



**VENTILATOR**

# **TEST CASE ( HEAT EXCHANGER )**

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## OBJECTIVE

To observe the functioning of the passive heat exchanger by taking note of test cases with respect to change in its sole control parameter, the surface area.

### SCHEMATIC

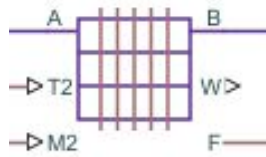


Fig 1. Schematic of the passive heat exchanger block in simulink

Ports A, B - Moist air conserving ports associated with the moist air inlet and outlet.

T2 [K] - Physical signal input for the temperature of the coolant ( Exhaust air in our case )

M2 [kg/s] - Physical signal input for the mass flow rate of the coolant.

W [kg/s] - Physical signal port reporting the rate of condensation.

F - Physical signal port reporting moist air volume measurements.

A heat retaining steel scrubber with high surface area could serve as the heat exchanger in our model.

## OBSERVATIONS

Inlet air mass flow rate = 2.2 kg/s

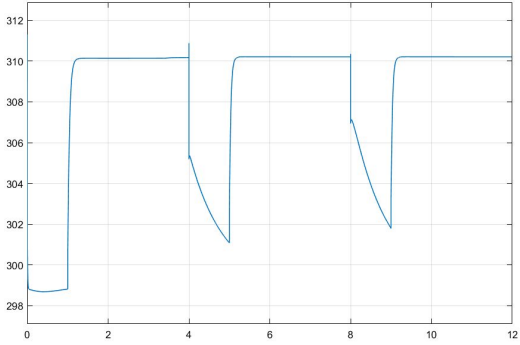
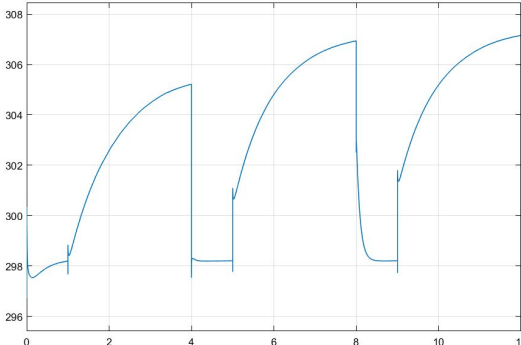
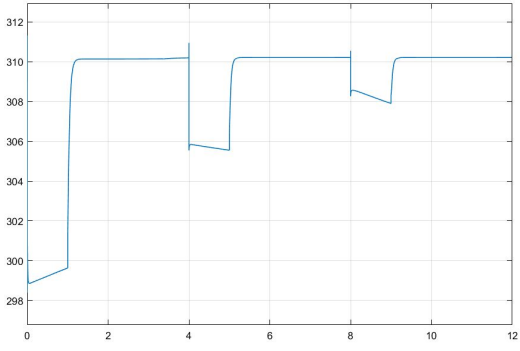
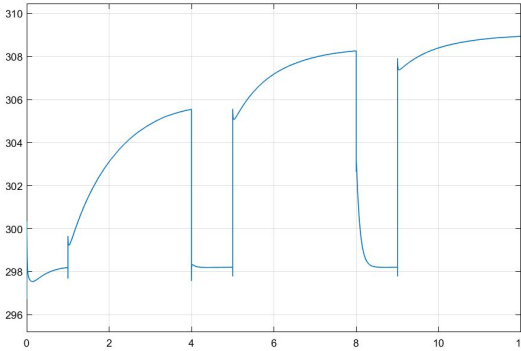
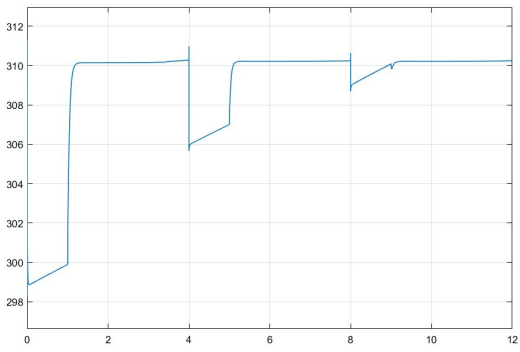
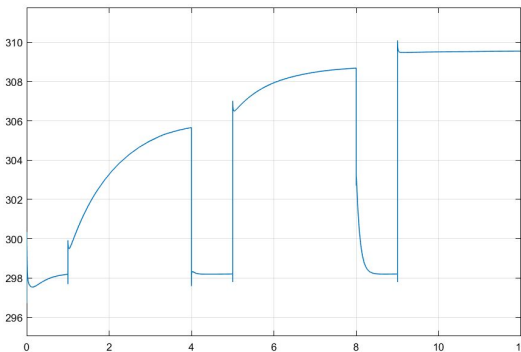
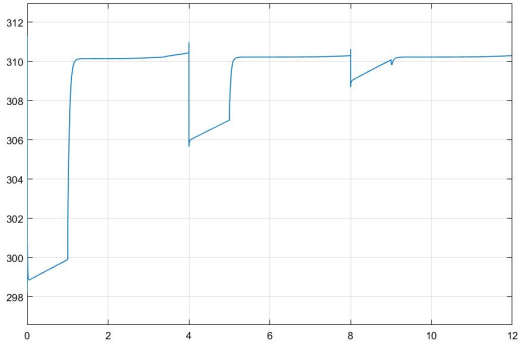
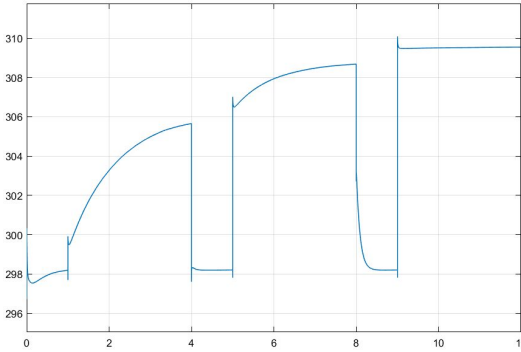
Exhaust air mass flow rate = 2.45 kg/s

