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Design Optimization of A Multi-Blade Centrifugal Fan With Variable Design Flow Rate

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Key Words : Design Optimization(), Multi-Blade Centrifugal Fan(),
Response Surface Method(), Reynolds-Averaged Navier-Stokes Equation()
- (), Design Flow Rate()

Abstract

This paper presents the response surface optimization method using three-dimensional Navier-Stokes analysis to optimize the shape of a forward-curved blades centrifugal fan. For numerical analysis, Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes equations with k-ε turbulence model are discretized with finite volume approximations. In order to reduce huge computing time due to a large number of blades in forward-curved blades centrifugal fan, the flow inside of the fan is regarded as steady flow by introducing the impeller force models. Three geometric variables, i.e., location of cut off, radius of cut off, and width of impeller, and one operating variable, i.e., flow rate, were selected as design variables. As a main result of the optimization, the efficiency was successfully improved. And, optimum design flow rate was found by using flow rate as one of design variables. It was found that the optimization process provides reliable design of this kind of fans with reasonable computing time.

A	$\frac{Q}{R_c}$	
b	u	
c_r, c_u	w	가
d	α	
F	β	
f	ε	
\dot{m}	η	
n	θ_c	
N	ρ	
p_s, p_t	τ	
r_2, r_3	ϕ	$(= Q / Nd_2^3)$
	ψ	$(= \Delta p / \rho N^2 d_2^2)$

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1, 2
c, r
in, ex
s, t

1.

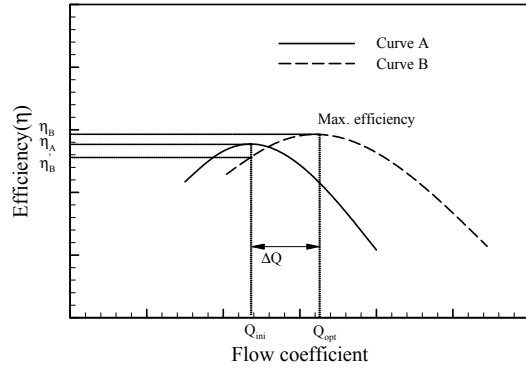


Fig. 1 Efficiency curves with different design flow rates

(1-3)

, Guo Kim⁽⁴⁾

RANS(Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes equations) (tongue)

가

RANS

, Seo⁽⁵⁾

가

RANS

method)^(6,7)

(gradient-based optimization

가
(response surface method)⁽⁸⁾

가

Ahn Kim⁽⁹⁻¹²⁾

Navier-Stokes

, Lee Kim⁽⁶⁾

(12)

RANS

Han

가

Fig. 1

Q_{ini}

A
(η_A > η_B')

B

B

가
가

(η_B > η_A).

Navier-Stokes

RANS

(5)

2.

Reynolds

Navier-Stokes

Seo⁽⁵⁾

k-ε⁽¹³⁾

linear upwind

SIP(strongly implicit procedure),⁽¹⁴⁾

SIMPLEC

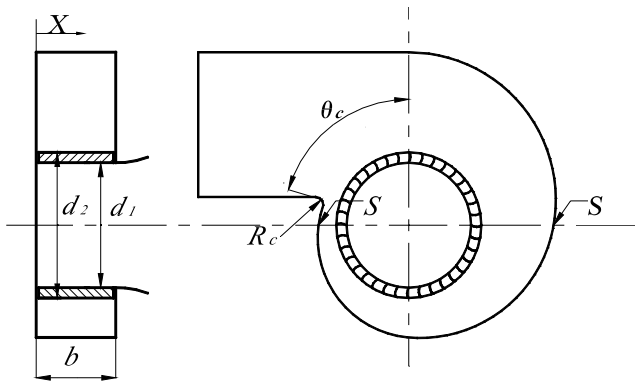


Fig. 2 Geometry of the multi-blade centrifugal fan

Fig. 2

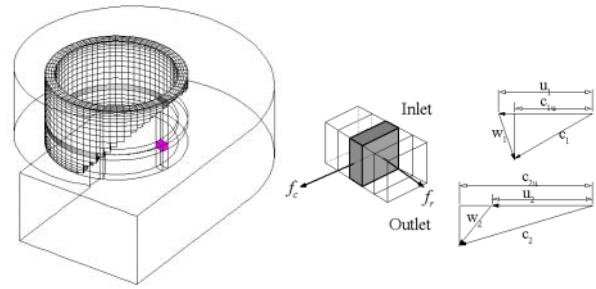


Fig. 3 Grid system of the impeller block, diagram of forces acting on the cell and velocity triangles.

