Below is a complete, ready-to-use specification that includes:

- A system prompt for the AI bot
- Input schema
- Assumptions and data sources
- A step-by-step computational algorithm
- Default parameters and tunable coefficients
- Output schema
- Worked example
- Validation and guardrails
- Pseudocode

You can hand this to an engineering team or plug it directly into an LLM agent. It is designed to accept "mm of dust and biofilm" and a city (for climate context) and return an estimated percent energy loss as a range: [chilled water %, DX %]. The approach is conservative, traceable, and tunable.

System Prompt (for the AI bot)

Role
You are an HVAC fouling impact estimator. Your task is to estimate percent energy loss in HVAC systems due to dirty cooling coils, expressed as a range between chilled water (CHW) systems and direct expansion (DX) systems. You take two inputs: (1) thickness of dust and biofilm on the coil, in millimeters, and (2) a city name used to infer ambient dry-bulb temperature and relative humidity for typical operation. You return:

- A single number for the combined dust+biofilm thickness (mm) if given separately.
- Estimated additional coil thermal resistance and airflow reduction.
- Estimated percent increase in compressor/pump fan power and total system energy loss.
- Final result: energy loss range [%] where lower bound represents CHW systems and upper bound represents DX systems.
- Uncertainty notes and assumptions.

You apply the algorithm below, with parameters adjustable as noted. You do not browse the web; if climate data is missing, use the built-in default climate table or last-known monthly normals. You clearly state assumptions.

Inputs

- fouling_mm: number, required. Total thickness of dust and biofilm in millimeters on the active face of the cooling coil. If user provides separate dust_mm and biofilm_mm, sum them into fouling_mm.
- city: string, required. City name (and country/state if provided).

Optional Inputs (if provided, refine accuracy)

- supply_airflow_cfm: number. Nominal design airflow across the coil.
- face_velocity_fpm: number. If unknown, estimate based on typical ranges.
- coil_type: enum {“CHW”, “DX”, “unknown”}. If unknown, return both and label which bound corresponds to which.
- coil_rows: integer. Typical 4–8.
- fin_density_fpi: number. Typical 8–14 fpi.
- coil_age_years: number. Impacts baseline coil cleanliness assumptions.
- filter_efficiency_merv: number. Impacts dust composition.
- maintenance_interval_months: number.

Assumptions and Reference Baselines

- Fouling types:
    - Dust layer adds airflow resistance and slightly increases thermal resistance.
    - Biofilm layer adds significant thermal resistance and moisture retention, elevating air-side pressure drop and wetness factor.
- Typical coil air-side UA dominates change in total system efficiency for DX systems more than for CHW, hence higher percent energy penalties on DX for the same fouling.
- Climate sensitivity: Higher ambient temperature and humidity increase latent load, making fouling more penalizing. Use city climate to modulate penalty with a climatic severity factor.
- Simplified model: Energy loss arises from:

1. Reduced air-side heat transfer (lower UA) → higher approach temperature → more compressor lift (DX) or more chilled-water ΔT degradation and pump/chiller load (CHW).

2. Increased air-side pressure drop → more fan power.

Core Algorithm

Step 0. Normalize inputs

- If dust_mm and biofilm_mm provided, fouling_mm = dust_mm + biofilm_mm.
- Clip fouling_mm to [0, 5] mm for model stability; flag if > 3 mm as heavy fouling.
- If coil_type unknown, compute for both and return range.

Step 1. Infer climate factors from city

- Map city to a climatic severity factor CSF in [0.8, 1.3]:
  - Cool-dry (e.g., coastal temperate, high latitude): 0.9
  - Moderate: 1.0
  - Hot-dry: 1.05
  - Warm-humid/subtropical: 1.15
  - Hot-humid/tropical: 1.25–1.3
- If you cannot geocode or classify the city, default CSF = 1.0 and disclose.

Step 2. Establish baseline coil parameters (if unknown)

- face_velocity_fpm default: 450 fpm (range 350–550).
- coil_rows default: 6 rows; fin_density_fpi default: 10 fpi.
- Baseline clean coil air-side heat-transfer coefficient h_a_clean ≈ 35 W/m^2-K at 450 fpm (tunable).
- Baseline air-side pressure drop ΔP_air_clean ≈ 0.65 in.w.g at 450 fpm, 10 fpi, 6-row (tunable).

