

- Abstract-

Characteristics of Rainfall Protection for Stacks

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A stack must be designed to 1) reduce or eliminate rainfall or snowfall into a industrial exhaust system, 2) minimize a resistance to flow, 3) maximize the vertical dispersion of the contaminated air and 4) minimize maintenance. The weather cone stacks and the elbow-type stacks are very popular in Korea. But they add some resistance to the exhaust system resulting in reduction of air flow rate, but also deflect the noxious contaminants downward in undiluted form. To solve these problems, ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists) suggested the vertical discharge stack with concentric space between the upper stack with larger diameter and the lower stack with smaller diameter. The preliminary test showed that the vertical discharge stacks did not have the good rainfall protection. The

reversed cone were newly devised to satisfy the requirements for the good stack. Subsequently, the amount of rain being penetrated through the stacks was measured while the stacks were simultaneously and naturally exposed to rain in the same area outside. Test results indicate that none of the stacks tested completely exclude rain. The efficiency of rainfall protection and the pressure loss coefficient were compared. The temporary conclusion was reached to the point that the reversed cone stack is the best one. Further research is underway.

Key Words : Weather cone stack, Elbow stack, Vertical discharge stack, Reversed cone stack, Rainfall protection, Pressure loss coefficient, Dispersion of the contaminated air

* : 1999 7 8 , : 1999 10 1
 * 19998 ()
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가 가
가
(ACGIH, 1998).

가
Down-wash

(Elbow)

가 가

가

가

가

가

가

가

, “ㄱ”

가
(Re-entry)

1
(Weather cone)

“ㄱ”

“ㄱ”

가

가 가



Fig. 1 Stacks installed in industry.

(Clarke, 1965 ; Hama, 1963).

“ㄱ”

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1 , ,

1

“ㄱ”

“ㄱ”

2

(Vertical Discharge Stack)(

)

(Clarke, 1965 ;

Table 1. Ratio of stacks installed in industry

Company	Number of stacks	Weather cone stack		Elbow stack		Offset stack	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
A	70	25	36	10	14	35	50
B	57	40	70	7	12	10	18
C	77	24	31	21	27	32	42

Hama, 1963 ; ACGIH, 1998 ; ASHRAE, 1993).

“ㄱ”

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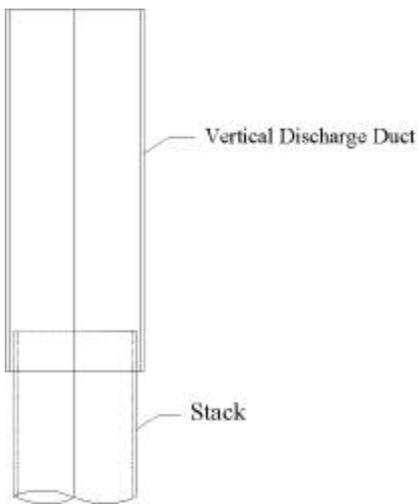


Fig. 2 Vertical discharge stack.

1.

1) (Weather Cone Stack)

(Clarke, 1965 ; Hama, 1963 ; ACGIH, 1998 ; ASHRAE, 1993).

가 가

ACGIH
(American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)

가

가

3 ACGIH

가

IV (Industrial Ventilation Manual)

가

(H) 0.5D,

가

0.75D, 1D

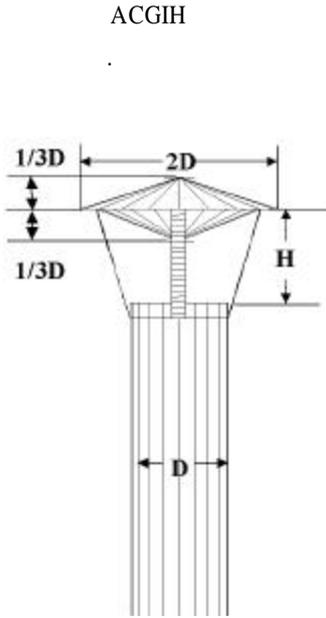


Fig. 3 Design criteria of weather cone stack.

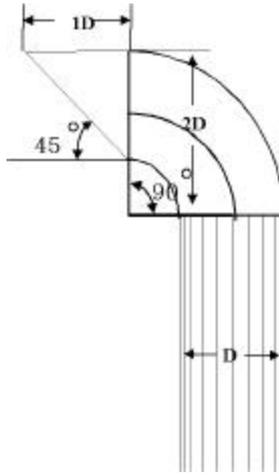


Fig. 4 Design criteria of elbow stack.

2) “ㄱ” (Elbow Stack)

“ㄱ” 가

(H) 가
(H/D)가 4

((Clarke, 1965 ; Hama, 1963).

