

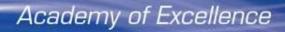
Fläkt Woods Academy of Excellence

Car Park Ventilation Using Thrust Fan Systems

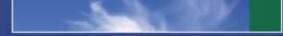


Course Topics

- Introducing The Need For Car Park Ventilation
- Traditional Methods Vs Fläkt Woods Thrust Fan System
- The Benefits of Enhanced Design
- Product Range









Learning Objectives

- Recognise the Types of Car Park
- Understand the Regulations Behind Car Park Ventilation
- Appreciate Increased Design Requirements on Some Systems







- Above Ground Car Parks
- Below Ground Car Parks
- Loading Bays & Service Roads
- Short, Complex Tunnels







• Above Ground Car Parks



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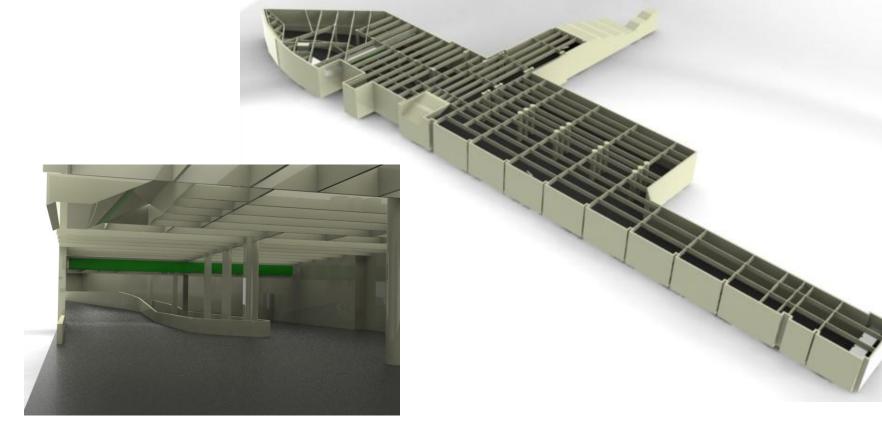
• Below Ground Car Parks







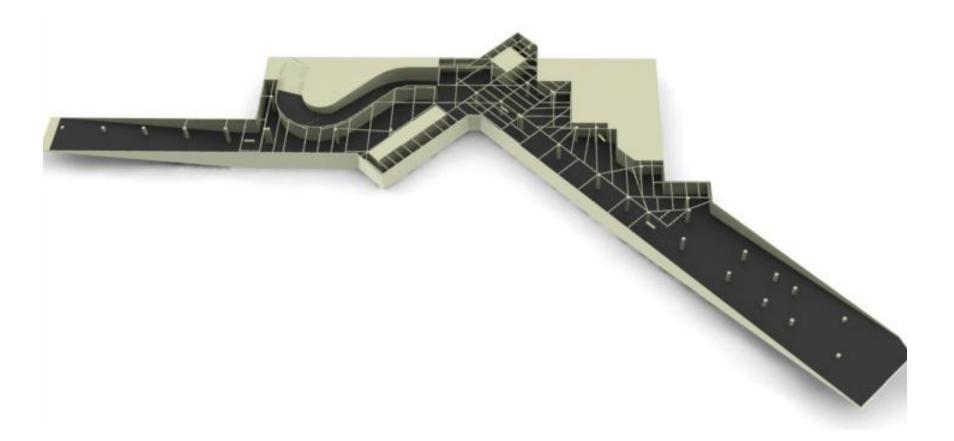
• Loading Bays & Service Roads







• Short, Complex Tunnels

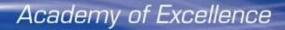






UK Regulations:

- Approved Document B: Fire Safety
- Approved Document F: Ventilation
- BS 7346 Part 7, 2006







Approved Document B: Fire Safety

- Ventilation based on volume of space, 10 Air Changes Per Hour [AC/H]
- Fans rated 300 Deg C 60 minutes
- Extract volume divided between at least 2 fans
- Ductwork rated 800 Deg C
- Or on provision of natural openings:
- 1/40th floor area split across 2 opposite faces, or in the ceiling.