Inlet air pressure drop = 4 kpa

Inlet air specific heat = 1.01 kJ / kg/ k

Exhaust air specific heat = 1.02 kJ / kg/ k

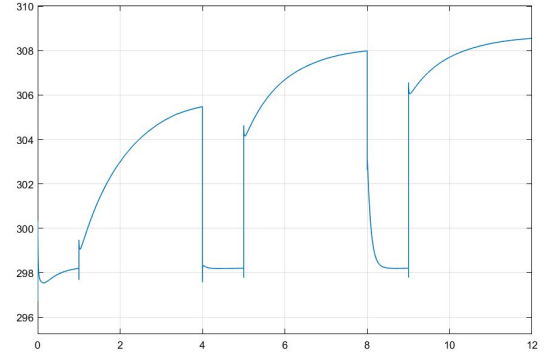
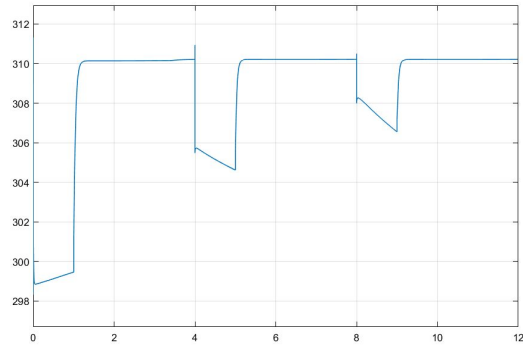
S. No	Control Parameters	EXHAUST AIR TEMP PROFILE	INLET AIR TEMP PROFILE
1)	Ti = 35 °C Te = 41 °C Surface Area = 1 cm <sup>2</sup>		

2	<p> <math>T_i = 35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math>  <math>T_e = 41\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math>            Surface            Area =  <math>20\text{ cm}^2</math> </p>		
3	<p> <math>T_i = 35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math>  <math>T_e = 41\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math>            Surface            Area =  <math>500\text{ cm}^2</math> </p>		
4	<p> <math>T_i = 35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math>  <math>T_e = 41\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math>            Surface            Area =  <math>2500\text{ cm}^2</math> </p>		
5	<p> <math>T_i = 35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math>  <math>T_e = 41\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math>            Surface            Area =  <math>7500\text{ cm}^2</math> </p>		