(H) 2D, 3D, 4D, 5D, 6D

ACGIH

4

가

가

가
가

가

4

3) (Vertical Discharge Stack)

5 ACGIH

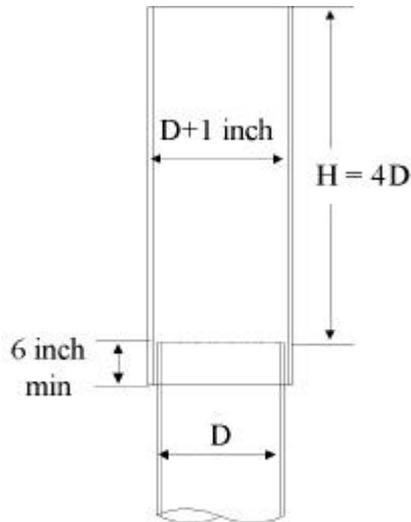


Fig. 5 Vertical discharge stack.

4) (Reversed Cone Stack)

가

6

(W)

(H)

가 , 가
가

90°

, 1.5D, 2D
0.25D

0D,

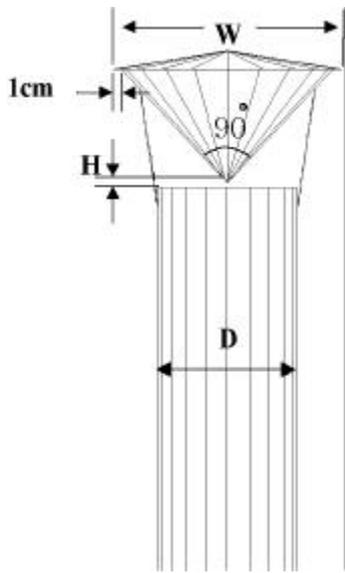


Fig. 7 Experimental stacks.

가

300mm

Fig. 6 Schematic diagram of reversed cone stack.

2.

2)

9

1)

(Sharp-edged orifice)

7

400mm,

200mm

0.01mmAq



Fig. 8 View of experimental stacks.

(K) 3
22m/s

3) 가

CFD- ACE(Computational Fluid Dynamics- ACE),
Version 5.0 가

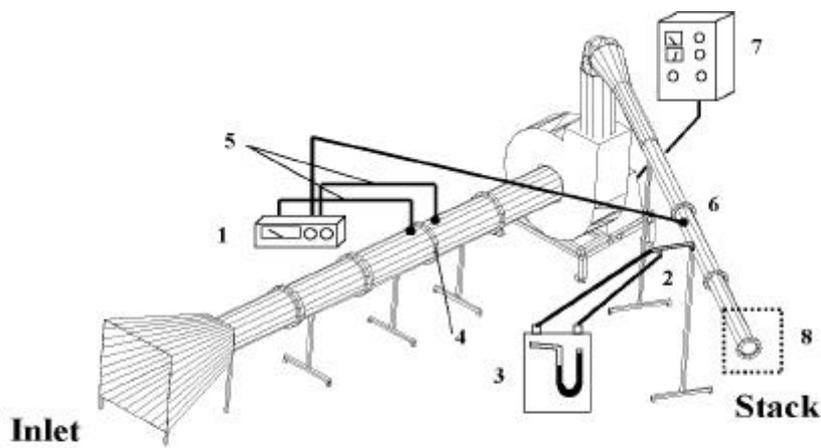
가 가

가

가

가 Digital micro- manometer
100m³ min,
150mmAq
0.01Hz 가 (AC motor
controller)
10D
6D
CFD- ACE(Ver 5.0)

가



- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. digital micro-manometer | 5. orifice pressure drops |
| 2. pitot tube traversing | 6. pressure loss measuring point |
| 3. manometer | 7. AC motor controller |
| 4. orifice | 8. stack position |

Fig. 9 Schematic diagram of the experimental facility for the estimation of K-factor.

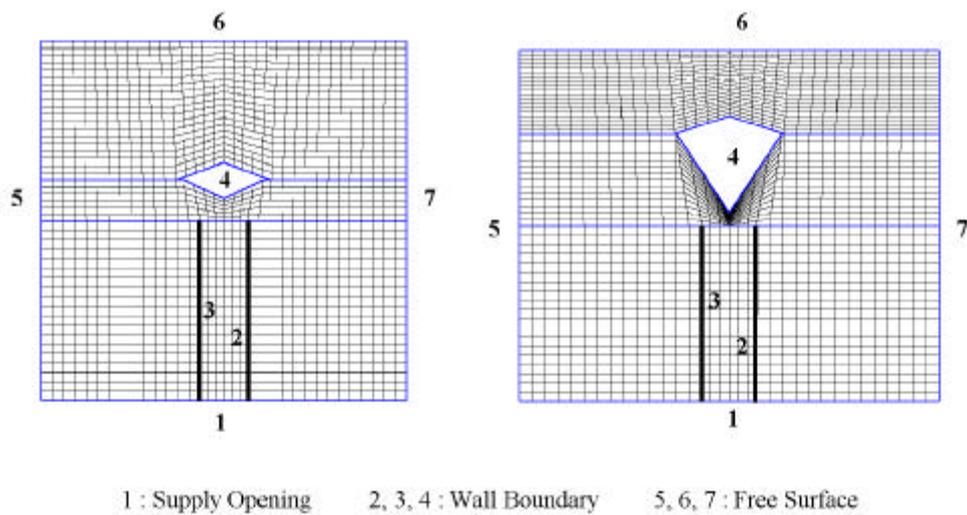


Fig. 10 Computational domain and boundary conditions.