Approved Document F: Ventilation

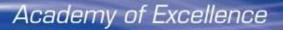
- Ventilation based on volume of space, 6 AC/H
- Or on provision of natural openings:
- 1/40th floor area split across at-least 2 opposite faces + 3AC/H extract
- 1/20th floor area split across at-least 2 opposite faces





BS 7346 Part 7, 2006

- Ventilation based on volume of space, 10 AC/H
- Or based on the smoke release rate from a design fire [4 or 8 MW]
- Used for increased life-safety, fire-fighter access, or where sprinklers are not provided

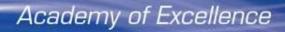




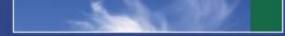


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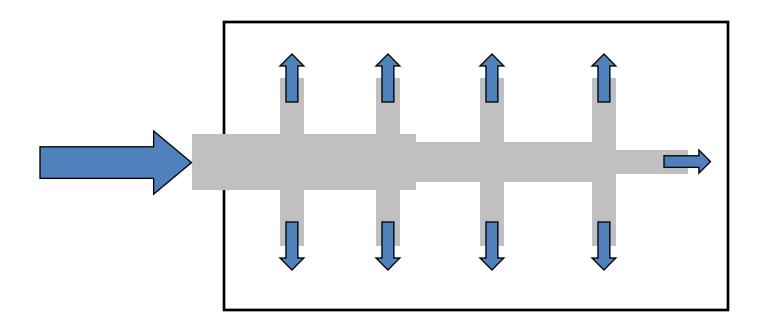
- Understand the Limitations of Ducted Systems
- Design Uni-Direction Thrust Fan Systems
- Introduce Truly Reversible Thrust Fan Systems
- Review of Systems Available







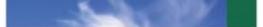
Traditional supply ducting (NOT car parks):



air is *supplied* in a controlled manner

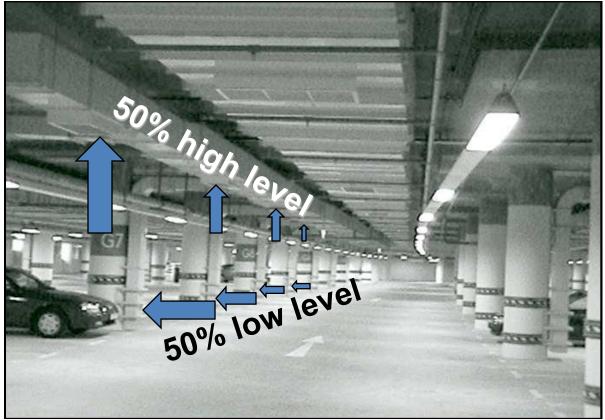
to where it is required





Traditional ducted car park system:

air is EXTRACTED through the ducts

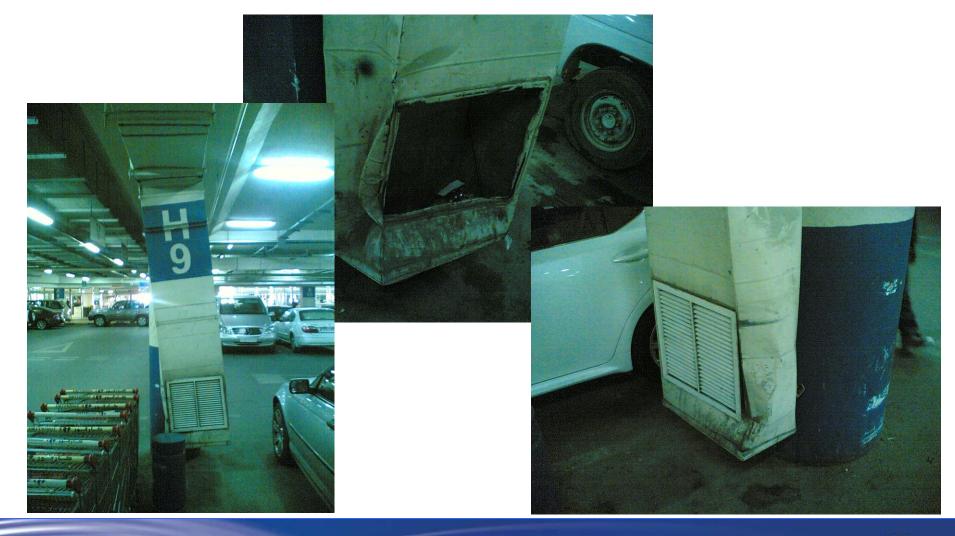


air supply is uncontrolled





Problems With Traditional Duct-work:







Fläkt Woods Thrust Fan car park system:

- Main extract fans give air change rate
- Supplied air from entrance/exit ramps, fresh air openings or supply

fans.

• Jet Thrust Fans control supply air.







