

Navier-Stokes

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Design Optimization of A Multi-Blade Centrifugal Fan with Navier-Stokes Analysis

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Key Words: Multi-Blade Centrifugal Fan(), Reynolds-Averaged Navier-Stokes Equation(-), Blade Force(), $k - \epsilon$ Turbulence Model($k - \epsilon$), Response Surface Method()

Abstract

In this paper, the response surface method using three-dimensional Navier-Stokes analysis to optimize the shape of a forward-curved blades centrifugal fan, is described. For numerical analysis, Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes equations with standard k-e turbulence model are transformed into non-orthogonal curvilinear coordinate system, and are discretized with finite volume approximations. Due to the 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 for economic calculations. Linear Upwind Differencing Scheme(LUDS) is used to approximate the convection terms in the governing equations. SIMPLEC algorithm is used as a velocity-pressure correction procedure. Design variables, location of cur off, radius of cut off, expansion angle of scroll and width of impeller were selected to optimize the shapes of scroll and blades. Data points for response evaluations were selected by D-optimal design, and linear programming method was used for the optimization on the response surface. As a main result of the optimization, the efficiency was successfully improved. It was found that the optimization process provides reliable design of this kind of fans with reasonable computing time

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| b : | f : |
| D_1 : | H : |
| D_2 : | n : |
| | R_c : |
| | U_1 : |
| | U_2 : |
| | V_θ : |
| | α : |
| | η : |
| | θ_c : |
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1.

2.

가

Seo [4]

가

Reynolds

Navier-Stokes

가

k-

가

linear upwind

5

[1,2] spark tracing method[3]

SIP(strongly implicit procedure)[6]가

가

SIMPLEC

(scroll)

Fig. 1

가

Navier-Stokes

가 가

(block)

Neumann

Seo [4]

가

(multi-block system)

가

Han [5]

2

가

가 (cut off)
(response surface method)

Navier-Stokes

Seo [4]

Seo [4]

(θ_c) (R_c),

()

(b) 가

(data point) D-optimal

42

(source term)

Table 1 Design Space

Variable	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Location of cutoff(θ_c)	70	84
Radius of cutoff(R_c)	0.004	0.006
Expansion angle of scroll	3.7	5.7
Width of Scroll	0.8	1.4

3.
[7]
()

[8].

(regression process)
2

Fig.1

(θ_c) (R_c), (b)
() Table 1

3.

(DOE; design of experiment)
D-optimal

design [9] 1.5
2.5 가
가
[10]. Giunta [11]

Fig. 1
2

30 × 18 × 18, 6 × 66 × 20,
96 × 12 × 20
20. C 1.22 kg/m³,
1.8 × 10⁻⁵ N s/m²
1140 rpm
1 × 10⁻⁵
2GHz Pentium-IV
2 CPU

Fig.

$$f = 1 - \eta \tag{1}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\text{actual head rise}}{\text{ideal head rise}} \tag{2}$$

$$= \frac{g(H_{ex} - H_{in})}{U_2 V_{\theta 2} - U_1 V_{\theta 1}}$$

in ex

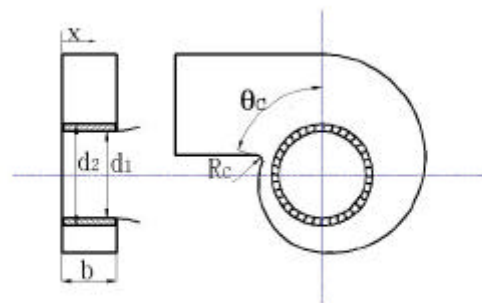


Fig. 1 Geometry of the multi-blade centrifugal fan

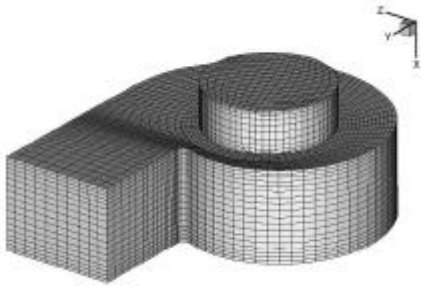


Fig. 2 Grid alignments for numerical calculation

$$n_t = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} = 15$$

D-optimal 42

SPSS

T-ADJUST R^2 ANOVA

Table 2 (linear programming)

75° 0.064 D_2
Han

[5]

Fig. 3

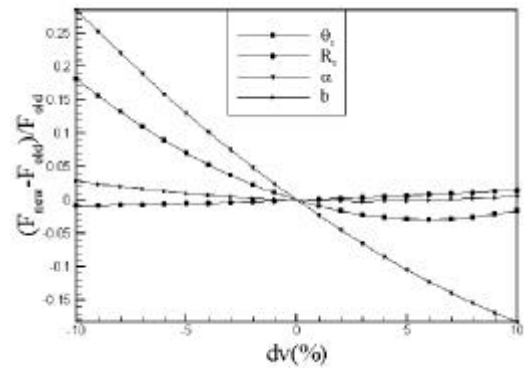
Fig. 3

Fig. 3(b)

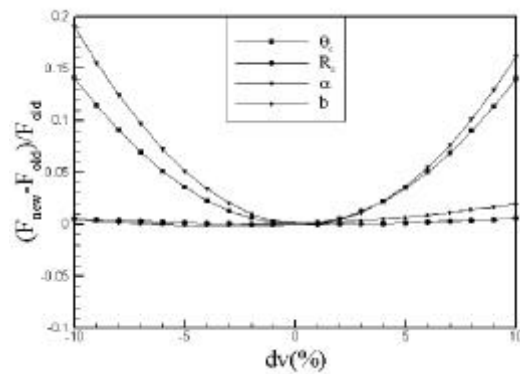
Table 3

Table 2 The quality of the 2nd order Response Surface

Model I	R^2	R^2_{adj}	Std. error of the estimate
1	0.983	0.973	2.08E-02



(a) Initial



(b) Final

Fig. 3 Sensitivity analysis for initial and final shape

Table 3 Result of optimization

	Initial shape	Final shape (flow analysis)	Increment (%)
Efficiency	87.6 %	96.9 %	10.6 %

4.

(θ_c) (R_c) , ()
(b) 가

가 가 42

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