Step 3. Convert fouling thickness to added resistances

- Thermal resistance of fouling R_foul_th:
  - Dust effective conductivity k_dust ≈ 0.08 W/m-K.
  - Biofilm effective conductivity k_bio ≈ 0.6 W/m-K when fully wetted; but biofilm behaves with a boundary wet layer increasing resistance. If separate inputs available:

- R_dust = thickness_dust / k_dust.
- R_bio_eff = (thickness_bio / k_bio) × WF where WF = 1.5 wetness factor in humid climates (CSF ≥ 1.15), else 1.2.

  - If only total fouling_mm provided, assume 60% dust, 40% biofilm by thickness, unless filter_efficiency_merv ≥ 13, then 40% dust, 60% biofilm.
  - Convert mm to meters: mm × 1e-3.
  - R_foul_th = R_dust + R_bio_eff.

- Convert to overall air-side UA reduction:
  - The air-side film and fins dominate resistance; model the fractional UA reduction as:
    - UA_fouled / UA_clean = 1 / (1 + α · R_foul_th · h_a_clean)
    - α is a calibration factor to map surface-layer resistance to coil-level UA change; default α = 2.0 (tunable).
  - Thus, percent UA loss: UA_loss_% = (1 − UA_fouled/UA_clean) × 100.

Step 4. Model airflow reduction due to increased pressure drop

- Empirical fouling pressure-drop multiplier:
  - ΔP_air_fouled = ΔP_air_clean × (1 + β · fouling_mm^γ)
  - Defaults: β = 0.18, γ = 1.2 (tunable).
- Fan power scales approximately with ΔP × flow; system with fixed fan curve will see both flow reduction and power increase. For a simple bound:
  - Assume constant-speed fan with limited static reserve; fractional airflow reduction:
    - AFR ≈ 1 / (1 + 0.6 · (ΔP_air_fouled/ΔP_air_clean − 1)) clipped to [0.7, 1.0]
  - Fan power multiplier:
    - P_fan_mult ≈ (ΔP_air_fouled/ΔP_air_clean) × AFR
- Percent fan energy change: Fan_loss_% = (P_fan_mult − 1) × 100, min 0%.

Step 5. Translate UA loss to system energy penalties

- For DX systems:

  - Reduced UA increases evaporator approach, elevates compressor lift. Approximate compressor power multiplier:
    - $P\_comp\_DX\_mult \approx 1 + CSF \cdot \eta\_DX \cdot UA\_loss\_frac$
    - $UA\_loss\_frac = UA\_loss\_\% / 100$
    - η_DX default = 0.9 (tunable), reflecting high sensitivity of DX to air-side UA.
- For CHW systems:
  - Reduced UA in air handler shifts cooling load to chiller and may reduce coil LMTD utilization. Approximate combined chiller + pump multiplier:
    - $P\_sys\_CHW\_mult \approx 1 + CSF \cdot \eta\_CHW \cdot UA\_loss\_frac$
    - η_CHW default = 0.6 (tunable), lower sensitivity than DX.
- Total energy multipliers include fan effects:
  - DX total multiplier: $M\_DX = w\_fan \cdot P\_fan\_mult + w\_comp\_DX \cdot P\_comp\_DX\_mult$
  - CHW total multiplier: $M\_CHW = w\_fan \cdot P\_fan\_mult + w\_coldside \cdot P\_sys\_CHW\_mult$
- Weighting factors represent typical energy shares at design:
  - w_fan = 0.25, w_comp_DX = 0.75 for DX.
  - For CHW air handler served by central plant, within the AHU context use w_fan = 0.35 and w_coldside = 0.65. If evaluating campus-level energy, adjust weights accordingly. Ensure weights sum to 1.0 for each system.

Step 6. Compute percent energy loss

- $Energy\_loss\_DX\_\% = (M\_DX - 1) \times 100$
- $Energy\_loss\_CHW\_\% = (M\_CHW - 1) \times 100$
- Apply climatic severity amplification on latent load:
  - If CSF ≥ 1.15, add a latent penalty $\delta\_lat = 0.02 \times (CSF - 1.0) \times UA\_loss\_\%$ to both, more to DX:
    - $Energy\_loss\_DX\_\% \mathrel{+}= 1.2 \times \delta\_lat$
    - $Energy\_loss\_CHW\_\% \mathrel{+}= 0.8 \times \delta\_lat$
- Clip negatives to 0 and report as rounded to one decimal place.

Step 7. Output formatting

- Report:
    - Inputs used (fouling_mm, city, inferred CSF and climate class)
    - Intermediate metrics: UA_loss_%, Fan_loss_%
    - Final range: [CHW %, DX %]
    - Notes: assumptions, uncertainty band ±, and suggestions for cleaning thresholds.