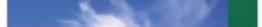
Fläkt Woods Jet Thrust Fan car park system:

Main extract fans:



Two fans extracting 50% each





Fläkt Woods Thrust Fan car park system:

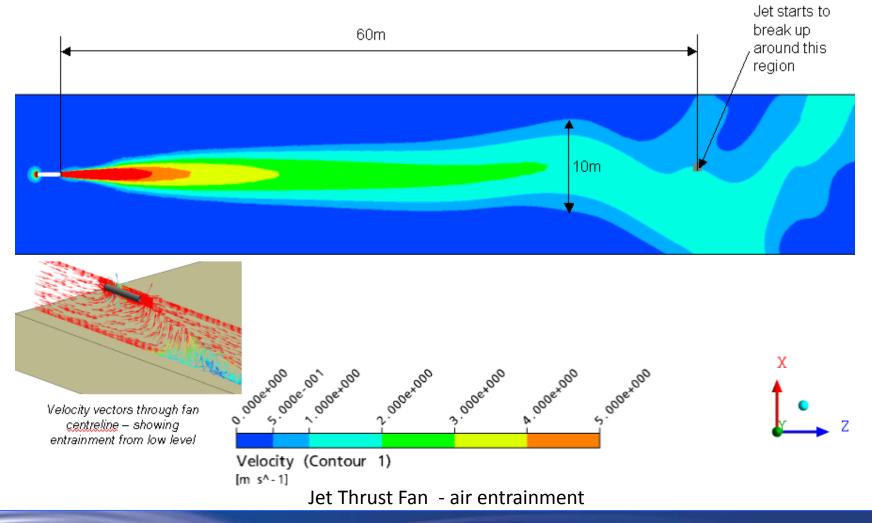


Jet Thrust Fan





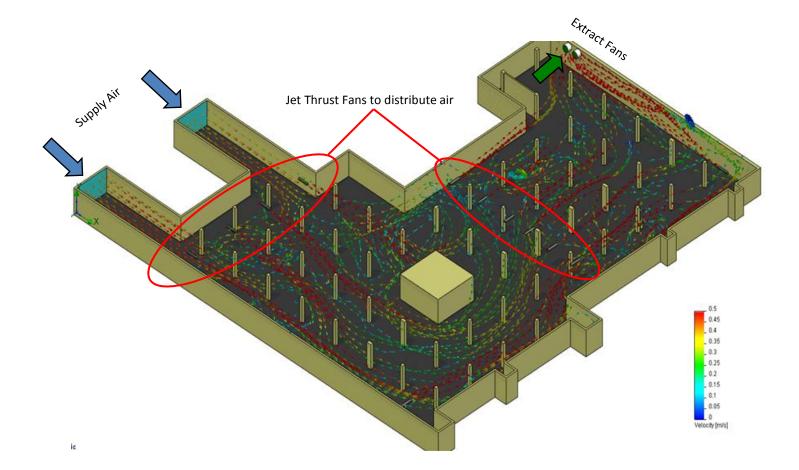
Fläkt Woods Jet Thrust Fan car park system:







Fläkt Woods Jet Thrust Fan car park system:

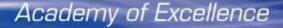






- Truly Symmetrical profile
- high efficiency impeller
 - fully reversible
- 100% thrust in both directions
- Unique to Fläkt Woods











Uni-directional blade section

- can only operate at 67% efficiency in reverse



'TS' blade section

- can operate at 100% efficiency in reverse





Types of systems

- Pollution only
- Smoke clearance / purging
- Smoke control





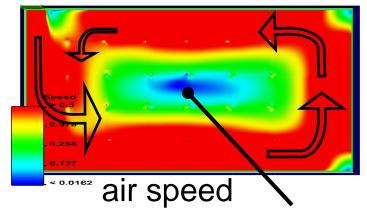
Pollution Only

- Typically for more open sided car parks
- Extract rate based on car park dimensions
- No provision for emergency ventilation



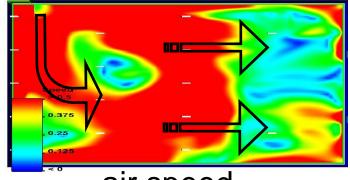


ducted system - 100 extract points



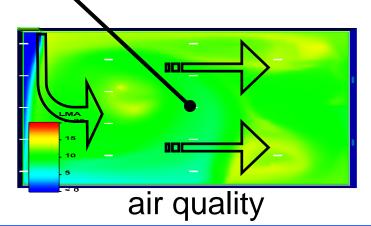
area of still air

Jet Thrust System - 16 Jet Thrust Fans



air speed

even distribution of clean air





air quality
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area of stagnant air

