Numerical methods applied to heat and moisture transfer in porous building materials



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Goal

The objective of this work is to explore the use of innovative numerical methods for solving the heat and moisture transfer in building materials, considering the nonlinearities of the problem, different geometries, different scales and multi-dimensional domains, in order to reduce the computational cost of simulations.



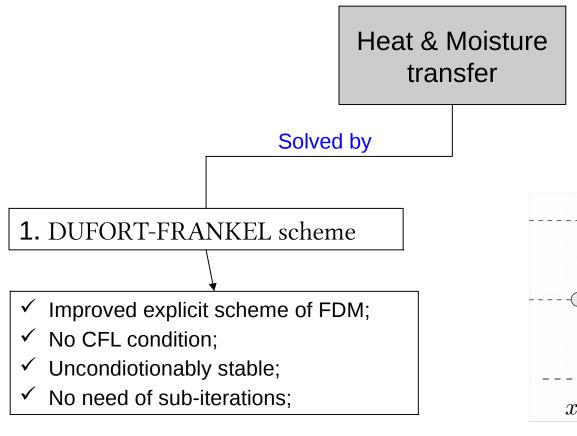
Methods

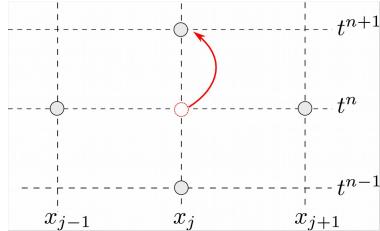
Heat & Moisture transfer

- Usually solved by standard techniques, such as FDM, FVM and FEM.
- The Crank-Nicolson and the implicit schemes are the most used due to a good combination of accuracy and stability.
 - Require sub-iterations to treat the nonlinearities;
 - High computational cost.



Method proposed



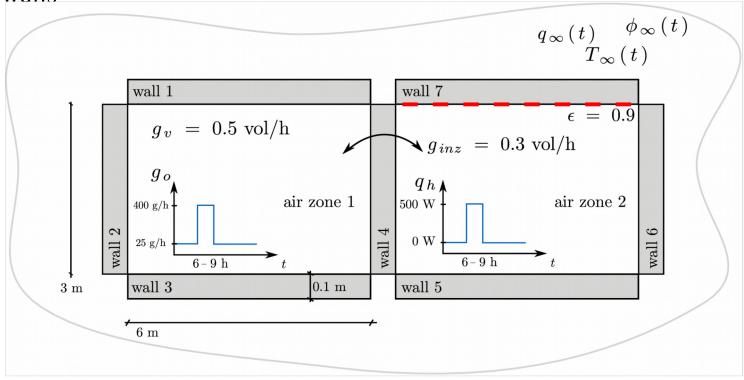




Results: Dufort-Frankel scheme

Problem: Coupling the lumped air multizone model with the transfer through

porous walls





Results: Dufort-Frankel scheme

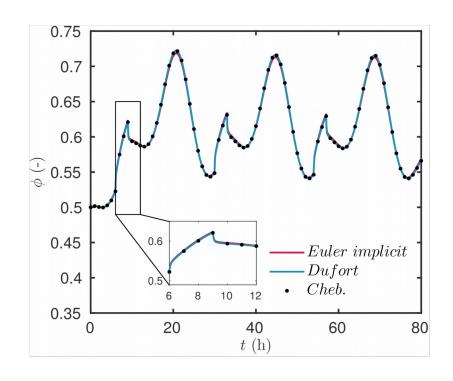


Fig.: Relative humidity for zone 1.

- ✓ Two-zone building model was analyzed.
- ✓ With a highly coupled heat and moisture transfer problem.
- ✓ Error of order of O(10-4).
- ✓ Reduction of 95% of the CPU time of the implicit approach.
- ✓ No restriction regarding the time discretization.





Method proposed

Heat & Moisture transfer

Solved by

Spectral
One high-order polynomial for WHOLE domain



Finite Difference
Multiple Overlapping Low-Order Polynomials



2. SPECTRAL-METHODS

- ✓ Reduced order model;
- ✓ High-order approximation;
- ✓ Superior rate of convergence;
- ✓ Memory-minimizing;



Challenges and Perspectives

→ Spectral methods

Simulate 2/3D problems.

- →Whole building simulation
- Integration with a BPS tool.