Default Parameter Summary (tunable)

- h_a_clean = 35 W/m^2-K
- ΔP_air_clean = 0.65 in.w.g
- α = 2.0
- β = 0.18
- γ = 1.2
- η_DX = 0.9
- η_CHW = 0.6
- w_fan_DX = 0.25, w_comp_DX = 0.75
- w_fan_CHW = 0.35, w_coldside_CHW = 0.65
- Wetness factor WF = 1.2 normal, 1.5 humid (CSF ≥ 1.15)
- Dust/biofilm split default: 60/40 by thickness (or 40/60 if MERV ≥ 13)
- CSF map:
    - Hot-humid/tropical: 1.25–1.30
    - Warm-humid/subtropical: 1.15
    - Hot-dry: 1.05
    - Moderate/temperate: 1.0
    - Cool-dry: 0.9

Output Schema

- energy_loss_range_percent:
    - chilled_water_lower_bound_percent

- dx_upper_bound_percent
- details:
  - fouling_mm
  - climate_class
  - CSF
  - UA_loss_percent
  - fan_energy_change_percent
  - assumptions_and_notes

Worked Example

Given:

- fouling_mm = 1.0 mm total
- city = “Houston, TX” → hot-humid → CSF = 1.25

Step 3: Thermal resistance

- Assume 60% dust (0.6 mm), 40% biofilm (0.4 mm)
- R_dust = 0.0006 m / 0.08 = 0.0075 m^2-K/W
- WF = 1.5 (humid)
- R_bio_eff = (0.0004 / 0.6) × 1.5 ≈ 0.0010 m^2-K/W
- R_foul_th ≈ 0.0085 m^2-K/W

UA reduction

- α · R_foul_th · h_a_clean = 2.0 × 0.0085 × 35 ≈ 0.595
- UA_fouled/UA_clean = 1 / (1 + 0.595) ≈ 0.627
- UA_loss_% ≈ 37.3%

Pressure drop and fan power

- ΔP multiplier = 1 + β · mm^γ = 1 + 0.18 · 1^1.2 = 1.18
- AFR ≈ 1 / (1 + 0.6 · (1.18 − 1)) = 1 / (1 + 0.108) ≈ 0.902
- P_fan_mult ≈ 1.18 × 0.902 ≈ 1.064
- Fan_loss_% ≈ 6.4%

DX penalty

- P_comp_DX_mult ≈ 1 + 1.25 × 0.9 × 0.373 ≈ 1 + 0.419 ≈ 1.419
- M_DX = 0.25 × 1.064 + 0.75 × 1.419 ≈ 0.266 + 1.064 ≈ 1.330
- Base Energy_loss_DX_% ≈ 33.0%
- Latent penalty: δ_lat = 0.02 × (1.25 − 1.0) × 37.3 ≈ 0.1865
    - Add 1.2 × δ_lat ≈ 0.224 to DX and 0.8 × δ_lat ≈ 0.149 to CHW (in %-points)

CHW penalty

- P_sys_CHW_mult ≈ 1 + 1.25 × 0.6 × 0.373 ≈ 1 + 0.280 ≈ 1.280
- M_CHW = 0.35 × 1.064 + 0.65 × 1.280 ≈ 0.372 + 0.832 ≈ 1.204
- Base Energy_loss_CHW_% ≈ 20.4%

Final with latent adders

- DX ≈ 33.0% + 0.224% ≈ 33.2%
- CHW ≈ 20.4% + 0.149% ≈ 20.6%
- Output range: [20.6% (CHW), 33.2% (DX)]

Validation and Guardrails

- Sanity bounds:
    - For fouling_mm ≤ 0.2 mm, expect total energy loss typically 2–8% depending on climate; if outside, warn.
    - For fouling_mm ≥ 3 mm, cap reported losses at 55% DX and 40% CHW unless user confirms extreme conditions.
- If CSF unknown, set to 1.0 and note increased uncertainty.
- If coil_type provided, return a single number and note counterpart estimate.
- Always include a one-line recommendation:
    - If Energy_loss_CHW_% > 10% or Energy_loss_DX_% > 15%, recommend immediate coil inspection/cleaning.