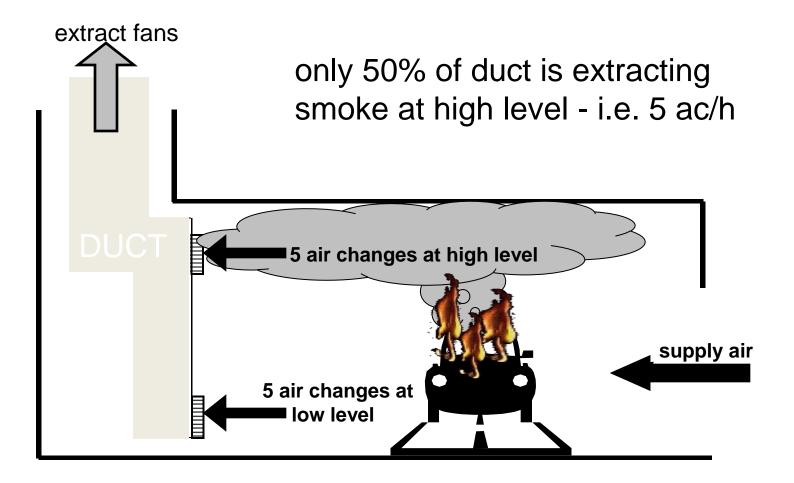


Fire Smoke Purging (smoke clearance systems)

- Pollution mode typically required
- Extract rate based on car park dimensions
- Basic solution that satisfies most requirements

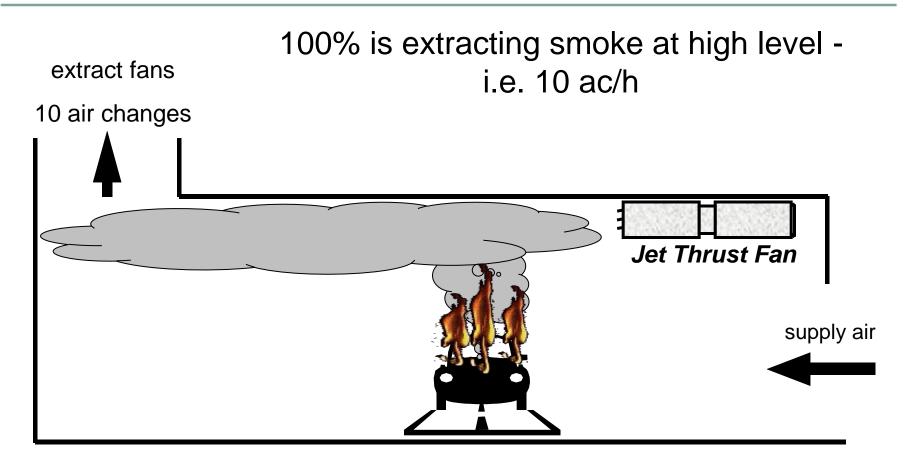
















Fire Smoke Control

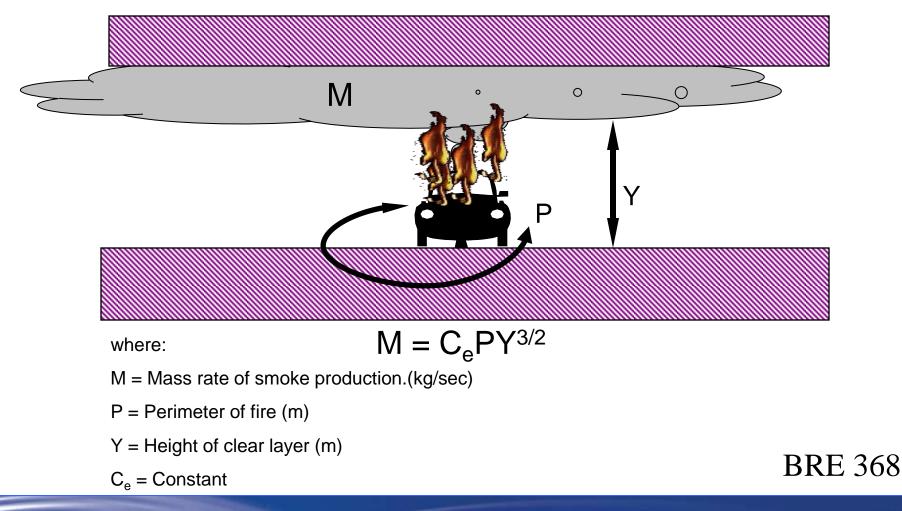
- Pollution mode typically required
- Extract rate expected fire size
- Aids fire-fighter access or occupant escape







