



Experiencing the Future

Sacha T. Mould

dtx-colab.pt



- DTx is a non-profit private association;
- Carries out its activity doing applied research in different areas linked to digital transformation;
- Constituted by **18 associated members**:

Three universities, One international laboratory, One innovation centre, Thirteen companies





































— Activities are carried out at its **three locations**: Minho (Guimarães and Braga), Matosinhos and Évora







NEW HOLISTIC APPROACHES IN THE CONCEPTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CYBER-PHYSIC SYSTEMS (CPS)



NEW METHODS OF ASSESSING THE CREATION OF VALUE



TO ASSESS THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND LEGAL IMPACTS



DIGITAL ECOLOGY EFFICIENCY

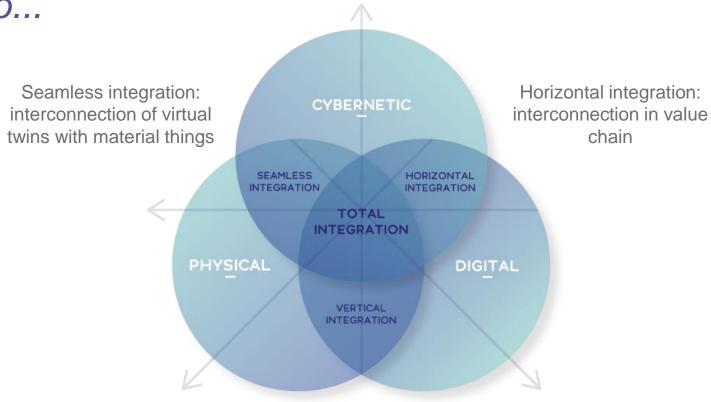


TO PROMOTE COOPERATION
BETWEEN THE ACADEMY
AND THE INDUSTRY





What we do...



Vertical integration: interconnection of material things with the internet

FOAM@IBERIA 2019

Conjugate Heat Transfer Training Session

The solarLoad Radiation Model

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Outline

A brief overview about Solar Radiation

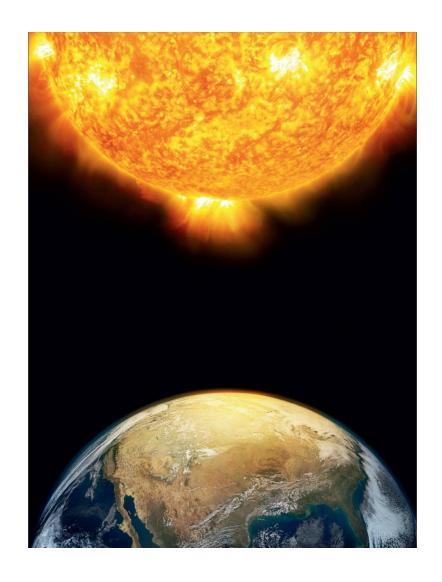
— Create a Conjugate Heat Transfer case with the solarLoad model

Solar Radiation - *Overview*



 Solar radiation is essential for life existance on earth;

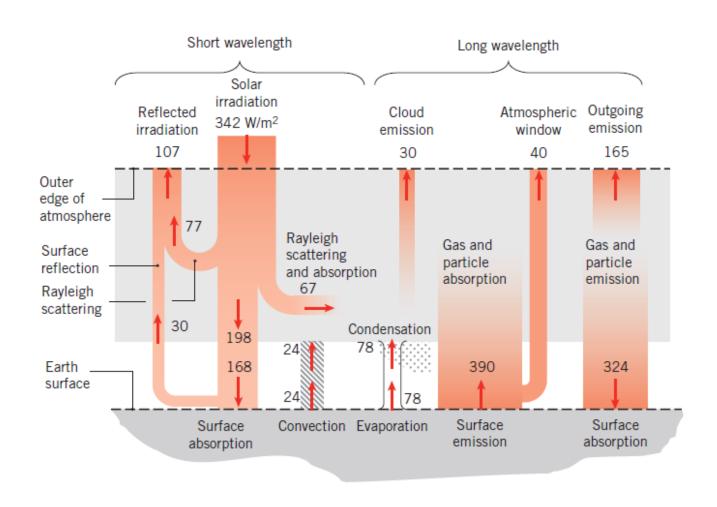
— It carries an unlimited resource of energy.

