4.1	Pumps	42
4.2.1	Determining Total Head	44
4.2.2	Determining Net Positive Suction Head Available	54
4.2.3	Reading Pump Curves.....	58
4.2.4	Using the Affinity Laws	59
5.0	Thermal Insulation.....	60
6.0	Chillers	62
7.0	Cooling Towers	63
7.1	Characterizing Cooling Towers	64
7.2	Cooling Tower Performance	67
7.3	Cooling Tower Water Loss and Make-up	68
8.0	Boilers	70
9.0	Furnaces	71
9.1	Types of Furnaces.....	71
9.2	Efficiency	71
10.0	Acoustics.....	72
10.1	Sound Level as a Function of Distance	73
11.0	Mechanical Equipment Questions.....	76
	Problem 1 – Duct Design	76
	Solution 1 – Duct Design	77
	Problem 2 – Duct Design	78
	Solution 2 – Duct Design	79
	Problem 3 – Diffusers.....	80
	Solution 3 – Diffusers.....	81
	Problem 4 – Fans	82
	Solution 4 – Fans.....	83
	Problem 5 – Fans	84
	Solution 5 – Fans.....	85
	Problem 6 – Coils	86
	Solution 6 – Coils.....	87
	Problem 7 – Coils	88
	Solution 7 – Coils.....	89
	Problem 8 – Humidifier.....	90
	Solution 8 – Humidifier.....	91
	Problem 9 – Energy Recovery Device	92

Solution 9 – Energy Recovery Device	93
Problem 10 – Pumps.....	94
Solution 10 – Pumps.....	95
Problem 11 – Steam Piping.....	96
Solution 11 – Pumps.....	97
Problem 12 – Friction Loss.....	98
Solution 12 – Friction Loss	99
Problem 13 – Friction Loss.....	100
Solution 13 – Friction Loss	101
Problem 14 – Net Positive Suction Head	102
Solution 14 – Net Positive Suction Head	103
Problem 15 – Pumps.....	104
Solution 15 – Net Positive Suction Head	105
Problem 16 – Cooling Towers	106
Solution 16 – Cooling Towers.....	107
Problem 17 – Air Washer	108
Solution 17 – Air Washer	109

(2) Evaporative Humidifiers, also known as **adiabatic humidifiers**, add moisture to air without a change in enthalpy. Evaporative humidifiers do not require an external energy source like Steam Humidifiers. Evaporative humidifiers work by blowing dry air over water or through water droplets. The energy to vaporize the water comes from the dry air. As the air releases heat to vaporize the water, the air also cools. On the psychrometric chart, adiabatic humidification is shown as an upward-left movement, along a constant enthalpy line. It is constant enthalpy because the enthalpy lost to sensible cooling is gained by latent heating [humidification].



Evaporative humidifiers operate on the same principle as air washers, evaporative coolers and cooling towers. These principles will be discussed further in the Cooling Tower section.

3.10.2 DE-HUMIDIFIERS

De-Humidifiers are used to remove moisture from air in order to achieve the best conditions for human occupancy, equipment or produce. In humid areas, high humidity causes the feeling that it is much hotter than the dry bulb temperature indicates. Other times de-humidifiers are used to maintain best humidity levels for equipment or produce. De-humidifiers are especially important in preventing mold and mildew from forming.

There are two main types of de-humidifiers, (1) Condensing and (2) Desiccant de-humidifiers.

(1) **Condensing de-humidifiers** or **cooling humidifiers** work by decreasing the temperature of the incoming air so that it is unable to hold moisture, which causes condensation. A cooling coil acts a dehumidifier. In the Psychrometric chart below, hot, humid air enters the coil and leaves as cool air. The amount of water vapor removed from the air is shown in red. In some cases the air is reheated in order to lower the relative humidity and increase the dry bulb temperature.

