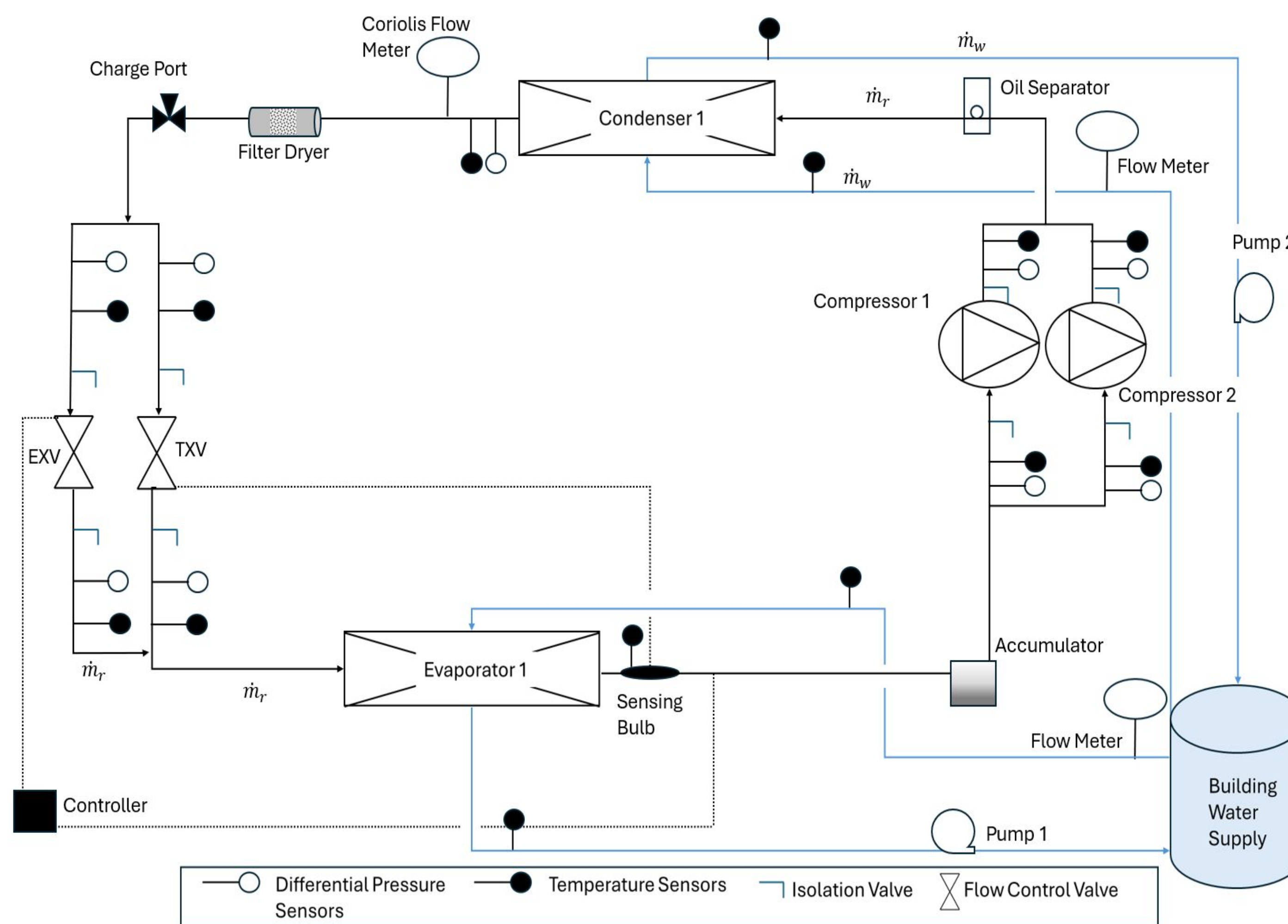


SYSTEM OVERVIEW



Bench Architecture

- Dual-valve branches (**EXV + TXV**) for comparative testing
- Wide capacity envelope: 0.8–15 tons
- Mass flow range:

TXV (20–2000 lb/hr) EXV (80–1700 lb/hr)

- Repeatable valve characterization with R-32
- Compact 10×8×5 ft system footprint