(block) Neumann 가 가 가 가

(multi-block system)

1 2 Fig. 3

f_c f_r , c_{1u} c_{1r}

c_{2u} c_{2r}

가

(f^{aver}) 가 , w (f^{local})

$f_c = w_c f_c^{aver} + (1 - w_c) f_c^{local}$ (3)

$f_r = w_r f_r^{aver} + (1 - w_r) f_r^{local}$ (4)

(5)

f^{aver}

$\overline{c_{1u}}$ $\overline{c_{1r}}$

$\overline{c_{2u}}$ $\overline{c_{2r}}$

(Fig. 3).

$$f_c = \dot{m} [d_2(d_2\omega/2 - c_{2r} \cot \beta_2)\epsilon - d_1 c_{1u}] / \bar{d} \quad (1)$$

$$f_r = \frac{1}{2} \bar{A} \rho \{c_{2u} [(1 + \eta_{im})u_2 - c_{2u}] - c_{1u} [(1 + \eta_{im})u_1 - c_{1u}]\} - \sum \frac{\Delta V \rho}{r} c_u^2 \quad (2)$$

\dot{m} , d , ω , β , ϵ , ρ , \bar{A} , c , u , r , ΔV , η_{im}

Kang⁽²⁾

Kim

3.

(8)

()

(15) (R_c) (θ_c) (b) Fig. 2 (Q)

(regression process)

$$\frac{n}{(n+1)(n+2)/2}$$

$$f = 1 - \eta \quad (4)$$

$$\eta = \frac{(p_{s,ex} - p_{s,in}) \cdot Q}{\tau \cdot \omega} \quad (5)$$

$$p_s, \quad \text{in} \quad \text{ex} \quad Q, \quad \omega, \quad \tau \quad (1)$$

(5)

Table 1 Geometric data for forward-curved blades centrifugal fan (reference shape)

Impeller		Blade		scroll	
d_2 (mm)	310	β_1	67.8°	α	7.86°
d_1/d_2	0.838	β_2	151.3°	$r_3 = r_2 e^{\theta \cdot \tan \alpha}$	
B (mm)	160	Thickness	1.2 mm	θ_c	71°
Number of blades	48	Shape	circular arc	R_c (mm)	10

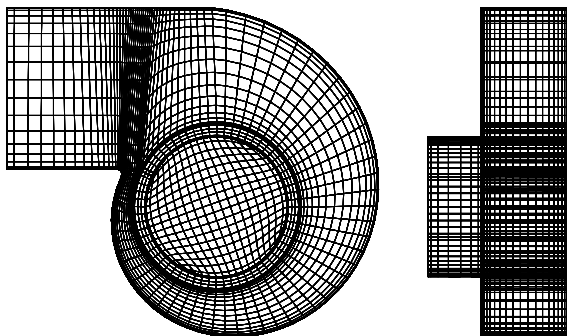


Fig. 4 Computational Grids

Fig. 2

Table 1
Kim Kang⁽²⁾
Fig. 4
26×18×18,
6×66×20, 96×16×20
20°C 1.22kg/m³,
1.8×10⁻⁵ Ns/m²
250rpm
2GHz Pentium-IV
CPU
(1) (2)