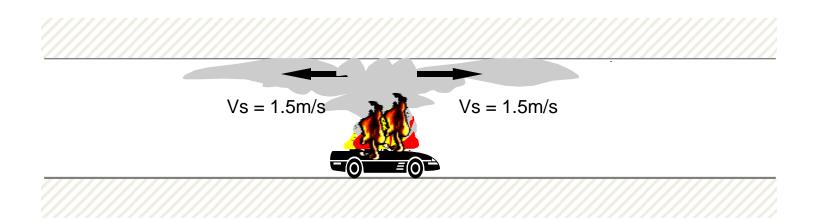
calculation of the rate of fire smoke production







SMOKE VELOCITY (Vs)

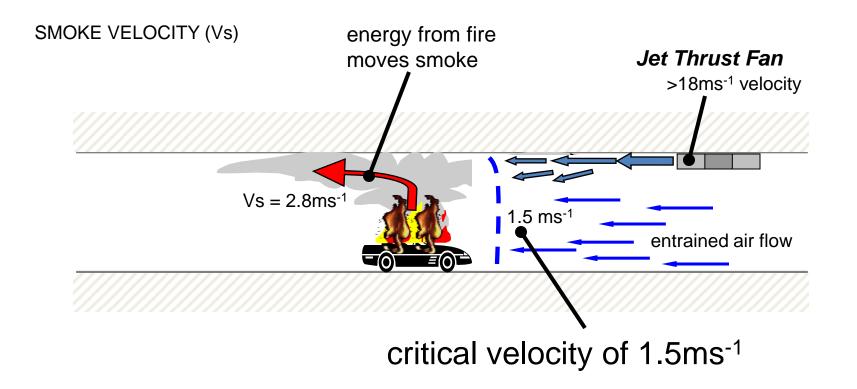


where: tunnel: 10m (w) x 5m (h) car fire 8MW

* based on Heselden's method of predicting smoke velocity

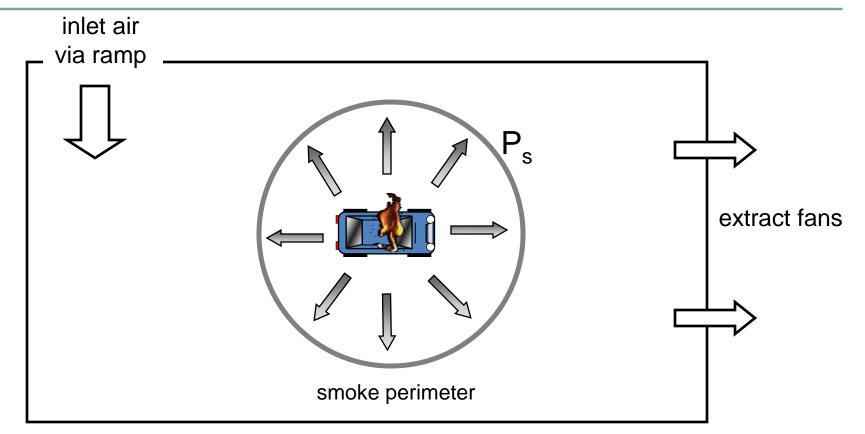








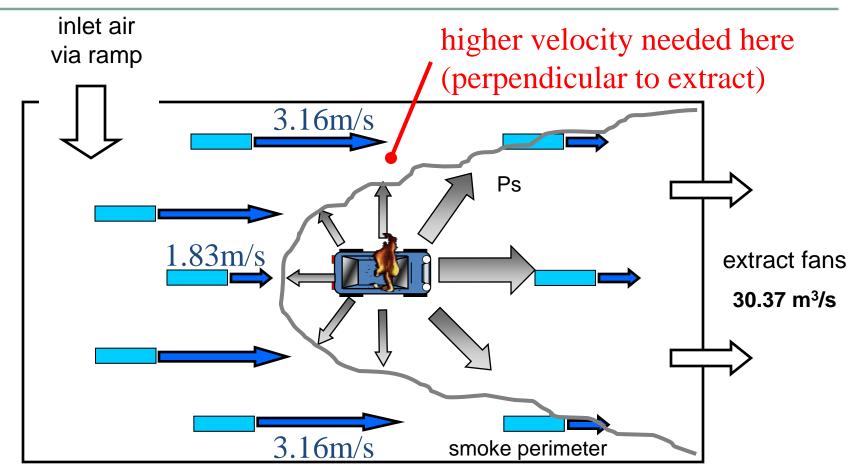




For Car Parks, the tunnel theory is adapted to take P_{s} to be Smoke Perimeter







controlling velocities 3.16m/s required - this will be for ALL fans





Fläkt Woods Fully Reversible System

• Requires Supply and Extract Fans

• Supply fans are HT rated

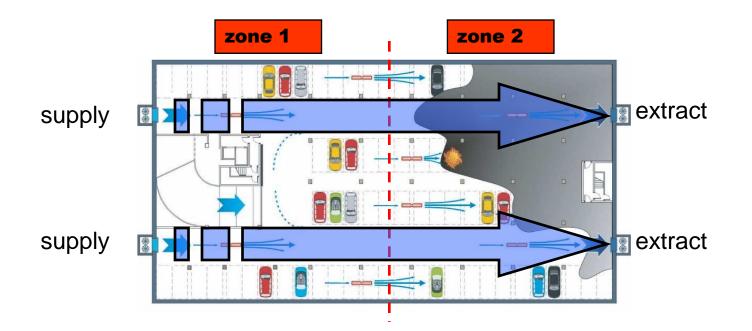
• Truly Symmetrical blades (only Fläkt Woods)







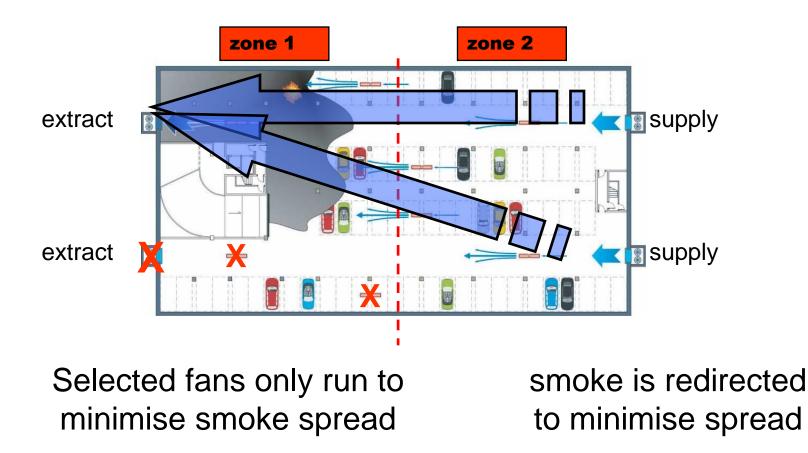
air flow is controlled - critical velocity controls smoke







fire in zone 1: extract and supply are reversed



FläktWoods

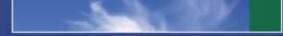


Topic Summary

- Understand the Limitations of Ducted Systems
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Learning Objectives