Purpose

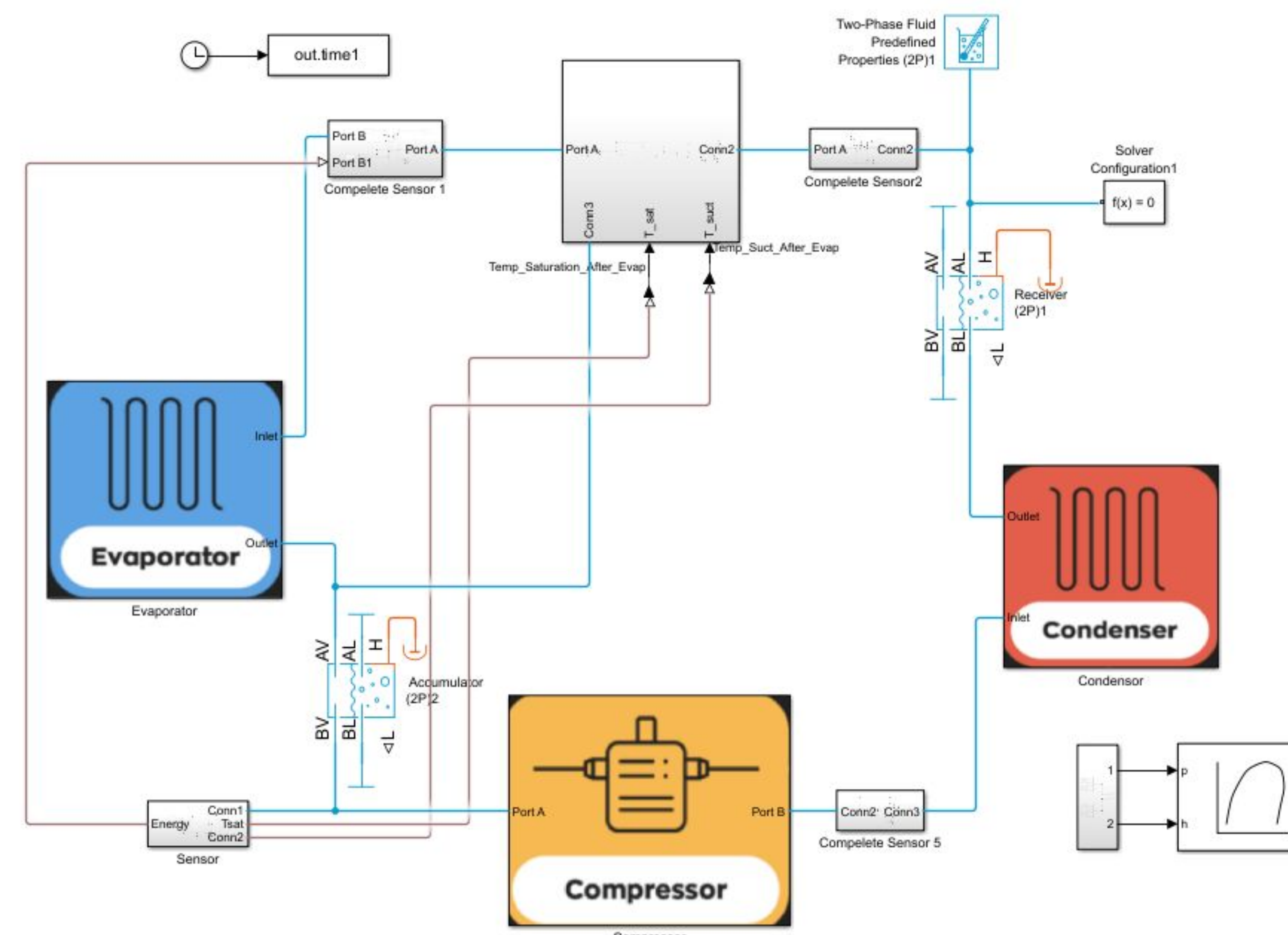
Develop a system and predictive model to **characterize electronic expansion valve and thermostatic expansion valve behavior** across a wide operating range. Reliable valve data enables **performance optimization** for Daikin HVAC systems.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

- Multi-refrigerant support for broader valve testing
- EXV model upgrade using manufacturer flow data
- Automated DAQ-driven test cycles (hands-off operation)
- Real-time sync of simulation and physical bench data
- Leak detection + auto-shutdown for hardware protection