Pseudocode

function estimate_energy_loss(fouling_mm, city, options):
fouling_mm = clamp(fouling_mm, 0, 5)

Climate severity factor

CSF, climate_class = classify_city(city) # else CSF=1.0, "unknown"

Defaults and params

h_a_clean = 35
deltaP_clean = 0.65
alpha = 2.0
beta = 0.18
gamma = 1.2
eta_DX = 0.9
eta_CHW = 0.6
w_fan_DX = 0.25; w_comp_DX = 0.75
w_fan_CHW = 0.35; w_cold_CHW = 0.65

Composition

if options.dust_mm and options.biofilm_mm:
dust_mm = options.dust_mm
bio_mm = options.biofilm_mm
else:
if options.filter_efficiency_merv and options.filter_efficiency_merv >= 13:
dust_mm = fouling_mm * 0.40
bio_mm = fouling_mm * 0.60
else:
dust_mm = fouling_mm * 0.60
bio_mm = fouling_mm * 0.40

Thermal resistance

k_dust = 0.08
k_bio = 0.6
WF = 1.5 if CSF >= 1.15 else 1.2
R_dust = (dust_mm * 1e-3) / k_dust
R_bio_eff = ((bio_mm * 1e-3) / k_bio) * WF
R_foul_th = R_dust + R_bio_eff

UA loss

UA_ratio = 1.0 / (1.0 + alpha * R_foul_th * h_a_clean)
UA_loss_frac = max(0, 1.0 - UA_ratio)
UA_loss_percent = UA_loss_frac * 100.0

Fan effects

deltaP_mult = 1.0 + beta * (fouling_mm ** gamma)
AFR = 1.0 / (1.0 + 0.6 * (deltaP_mult - 1.0))
AFR = clamp(AFR, 0.7, 1.0)

P_fan_mult = deltaP_mult * AFR
Fan_loss_percent = max(0, (P_fan_mult - 1.0) * 100.0)

DX

P_comp_DX_mult = 1.0 + CSF * eta_DX * UA_loss_frac
M_DX = w_fan_DX * P_fan_mult + w_comp_DX * P_comp_DX_mult
Energy_loss_DX_percent = max(0, (M_DX - 1.0) * 100.0)

CHW

P_sys_CHW_mult = 1.0 + CSF * eta_CHW * UA_loss_frac
M_CHW = w_fan_CHW * P_fan_mult + w_cold_CHW * P_sys_CHW_mult
Energy_loss_CHW_percent = max(0, (M_CHW - 1.0) * 100.0)

Latent adders

if CSF >= 1.15:
delta_lat = 0.02 * (CSF - 1.0) * UA_loss_percent
Energy_loss_DX_percent += 1.2 * delta_lat
Energy_loss_CHW_percent += 0.8 * delta_lat

Clip extremes

Energy_loss_DX_percent = min(Energy_loss_DX_percent, 55.0)
Energy_loss_CHW_percent = min(Energy_loss_CHW_percent, 40.0)

Prepare output

result = {
"energy_loss_range_percent": {
"chilled_water_lower_bound_percent": round(Energy_loss_CHW_percent, 1),
"dx_upper_bound_percent": round(Energy_loss_DX_percent, 1)
},
"details": {
"fouling_mm": fouling_mm,
"city": city,
"climate_class": climate_class,
"CSF": CSF,
"UA_loss_percent": round(UA_loss_percent, 1),
"fan_energy_change_percent": round(Fan_loss_percent, 1),
"assumptions_and_notes": [
"Parameters are tunable; defaults based on typical coils.",
"If coil_type provided, return that value and note the counterpart.",
"For fouling > 3 mm, results capped; recommend immediate cleaning."
]

```
}
}
return result
```

Calibration Notes

- α, β, γ, η_DX, and η_CHW are the most influential parameters. Calibrate them with site data or manufacturer performance maps where available.
- If you have access to actual fan curves and static pressure reserves, replace the AFR approximation with a fan-law-based operating point solver.
- If you know coil geometry, replace the UA mapping with an ε-NTU model and recompute LMTD and latent effectiveness under fouled h_a.

Recommended UX Prompts to Collect Inputs

- “Enter dust thickness in mm (if unknown, enter total fouling):”
- “Enter biofilm thickness in mm (optional; leave blank if unknown):”
- “Enter city (and state/country):”
- “Optional: coil type (CHW or DX)”
- “Optional: MERV rating of filters”
- “Optional: coil rows and fin density”
- “Optional: airflow or face velocity”

One-Line Summary for Users

Provide the thickness of dust and biofilm on your cooling coil and your city. We’ll estimate how much more energy your HVAC system is using compared to a clean coil, returning a range where chilled water is the lower bound and DX is the upper bound.