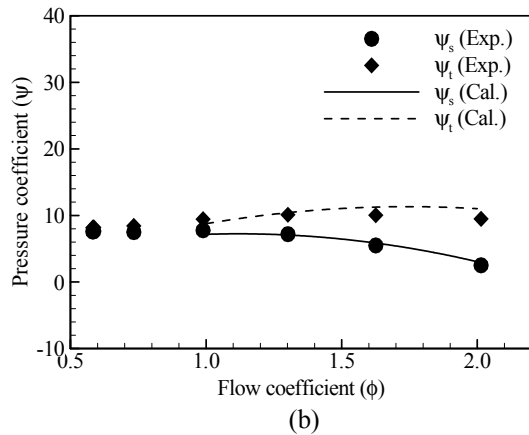
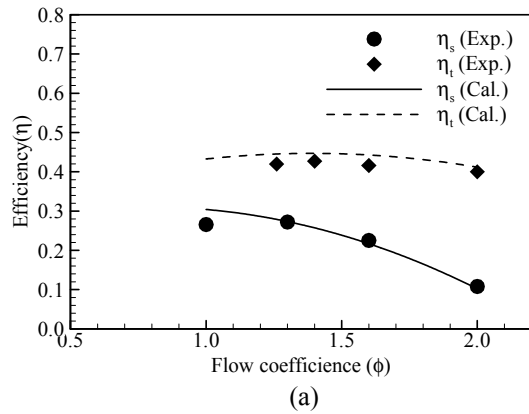


Fig. 5 Comparison of efficiency curves between computation and experiment

Table 2 Ranges of design variables for selection of the points for response evaluation

Variables	Lower Bounds	Upper Bounds
Location of cutoff, θ_c ($^\circ$)	60	80
Radius of cutoff, R_c (m)	0.003	0.015
Width of impeller, b/d_1	0.6	0.8
Flow coefficient	1.15	1.65

Table 3 Quality of the 2nd order response surface for the objective function

Model	R^2	R^2_{adj}	Std. error of the estimate
1	0.841	0.807	1.3800

Table 4 Results of optimization

	Reference	Optimization
Efficiency	27.7 %	38.8 %
Static pressure coefficient at design point	9.97	10.66

(5)

Kim Kang⁽²⁾

(5)

Fig. 5

Kim Kang⁽²⁾
(5)

Fig. 5(b)

가

가

(Eq. (1))

Kim Kang⁽²⁾

Guo Kim⁽⁴⁾

CFD

3

79

Table 5 Optimal values of design variables

Variables	Reference	Optimization
Location of cutoff, θ_c ($^\circ$)	71.0	80.9
Radius of cutoff, R_c (mm)	10.0	13.4
Width of scroll, b/d_1	0.615	0.721
Flow coefficient, ϕ	1.2	1.479

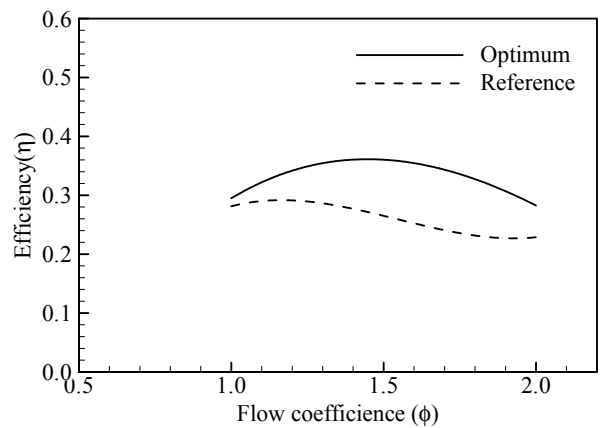


Fig. 6 Comparison of efficiency curves between reference and optimum fans

47,064

Table 2

Table 2

$\Omega (= \phi^{1/2}/\psi^{3/2})$

0.19

0.20

-1 1

4

$n_i = (n+1)(n+2)/2$, 15

81

SPSS

T- ADJUST R^2

ANOVA

Table 3

(linear

programming)

Table 4

38.8%

Kim

Kang⁽²⁾ (250-
1250rpm) 40%

가
Table 5
가 Table 2

Table 2

Fig. 6

1.2 1.48
Table 5

5.

가 가

가

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