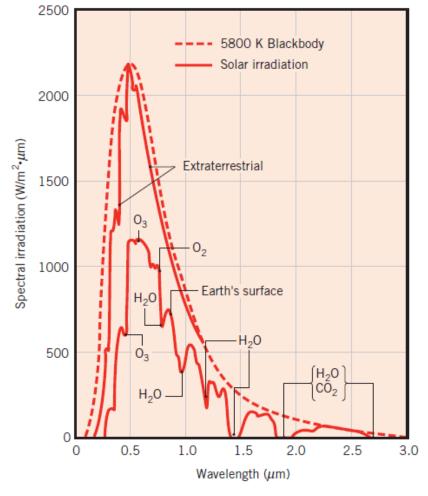


Solar Load - Overview



Downward-Propagating Solar Irradiation (Short Wavelength)



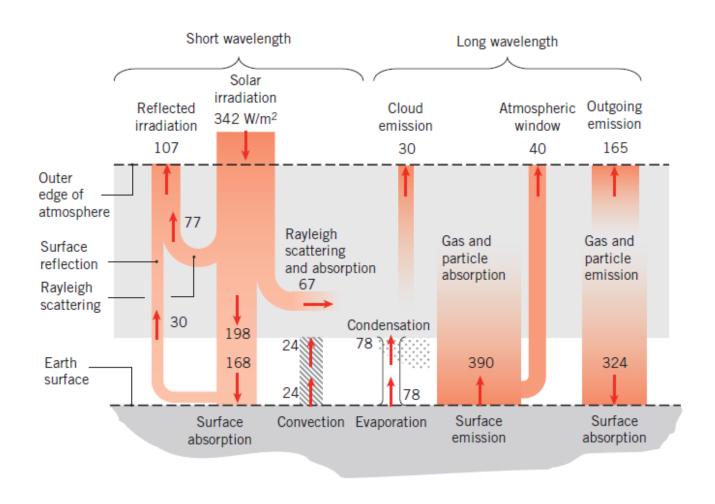


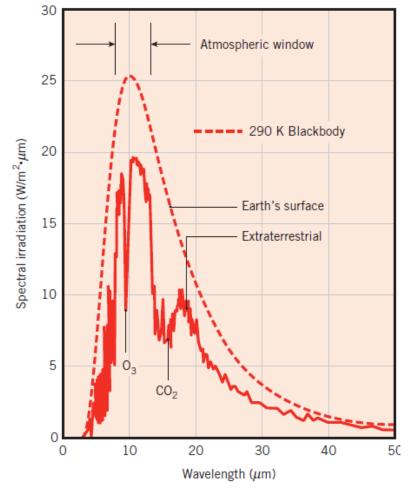
Source: T.L. Bergman, A.S. Levine, F.P. Incropera, D.P. Dewitt, Fundamentals of Heat and Mass Transfer, 7th Edition, John Wiley & Sons.

Solar Load - Overview



Upward-Propagating Environmental Radiation (Long Wavelength)

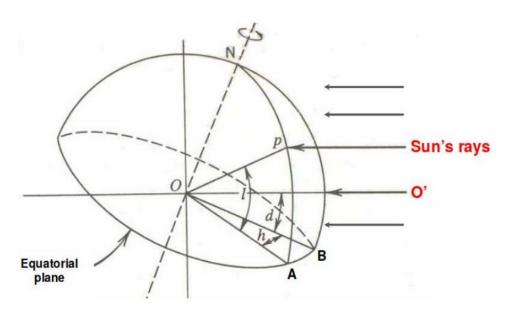




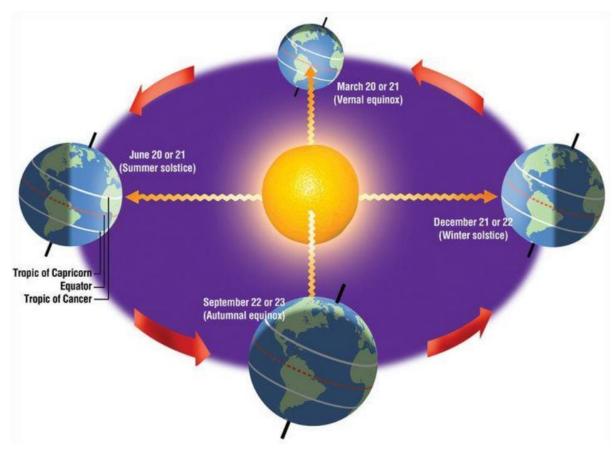
Solar Load - Overview



The magnitude of the solar radiation incident on the outer edge of the earth's atmosphere depends on the time (day and year) and latitude