# BY VARYING INPUT AIR TEMPERATURE

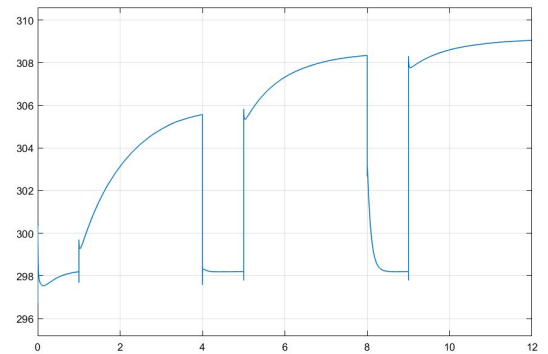
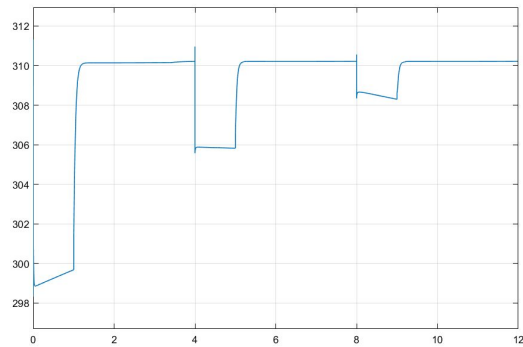
6

Ti = 25 °C  
Te = 41 °C  
Surface Area = 1000 cm<sup>2</sup>



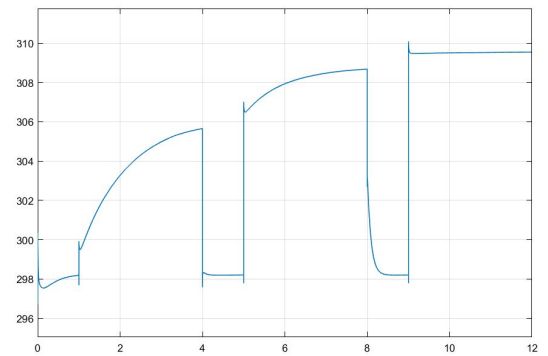
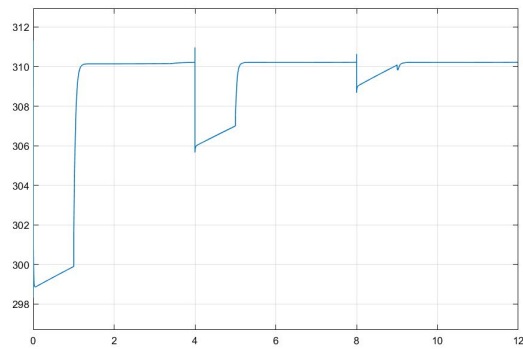
7

Ti = 30 °C  
Te = 41 °C  
Surface Area = 1000 cm<sup>2</sup>



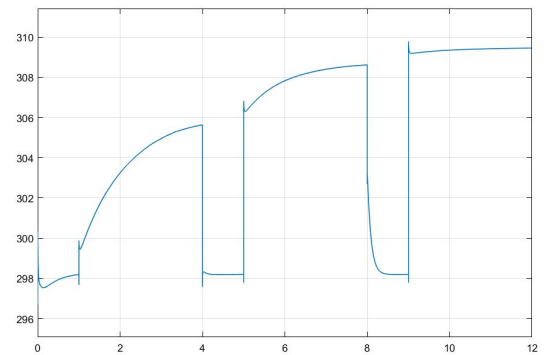
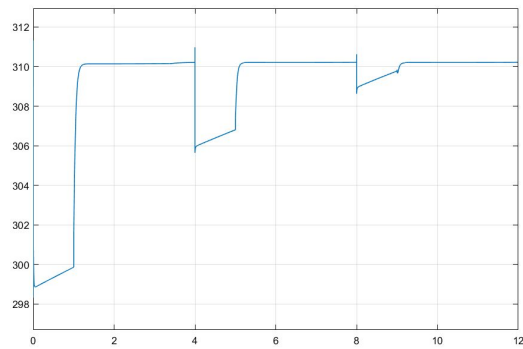
8