- Computational Fluid Dynamics
- Advanced Controls
- System Benefits







Computational Fluid Dynamics

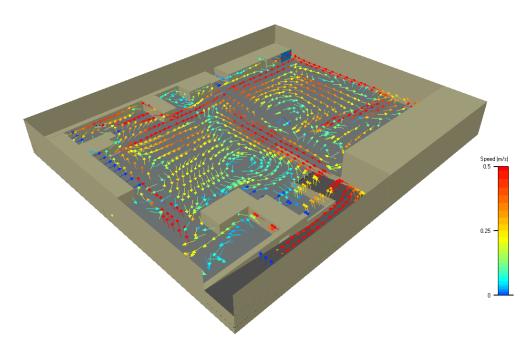
• The software uses the mathematical method of Finite Volume Analysis. The model is divided into adjoining finite volumes with the conservation equations represented in algebraic form being solved iteratively for each finite volume.

$$\begin{split} \rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) &= -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \rho g_x \\ \rho \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) &= -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) + \rho g_y \\ \rho \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) &= -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) + \rho g_z \end{split}$$





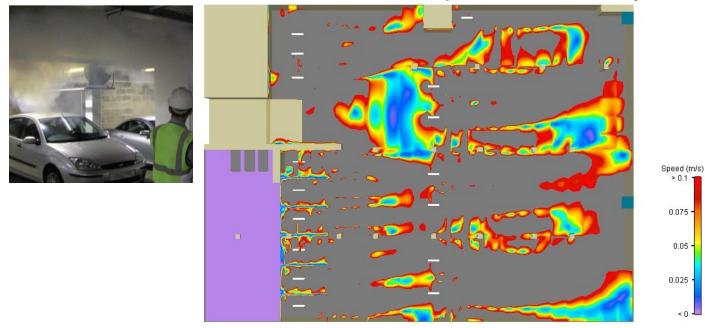
As a result, it can calculate solutions for pressure (P), temperature (T), x-velocity (u), y-velocity (v) and z-velocity (w), as well as visibility and smoke spread.