I – latitude, **d** – declinação, **h** – ângulo horário

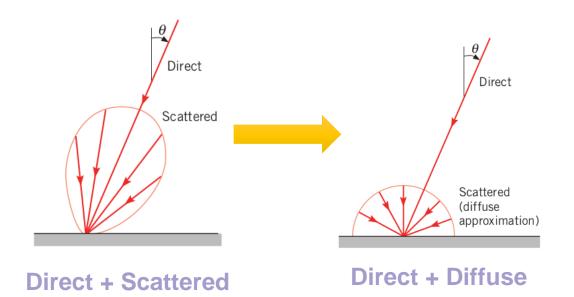


Extraterrestrial Solar Irradiation, $G_{S,o}$:

$$G_{S,o} = S_c f \cos(\theta)$$



Solar Irradiation on Earth's Surface Approximation



ASHRAE's Handbook Fair Weather Condition approach:

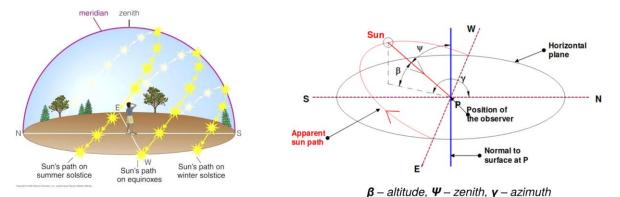
$$G_{tot,\theta} = G_{direct} \cdot \cos(\theta) + G_{diffuse,\theta} + G_{reflec,\theta}$$

$$G_{direct} = A \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{B}{\sin\beta}\right)$$

A – Apparent Solar Irradiation

B – Atmospheric Extinction Coefficient

[0.14 winter, 0.21 summer]



$$G_{diffuse} = C \cdot G_{direct} \cdot F_{ws}$$

C – Solar diffusivity constant [0.058 winter, 0.135 summer]
Fws – View factor

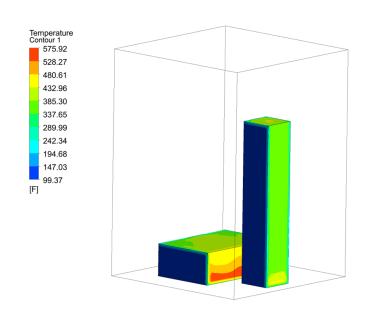
$$G_{reflect} = (G_{direct} + G_{diffuse})\rho_g F_{wg}$$

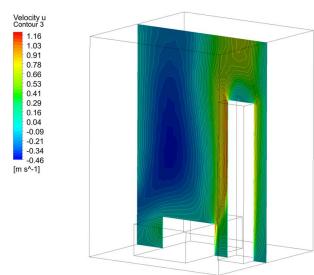
ρg – Ground ReflectivityFwg – View factor