MODEL & VALIDATION

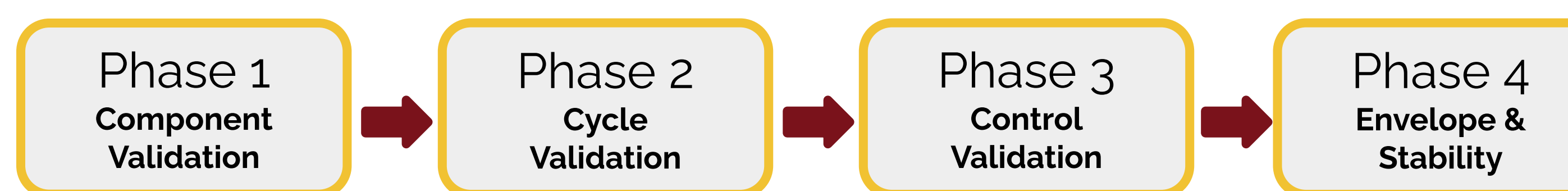
Model Architecture



Digital Twin Features

- Two-phase heat exchangers (TL-2P blocks)
- Compressor map-based flow model
- EXV PI controller for superheat control
- TXV mechanical model for comparison
- Fully parameterized R-32 refrigerant loop

Validation Framework



Validation ensures accurate compressor, coil, and valve behavior so the digital twin matches the physical test bench across all operating conditions.

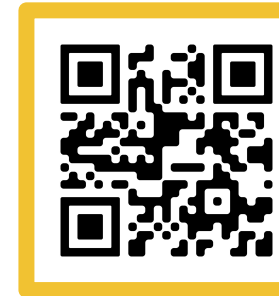
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS & RESOURCES

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Ritesh Solanki – Daikin Applied Engineering
Suhasa Kondadaramaiah – Course Professor

Resources:



