Modular Active Chilled Beams

Presented by:

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Modular Active Chilled Beams
Current System Solutions

• Fan Coil Units -
  Medium/High energy, medium noise solution.
  Output = 100-200 w/m² (32-64 Btuh/ft²)
  Adaptable solution.

• VAV system -
  Low energy, low/medium noise solution.
  Output = 100-200 w/m² (32-64 Btuh/ft²)
  Most efficient all air system.

• VRV system (Variable Refrigerant Volume) -
  High energy, medium noise solution.
  Output = 150-200 w/m² (48-64 Btuh/ft²).
  Potential for high maintenance costs.

• Chilled Beams -
  Low energy, low noise solution.
  Output = 100-394W/m² (32-125 Btuh/ft²)
  Extremely low maintenance costs.
Reduction In Overall System Power

100% Peak Power

- Fan & Motor: 37.5%
- Load From Lights: 18.8%
- Air Transport load: 9.3%
- Other Loads: 34.4%

Conventional HVAC System

- Chiller: 62.5%

Radiant Cooling & Chilled Beams*

- Pumps: 1.5%
- 7.5%
- 9.4%
- 1.9%

Percentages relative to overall peak power for the conventional system

Figure from: Centre For Building Science News, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, “Hydronic Radiant Cooling Systems”, Fall 1994.
* Figure does not include additional fan energy associated with developing pressure for active chilled beam operation.
Active Chilled Beams

Energy Consumption Characteristics of Commercial Building HVAC Systems
Volume III: Energy Savings Potential

Final Report
Prepared by
TIAA LLC
for
U.S. Department of Energy

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## Potential Energy Savings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Option</th>
<th>Technology Status</th>
<th>Technical Energy Savings Potential (quads)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adaptive/Fuzzy Logic Controls</td>
<td>New</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dedicated Outdoor Air Systems</td>
<td>Current</td>
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<tr>
<td>Displacement Ventilation</td>
<td>Current</td>
<td>0.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electronically Commutated Permanent Magnet Motors</td>
<td>Current</td>
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<td>Enthalpy/Energy Recovery Heat Exchangers for Ventilation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heat Pumps for Cold Climates (Zero-Degree Heat Pump)</td>
<td>Advanced</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved Duct Sealing</td>
<td>Current/New</td>
<td>0.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liquid Desiccant Air Conditioners</td>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td>0.2 / 0.06&lt;sub&gt;12&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Microenvironments / Occupancy-Based Control</td>
<td>Current</td>
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<tr>
<td>Microchannel Heat Exchanger</td>
<td>New</td>
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<td>Novel Cool Storage</td>
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<td>Smaller Centrifugal Compressors</td>
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<tr>
<td>System/Component Diagnostics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Variable Refrigerant Volume/Flow</td>
<td>Current</td>
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</table>
Potential Energy Savings

Figure 5-2: Estimated Technical Energy Savings Potential and Simple Payback Periods for the 15 Options
Operation

Primary 'fresh' Air

Room Air

Secondary Air = Cooled Room Air + Primary 'fresh' Air
Operation

Chilled Beam Demonstration

Temperature

14°C
18°C
19°C
24°C
Operation

Chilled Beam Demonstration

68°F

61°F

66°F

75°F

Temperature

57°F

64°F

66°F

75°F

Operation
Operation

- Hanging rails with brackets for easy mounting
- 12mm (0.5”) water connections
- No moving parts
- Easy access from front, where room air enters
Operation
Operation - Benefits

• Higher chilled water temperatures: 14°C-16°C (57°F-61°F).

• Lower hot water temperatures: Select beams for cooling duty, then choose appropriate hot water temperature for heating. (i.e. usually less than 45°C (120°F)). Beam discharge air should be less than 8°C (15°F) warmer than room design temperature to prevent stratification.

• Suitable for use with water-to-water heat pumps, and has the potential to double the COP of a dedicated chiller loop.

• Self regulating secondary capacity. 

\[ \text{Approach} = \text{Room Temperature} - \text{Supply water temperature} \]

• VAV control can be used to strictly limit room air velocity, provide linear temperature control, and additional fan energy savings for areas with highly variable latent loads.
  i.e. Boardrooms, coffee rooms, classrooms, etc…
Possible Operating Conditions

Air dew point 10°C, (50°F)
Water temperature 14°C, (57°F)
Dehumidification = 0.002 lbs per lbs of dry air

Air dew point 12°C, (54°F)
Water temperature 16°C, (61°F)
Dehumidification = 0.0025 lbs per lbs of dry air
Critical Room Air Velocities

- P1 only critical up against the wall
- P2 drops rapidly moving into the room
- P3 = \( \frac{1}{2} \) at 1m height
Air Distribution Chart

24.5 °C (76.0 °F) Room temperature, at <0.5ΔT allows 0.4m/s room air velocity
23.9 °C (75.0 °F) Room temperature, at <0.45ΔT allows 0.4m/s room air velocity

Typical diffuser comfort line @ 0.9 ΔT moving air
High performance chilled beam comfort line @ 0.45 ΔT moving air
Pressure vs. Sound

4KHz Band determines the NR value typical room -10dB at 4KHz
Up to 300Pa (1.2” w.c.) pressure noise is not an issue.
Chilled Beam Capacity vs. Primary Air Volume

Values for a 600mm x 1200mm (2’x4’) Beam
Chilled Beam Capacity vs. Primary Air Volume

Values for a 600mm x 1200mm (2’x4’) Beam
Pressure is the Common Factor

- Adjusting the air volume for each beam is not practical nor possible at these low air volumes.
- Reading plenum pressure with a Magnehelic is easy and reliable.
- Pressure is the common factor.
- A very small hole in the duct is easily covered with duct sealant.
Ducting for Equal Static Pressure

\[ Pt = Ps + Pv \]

- **Pt**: total pressure [Pa] ("w.c.)
- **Ps**: static pressure [Pa] ("w.c.)
- **Pv**: velocity pressure [Pa] ("w.c.)