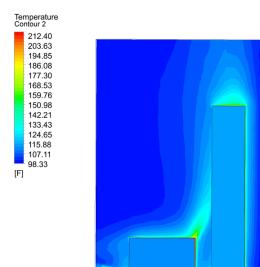


Buildings thermal balance





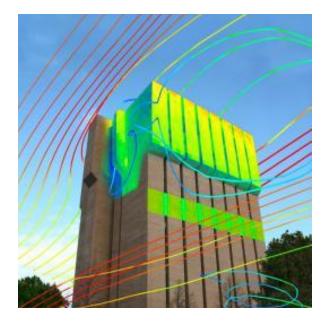




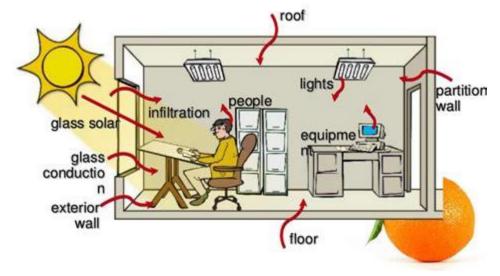


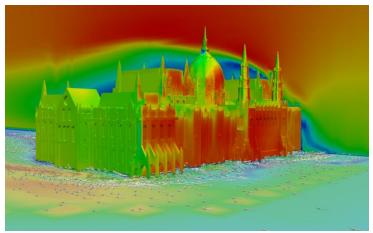


HVAC

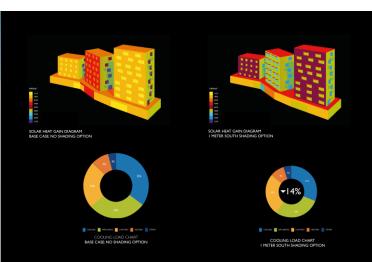


Cooling Load Components





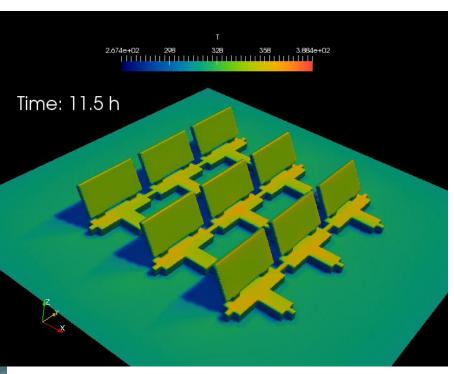






Solar Energy



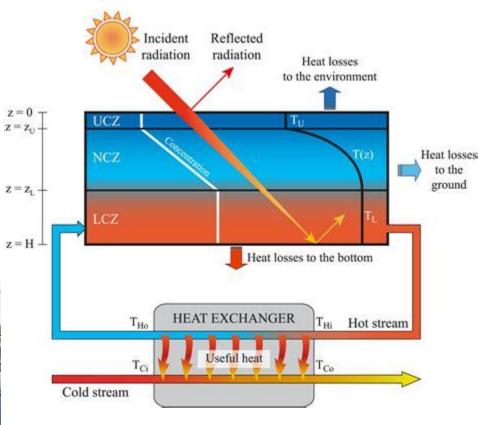




Solar Ponds



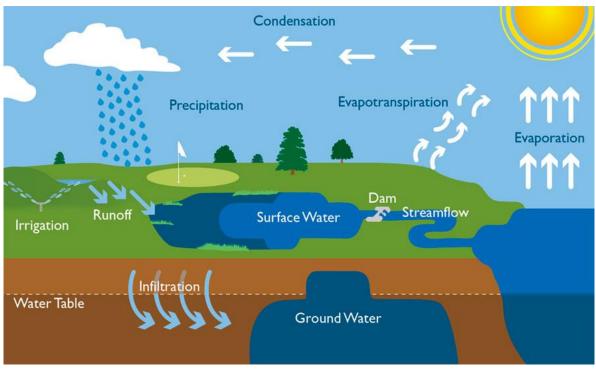






Evapotranspiration

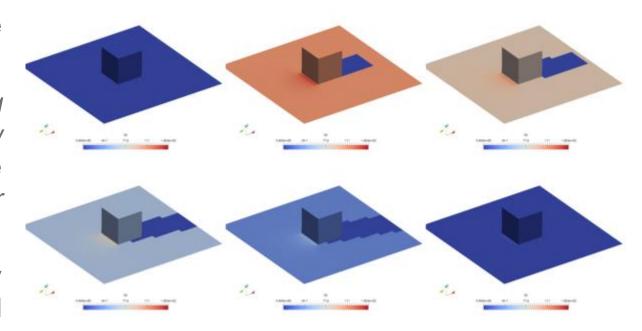






Solar Load Model in OpenFOAM®

- First announcement in January 2016 with the launch of OpenFOAM® v3.0+;
- Includes sun primary hits (via face shading algorithm), reflective fluxes (via view factors method) and diffusive sky radiative fluxes (via ASHRAE's Fair Weather Conditions Method);
- Reflected fluxes uses a grey absorption/emission model which is weighed by the spectral distribution;



- Can be used in conjuction of P1, fvDOM and View Factor radiation models;
- The model includes a solar calculator which computes the solar rays direction.



