

Heat Flow Calculations Made Using the Model TA460

Application Note AF-124

The TA460 calculates heat flow by making temperature, humidity and flow measurements upstream and downstream of the coil in the duct. The following steps and calculations are utilized to make the heat flow measurement:

- Select HEATFLOW under the applications menu.
- The current upstream measurements of temperature, humidity and flow are displayed. Highlight the desired measurement and hit the measurement key. This will update the reading. The flow rate will be calculated using either the thermal anemometer or pitot tube depending if the TA probe is attached.
- Select Downstream to make readings downstream of the coil.
- The unit will display real time values based on the temperature and humidity readings from the probe.

The Equations used for the calculations are described below.

Sensible Heat Flow

Sensible heat is dry heat. It causes a change in temperature in a substance, but not a change in the moisture content of that substance.

$$Q_s = 60c_p\rho q\Delta t \text{ (english units)} \quad \text{OR} \quad Q_s = c_p\rho q\Delta t/3600 \text{ (metric units)}$$

where Q_s = sensible heat flow in Btu/hr (kW)

c_p = specific heat in Btu/lb °F = 0.2388 Btu/lb °F (1.0048 kJ/kg K)

ρ = air density at standard conditions = 0.075 lb/ft³ (1.202 kg/m³)

q = measured air flow in ft³/min (m³/hr) (assuming flow is the same at first and second measurement location)

Δt = temperature difference in °F (°C) (difference between first and second measurement location)

Replacing constant values gives:

$$Q_s = 1.0746q\Delta t \text{ (english units)} \quad \text{OR} \quad Q_s = 1.21q\Delta t/3600 \text{ (metric units)}$$

Latent Heat Flow

Latent heat is the heat that when supplied to, or removed from, a substance there is a change in the moisture content of the substance (change in state), but the temperature of that substance does not change.

$$Q_L = 60h_{fg}\rho q\Delta W \text{ (english units)} \quad \text{OR} \quad Q_L = h_{fg}\rho q\Delta W/3600 \text{ (metric units)}$$

where Q_L = latent heat flow in Btu/hr (kW)

h_{fg} = latent heat of vaporization of water in Btu/lb = 1060 Btu/lb (2,465.56 kJ/kg)

ρ = air density at standard conditions = 0.075 lb/ft³ (1.202 kg/m³)

q = measured air flow in ft³/min (m³/hr)

ΔW = humidity ratio difference in lb water/lb dry air (kg water/kg dry air)
(difference in water content of air between first and second measurement location)

Replacing constant values gives:

$$Q_L = 4770q\Delta W \text{ (english units)} \quad \text{OR} \quad Q_L = 0.8287q\Delta W \text{ (metric units)}$$

Total Heat Flow

Total heat is the sum of latent heat and sensible heat.

$$Q_T = Q_S + Q_L$$

where Q_T = total heat flow in Btu/hr (kW)

Q_S = sensible heat flow in Btu/hr (kW)

Q_L = latent heat flow in Btu/hr (kW)

Sensible Heat Factor

The sensible heat factor equals sensible heat divided by total heat in the air.

$$SHF = Q_S/Q_T$$

where SHF = sensible heat factor (ratio of sensible heat load to total heat load)

Q_S = sensible heat flow in Btu/hr (kW)

Q_T = total heat flow in Btu/hr (kW)

EXAMPLE 1: (Imperial Units)**Given at measurement location 1 (conditions inside room):**dry bulb temperature $t_1 = 76$ °F%RH₁ = 49.0% ($\phi_1 = .490$)

barometric pressure = 29.921 in. Hg

Given at measurement location 2 (conditions of supply air entering room):dry bulb temperature $t_2 = 53$ °F%RH₂ = 88.0% ($\phi_2 = .880$)flow rate $q = 15,000$ std ft³/min**Find:** sensible heat flow Q_S , latent heat flow Q_L , total heat flow Q_T , and sensible heat factor SHF.**Sensible heat flow Q_S**

$$Q_S = 1.0746q\Delta t = 1.0746 (15000)(|53-76|) = 370,737 \text{ Btu/h of heat removal}$$

Latent heat flow Q_L $Q_L = 4770q\Delta W$, so we need to find W_1 and W_2 .

$$W = 0.62198p_{ws}(t_d)/(29.921 - p_{ws}(t_d))$$

$$p_{ws}(t_d) = (\phi_1)(p_{ws}(t))$$

Definitions of terms used to calculate W :

$p_{ws}(t_d)$ = saturation pressure of the airstream at the dew point temperature (inches Hg)

$p_{ws}(t)$ = saturation pressure of the airstream at ambient temperature (inches Hg)

ϕ = humidity (expresses as a value between 0 -1, not as %RH)