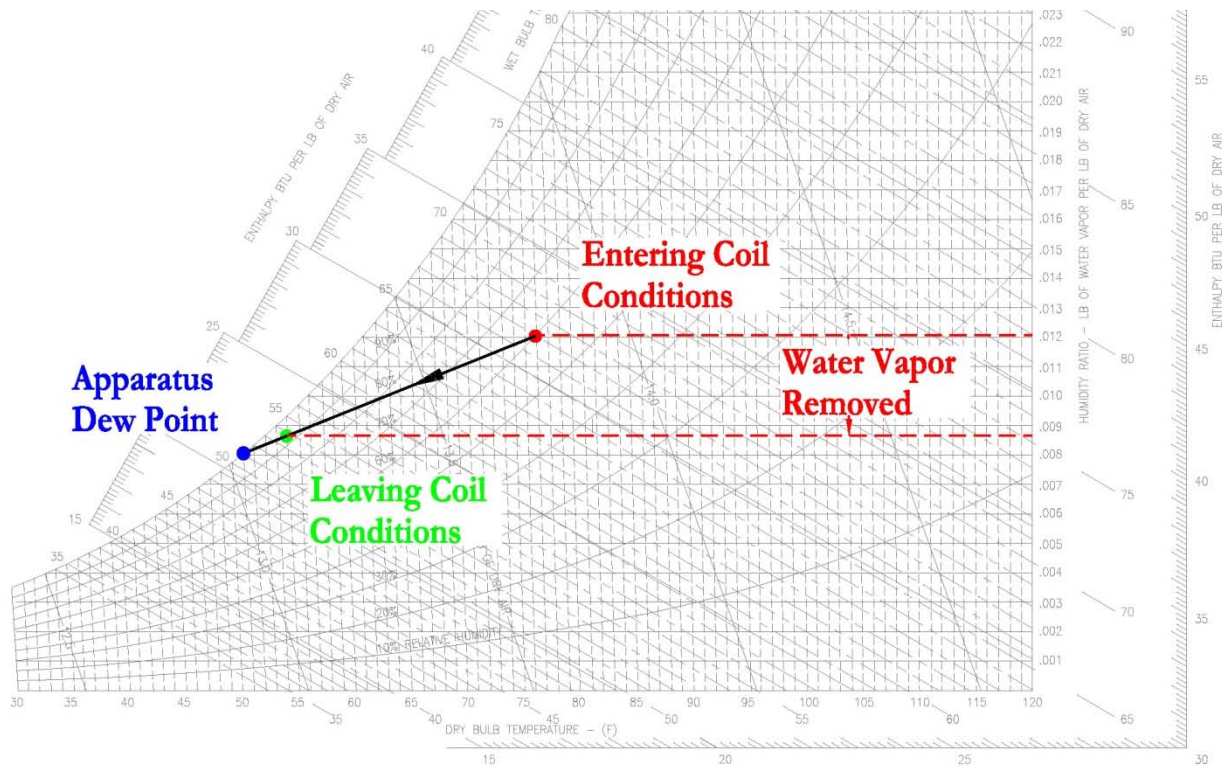


FIGURE 19: COOLING COIL - DEHUMIDIFIER

(2) **Desiccant de-humidifiers** or chemical dehumidifiers use desiccants to adsorb or absorb water from air. As the air loses its water vapor, the heat from condensing the water vapor is gained by the air stream, which causes the air to increase its dry bulb temperature. A desiccant de-humidifier is shown as a downward-right movement, along the constant enthalpy line (adiabatic).

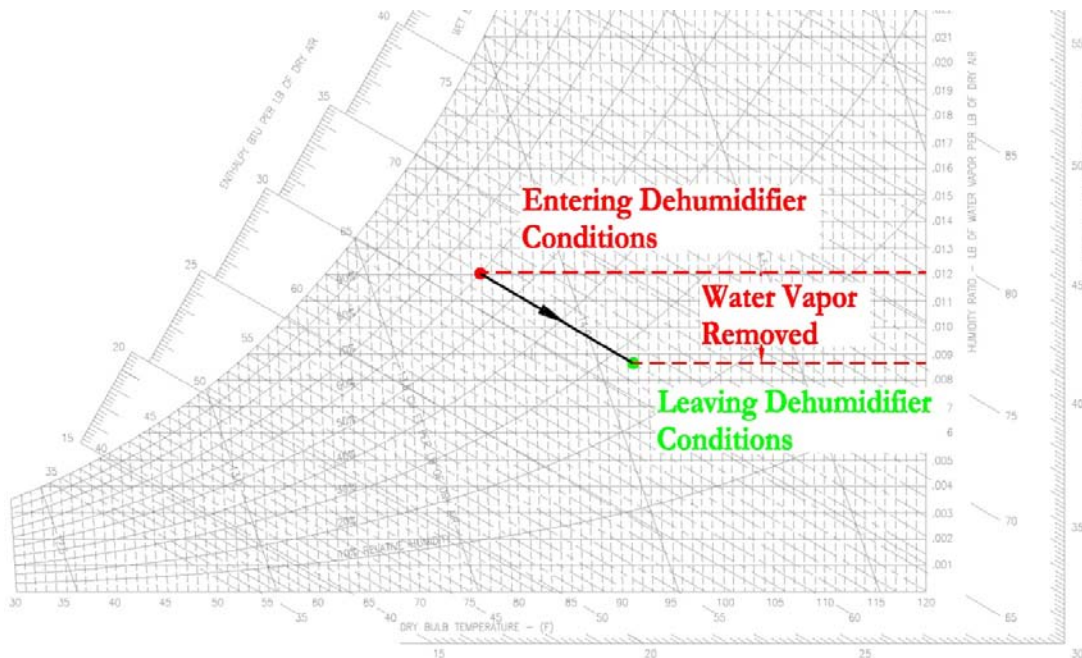


FIGURE 20: DESICCANT DEHUMIDIFIER

PROBLEM 6 – COILS

Background: A new cooling coil has an apparatus dew point of 53 F. The air entering conditions are 80 F DB, 70% Relative Humidity. If the bypass factor of the coil is 0.05, then what is the enthalpy of the air leaving the coil?

- (a) 21.6 Btu/lb
- (b) 22.7 Btu/lb
- (c) 35.2 Btu/lb
- (d) 36.4 Btu/lb

SOLUTION 6 – COILS

Background: A new cooling coil has an apparatus dew point of 53 F. The air entering conditions are 80 F DB, 70% Relative Humidity. If the bypass factor of the coil is 0.05, then what is the enthalpy of the air leaving the coil?

First determine the enthalpy of the air entering the coil.

$$h_{entering} = 36.15 \frac{Btu}{lb}$$

Next determine the enthalpy at the apparatus dew point (ADP) of 53 F DB/53 F WB.

$$h_{ADP} = 22.01 \frac{Btu}{lb}$$

Use the bypass factor to find the resulting coil leaving enthalpy.

$$h_{leaving} = 22.01 \frac{Btu}{lb} * (.95) + 36.15 \frac{Btu}{lb} * (.05)$$

$$h_{leaving} = 22.72 \frac{Btu}{lb}$$