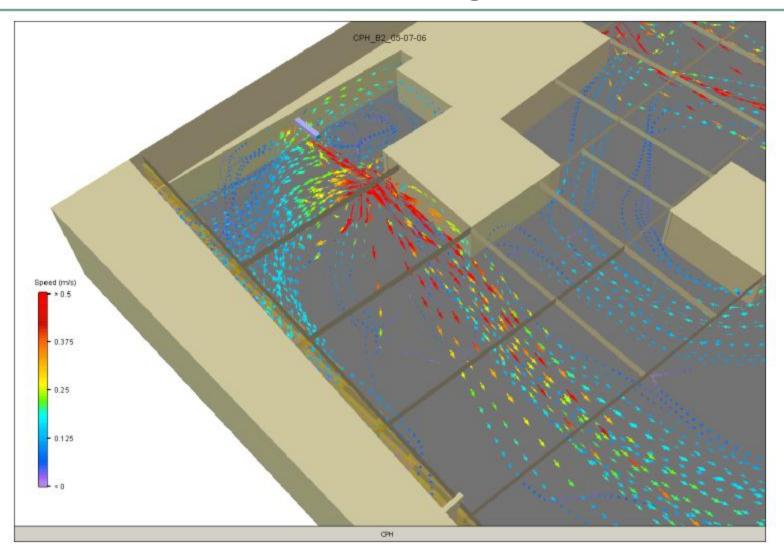


- Ensures that the best possible system is being designed for that specific car park
- It can then be confirmed during commissioning what has been modelled takes place in reality.