If velocity pressure is kept negligibly low, then the same static pressure will hold throughout the duct. (i.e. Only if transport loss can be neglected).

\[ Pv = 0.5 \times r \times v^2 \]

- **Pv**: velocity pressure [Pa] ("w.c.)
- **r**: air density [1.2 kg/m³] (0.075 lbs/ft³)
- **v²**: air velocity [m/s] (fpm)

At < 3m/s (590 fpm) duct air velocity \( P_v < 5.4\) [Pa] (0.02”w.c.)
At < 3m/s (590 fpm) transport
\[ \varnothing = 125\text{mm (5’’)} < 1\text{Pa/m (0.001”w.c./ft.)} \]
\[ \varnothing = 200\text{mm (8’’)} < 0.6\text{Pa/m (.0007”w.c./ft.)} \]

• Low air volumes required for beams makes using round ducting practical and low air velocity achievable.
Controls

Water & Air
On/Off Water Control

- Can be used for large zones
- ON/OFF is only for secondary capacity
- Ventilation remains
- Required with interlock for opening windows, or dew point sensor on chilled water supply.
Self-Regulating **Approach** = Room Temperature – Supply water temperature.

Example: Room temp 75°F (24°C), Water temperature 61°F (16°C), 
Therefore **Approach** = 14°F (8K), Capacity = X

As Room temp drops to 68°F (20°C), Water temperature 61°F (16°C),
Therefore **Approach** = 7°F (4K), Capacity = ½ X
Proportional Water Flow Control

**Single Circuit Water Flow**
- non-linear, possible operation issues, likely expensive for small circuits.

**Temperature Controlled Water**
- Usually restricted to floor plates.
Pressure Control

- Setting up for constant volume control is feasible.
- Using variable static pressure gives non linear control; hence instability, tight control with static pressure is not practical.
VAV Control

- Max. used to limit room air velocity. Usually no more than 1.2” w.c. (300 Pa)
- Self regulating enables large zones
- VAV only for ‘fresh air’
- VAV diversity advantage retained
- Linear capacity control gives tight temperature control
  - P-band allows even more air movement

Use duct pressure as velocity pressure
Min. 0.3” (75 Pa) for all beams
Installation Cost Comparison
3 kW (1 ton) Nominal

**FAN COIL**
- Fan Coil Unit + diffuser
- Mounting FCU + diffuser
- 3x spigot connections
- 1x Water connection and insulation
- 1 x Condensation drainage
- 120 V AC connection
- 1 x Unit Controller, 4 port valves, actuators and room temp. sensor

**CHILLED BEAMS**
- Beams 3 units x 2.1m
- Mounting 3 Beams
- 3x spigot connections
- 3x Water connections return water needs no insulation
- No condensate drainage
- No electrical connections
- Very simple terminal controls

Special duct consideration for beams:
USE LARGER DOWNSTREAM DUCTING TO MAINTAIN STATIC PRESSURE
Installation Cost Comparison
3 kW (1 ton) Nominal

Operational savings with Beams:

• 50% electric power for the chiller with 16°C (61°F) water, or ground water, for cooling
• Reduced primary air with VAV
• Tight temperature control where required, with VAV
• No secondary fan power
• No moving parts to maintain
• No filters to change
Installation & Operation

**Installation**
- Easy mounting with hanging rails and brackets
- No moving parts
- Very little maintenance
- Easy access from the front for coil cleaning.
- No electrical connections
- Inexpensive terminal controls

**Operation**
- High chilled water temperature 14-16°C (57-61°F)
- Primary ‘fresh’ air quantity tailored to suit ventilation requirements.
- Self regulating
- VAV for tight temperature control
Installation & Operation
Installation & Operation
Conclusions

• Chilled beams are the ultimate low energy, low noise air conditioning solution.

• High standards of indoor climate can be achieved with excellent air distribution and control.

• Highly variable loads can be addressed using VAV on the Primary air supply.

• Simple commissioning of both air and water.

• Practically no maintenance required.

• DOAS Information: http://doas-radiant.psu.edu.leed.html
Documentation

- Air diffusion colour printed documentation
- Selection program for 600mm wide (24”)
- PDF product documentation for 600mm (24”) wide beams
  - Features benefits & operations
  - Drawings
  - Primary capacity graph
  - Secondary capacity graph
  - Static pressure graphs
  - Water pressure drop values
  - Sound power levels at various pressures
  - Distances to observe for room air velocity
• Engineering Documentation
  - Terminology and basics
  - Performance comparison tables
  - Air movement chart
  - Critical velocities
  - Noise
  - Water supply
  - Various types of control
  - Design for room air velocity 0.25, 0.3, 0.4 m/s
    (50, 60, 80 fpm)
  - Design capacity tables
  - Examples of room layout and capacity available
  - 600mm (24”) beam up to 394W/m² + (125 Btuh/ft² +)