Ti = 40.9 °C  
Te = 41 °C  
Surface Area = 1000 cm<sup>2</sup>

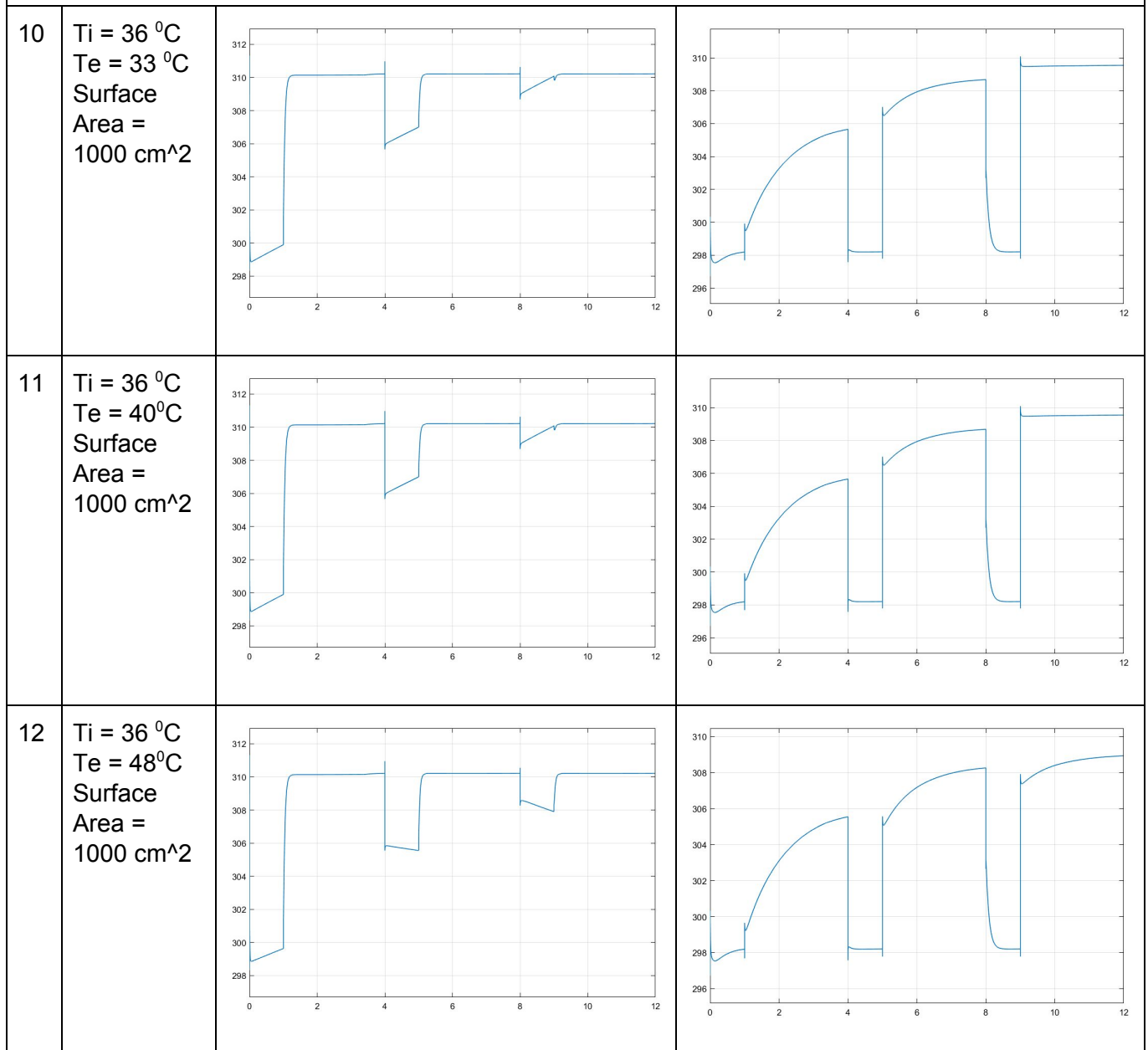


9

Ti = 48 °C  
Te = 41 °C  
Surface Area = 1000 cm<sup>2</sup>



## BY VARYING EXHALED AIR TEMPERATURE



## CONCLUSIONS

The passive heat exchanger model works well on our system and helps it to attain the ideal temperature range ( around  $37-37.5^\circ\text{C}$  - Normal human temperature) in about 3 breathing cycles, even under adverse temperature conditions.

Ideal conditions should resist sudden temperature fluctuations ( spikes in the graph ) and should limit the temperature profile to a very low range to avoid lung damage.

Ideal surface area that would be required from the heat retaining scrubber falls in the range  $780-2000\text{ cm}^2$ . All the other parameters have been chosen according to standard parameters