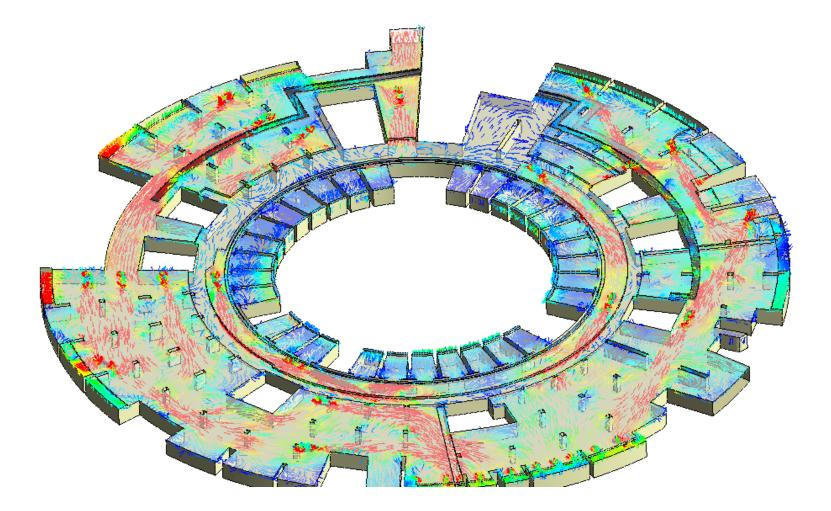






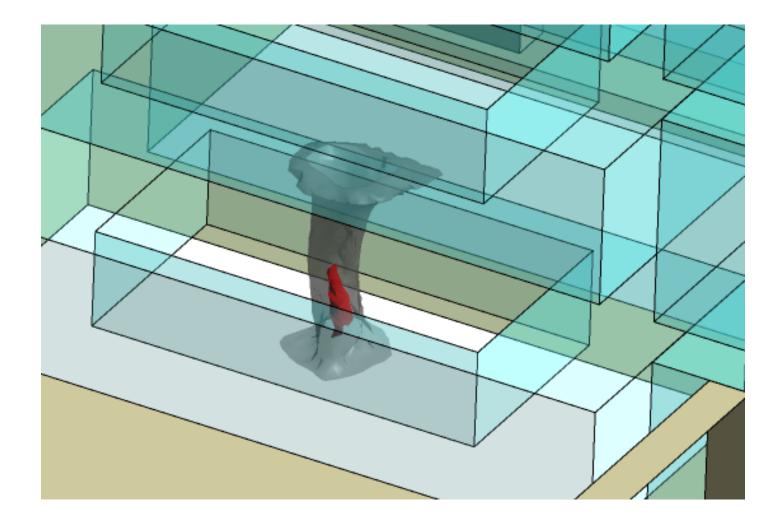






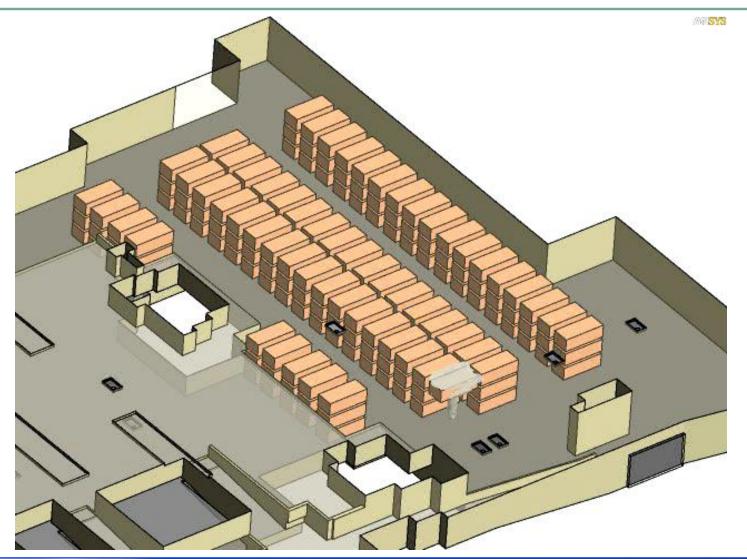
















Controls

Operation philosophies:

- 24 / 7
- Timer
- CO / NOx sensors
- Wind sensors
- LPG







Controls – 24/7

• System operates at a required speed for high pollution ventilation during all times.

- Operates <u>regardless</u> of the movement in the car park.
- It is not dependent on any other variables (such as CO or NOX)
- Very energy consuming!





Controls - Timer

- System will switch on / off regardless of the movement in the car park.
- Controls should be programmed so that it should overpass the timer and turn on the system in emergency mode.





Controls – CO/NOx Sensors

- System operates in respect to the amount of CO / NOx detected in the car park / loading bay.
- 'Intelligent', energy efficient system.
- It will operate at higher speeds when there is a lot of movement in the car park / loading bay.
- It will just provide background ventilation if there is little or no movement.







Controls – Wind Sensors

• Used mostly in open sided car parks / tunnels.

 Air will be supplied and extracted via the openings (of the tunnel or) on the walls of the car park.

- System will operate in relation to the velocity of the wind.
- If the wind velocity is high enough then the system may switch off.





Controls – LPG Sensors

- Some countries already take into consideration LPG powered cars.
- LPG leaks / exhaust can be very dangerous.
- Requires a dedicated detection system.
- Mode of operation very similar to CO / NOx detection systems.



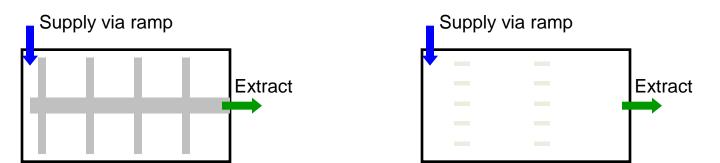


Energy Efficiency

• Take a car park with 4000m² (80m long x 50m wide) with 3m height.

- One is designed using a *Jet Thrust System*
- The other a ducted system

• Looking at the energy required depending on the controls, a comparison can be done on the various types of systems.







	Ducted System	Jet Thrust System	
		Main fans	Jet Thrust Fans
24 / 7	189.6kW	121.9kW	40.8kW
Timer	110.6kW	71.1kW	23.8kW
СО	51.2kW	33.1kW	6.8kW
CO (no background vent.)	31.6kW	20.3kW	6.8kW





summary - benefits of Jet Thrust System

- higher system performance improved smoke control
- lower installation costs
- lower running costs
- optimises car park use (more space)
- lower external noise levels (lower powered extract fans)
- cleaner appearance
- lower install cost for other services (no routing around ducts)
- *Truly Symmetrical* blades allows fully reversible design if required



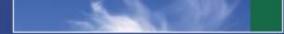


Topic Summary

- Computational Fluid Dynamics
- Advanced Controls
- System Benefits







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Product Range



Product Range

Introducing Europe's Largest Range of Car Park Ventilation Technology:

- Slimline Jet Thrust Fans
- Low Profile Jet Thrust Fans
- Standard Jet Thrust Fans
- Compact Profile Jet Thrust Fans
- EV Jet Thrust Fans
- Induction Thrust Fans

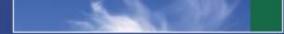




Product Range







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