To find W_1 :

$$p_{ws}(t_1) = p_{ws}(76 \text{ °F}) = 0.90532 \text{ in. Hg (from lookup table – TA460 has this data programmed into its memory)}$$

$$p_{ws}(t_{d1}) = (\phi_1)(p_{ws}(t_1)) = (0.490)(0.90532) = 0.4436068$$

$$W_1 = 0.62198p_{ws}(t_{d1})/(29.921 - p_{ws}(t_{d1})) = 0.62198(0.4436068)/(29.921 - 0.4436068) = 0.00936021 \text{ lb H}_2\text{O/lb dry air}$$

To find W_2 :

$p_{ws}(t_2) = p_{ws}(53 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}) = 0.40516 \text{ in. Hg}$ (from lookup table – TA460 has this data programmed into its memory)

$p_{ws}(t_{d2}) = (\phi_2)(p_{ws}(t_2)) = (0.880)(0.40516) = 0.3565408$

$W_2 = 0.62198 p_{ws}(t_{d2}) / (29.921 - p_{ws}(t_{d2})) = 0.62198(0.3565408) / (29.921 - 0.3565408) = 0.00750094 \text{ lb H}_2\text{O/lb dry air}$

To find Q_L :

$Q_L = 4770 q \Delta W = 4770(15,000)(|0.00750094 - 0.00936021|) = 133,031 \text{ Btu/h heat removed}$

Total heat flow Q_T

$Q_T = Q_S + Q_L = 370,737 + 133,031 = 503,768 \text{ Btu/h heat removed}$

Sensible Heat Factor SHF

$SHF = Q_S / Q_T = 370,737 / 503,768 = 0.74$

EXAMPLE 2: (Metric Units)

Given at measurement location 1 (conditions inside room):

dry bulb temperature $t_1 = 24.4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

%RH₁ = 49.0% ($\phi_1 = .490$)

barometric pressure = 760 mm Hg

Given at measurement location 2 (conditions of supply air entering room):

dry bulb temperature $t_2 = 11.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

%RH₂ = 88.0% ($\phi_2 = .880$)

flow rate $q = 25486 \text{ std m}^3/\text{hr}$

Find: sensible heat flow Q_S , latent heat flow Q_L , total heat flow Q_T , and sensible heat factor SHF.

Sensible heat flow Q_S

$Q_S = 1.21 q \Delta t / 3600 = 1.21 (25486)(|24.4 - 11.7|) = 108.79 \text{ kW of heat removal}$

Latent heat flow Q_L

$Q_L = 0.8287 q \Delta W$, so we need to find W_1 and W_2 .

$W = 0.62198 p_{ws}(t_d) / (760 - p_{ws}(t_d))$

$$p_{ws}(t_d) = (\phi_1)(p_{ws}(t))$$

Definitions of terms used to calculate W:

$p_{ws}(t_d)$ = saturation pressure of the airstream at the dew point temperature (mm Hg)

$p_{ws}(t)$ = saturation pressure of the airstream at ambient temperature (mm Hg)

ϕ = humidity (expresses as a value between 0 -1, not as %RH)

To find W_1 :

$p_{ws}(t_1) = p_{ws}(24.4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}) = 22.922 \text{ mm Hg}$ (from lookup table – TA460 has this data programmed into its memory)

$p_{ws}(t_{d1}) = (\phi_1)(p_{ws}(t_1)) = (0.490)(22.922) = 11.232 \text{ mm Hg}$

$W_1 = 0.62198p_{ws}(t_{d1})/(760 - p_{ws}(t_{d1})) = 0.62198(11.232)/(760 - 11.232)$
 $= 0.00933 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry air}$

To find W_2 :

$p_{ws}(t_2) = p_{ws}(11.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}) = 10.312 \text{ mm Hg}$ (from lookup table – TA460 has this data programmed into its memory)

$p_{ws}(t_{d2}) = (\phi_2)(p_{ws}(t_2)) = (0.880)(10.312) = 9.075 \text{ mm hg}$

$W_2 = 0.62198p_{ws}(t_{d2})/(760 - p_{ws}(t_{d2})) = 0.62198(9.075)/(760 - 9.075)$
 $= 0.00752 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry air}$

To find Q_L :

$Q_L = 0.8287q\Delta W = 0.8287(25486)(|0.00752 - 0.00933|) = 38.228 \text{ kW heat removed}$

Total heat flow Q_T

$Q_T = Q_S + Q_L = 108.79 + 38.228 = 147.018 \text{ kW heat removed}$

Sensible Heat Factor SHF

$SHF = Q_S/Q_T = 108.79/147.018 = 0.74$

The $p_{ws}(t)$ and W that are being used in these equations are the same W that is calculated when finding the wet bulb temperature.



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