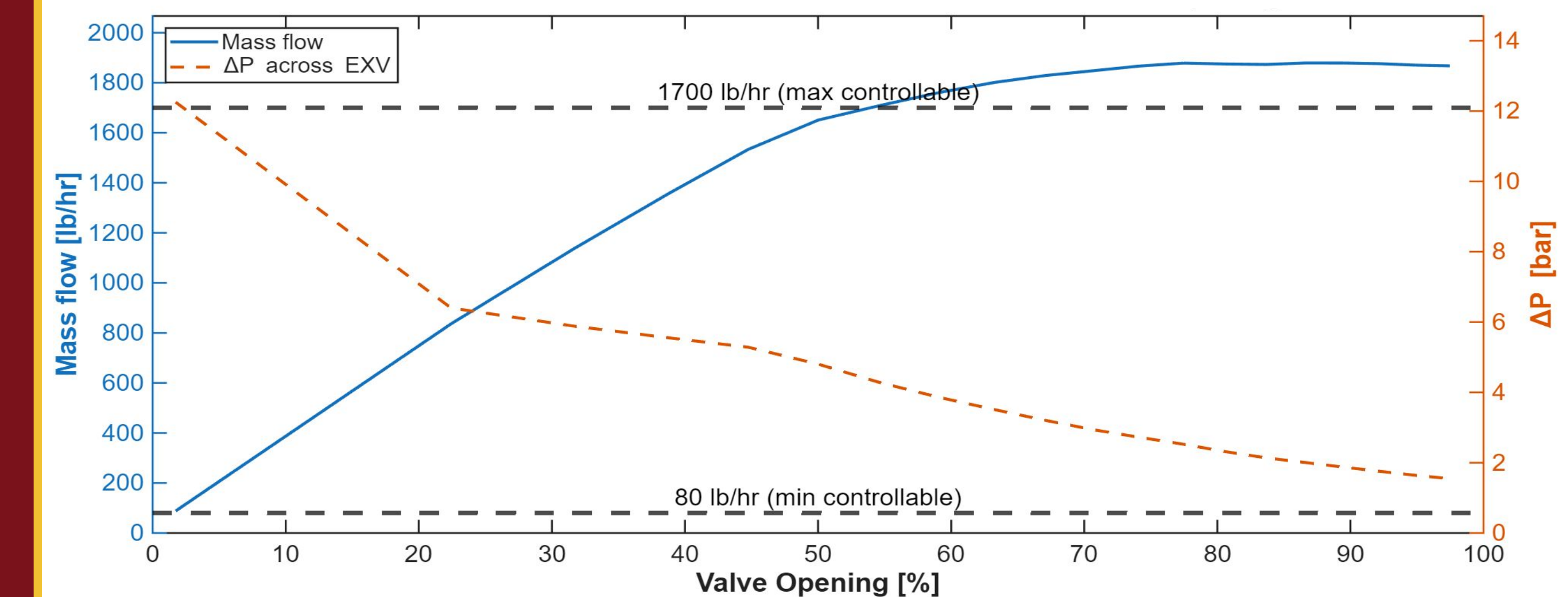
GitHub Repository



Full Report

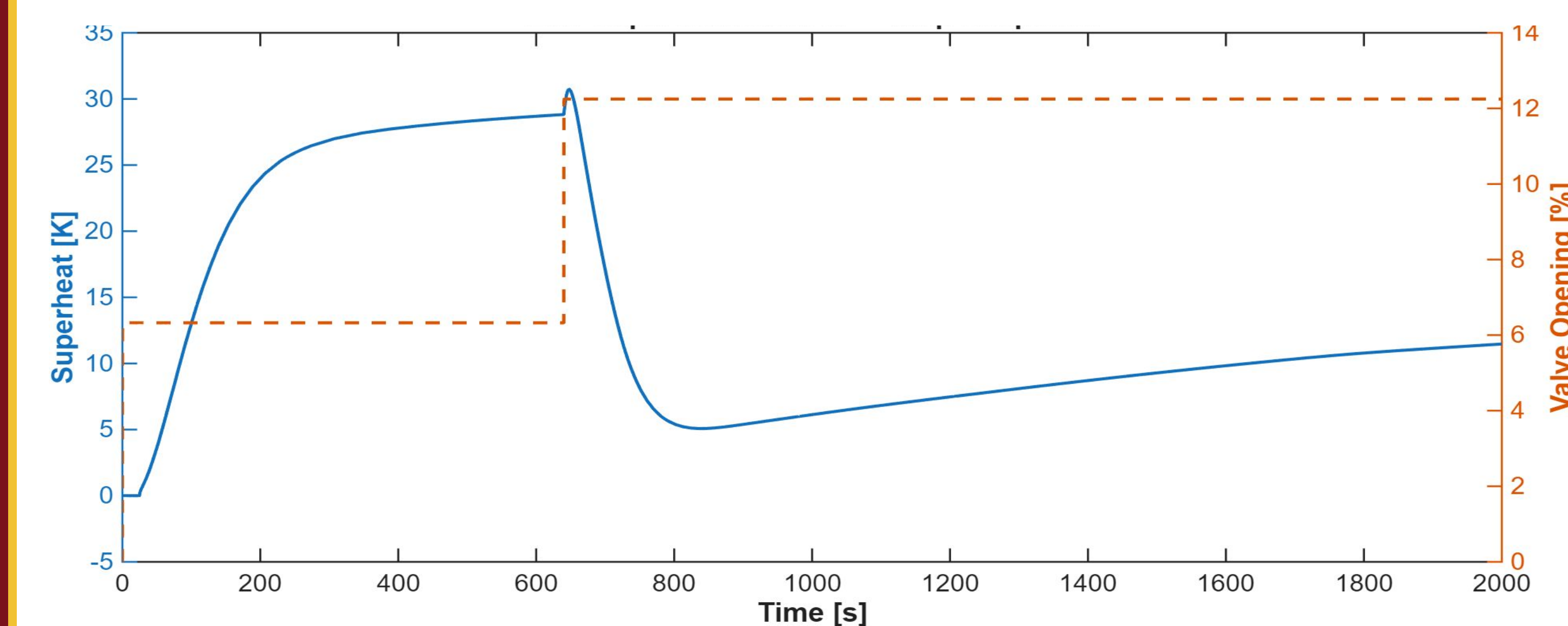
KEY RESULTS

1. EXV Valve Map — Mass Flow vs Opening



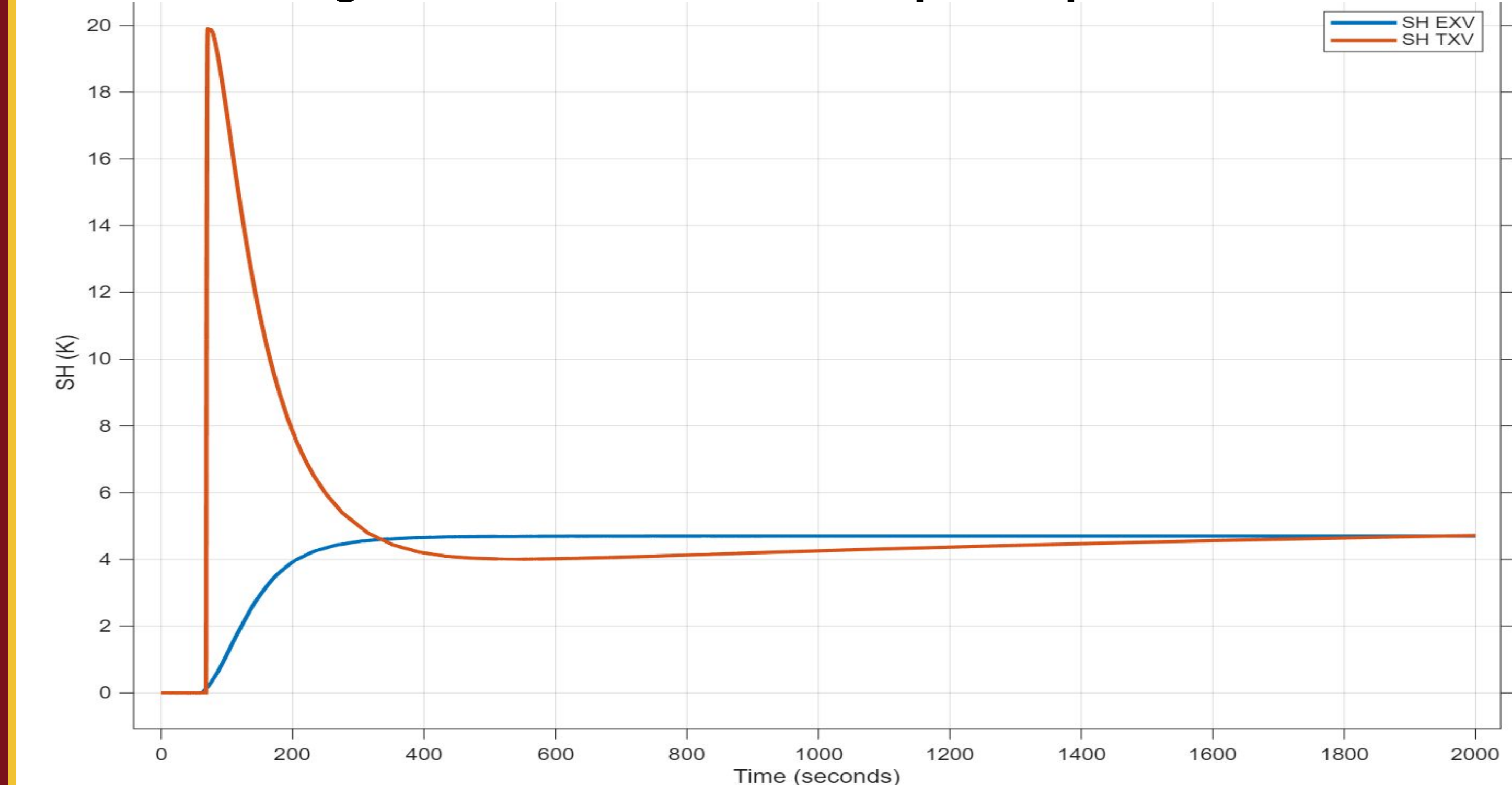
- Mass flow increases predictably with opening
- ΔP remains stable across the test range
- Bench meets EXV test envelope (80–1700 lb/hr)

2. EXV Superheat Control — Step Response



- Predictable SH drop, no instability
- Smooth settling to new steady state
- SH stays > 0 K (no floodback)

3. TXV vs EXV — Load Step Comparison



- TXV shows lag, shows overshoot.
- EXV maintains stable superheat during disturbances
- Demonstrates advantage of electronic control under load