(CFD-ACE1998 ; , 1997), 1974 Launder Spalding
 Patankar SIMPLE- C k- 10
 (Patankar, 1980 ; , 1997).

Table 2. Rainfall penetration for experimental stacks

	Elbow				Vertical discharge					Weather cone			Reversed cone			
Stack type																
Design factor	Exit direction				H					H			W=1.5D		W=2D	
	E	W	S	N	2D	3D	4D	5D	6D	0.5 D	0.75 D	1 D	H		H	
					0	0.25D	0	D	0.25D				0	D	0	0.25D
Rain penetration (%)	4	1	3	2	50	39	32	22	19	1	2	6	4	8	3	6

가
 (Clarke, 1965 ; Hama, 1963)
 11 12

1.
 2
 1998 7 1999 5 31 3m/s 가 가 0.4m/s 가

2 가 가
 , 8% 가 ,

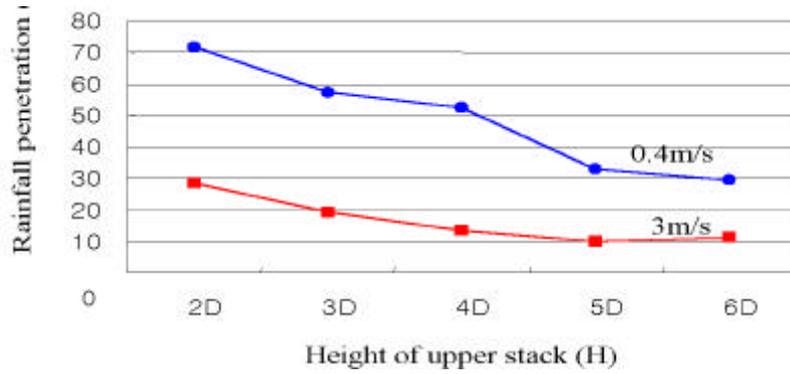


Fig. 11 Effect of wind velocity and upper stack height on rainfall penetration for vertical discharge stacks.

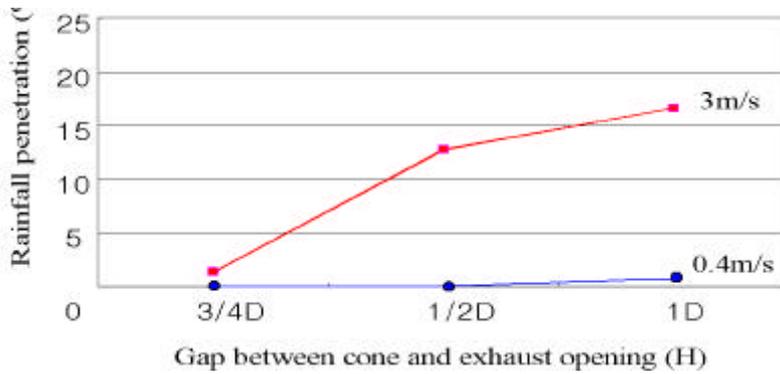


Fig. 12 Effect of wind velocity and weather cone distance on rainfall penetration for weather cone stacks.

Table 3. Two-way analysis of variance for factors affecting the rainfall penetration of vertical discharge stacks

Factor	Sum-of-Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Square	F- ratio	P	F- critical value2)
Wind velocity	18319.68	30	610.66	16.99	1.57E- 30	1.55
USH1)	19450.84	4	4862.71	135.33	1.68E- 43	2.45
Error	4311.92	120	35.93			
Total	42082.45	154				

1) USH : Upper stack height

2) Significance level =0.05

Table 4. Two-way analysis of variance for factors affecting the rainfall penetration of weather cone stack

Factor	Sum- of- Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Square	F- ratio	P	F- critical value2)
Wind velocity	1116.57	30	37.22	2.33	2.72E- 03	1.65
DIST 1)	457.47	2	228.73	14.29	8.38E- 06	3.15
Error	960.14	60	16.00			
Total	2534.18	92				

1) DIST : Distance between weather cone and exhaust opening

2) Significance level =0.05

Excel (Analysis of variance: 7†
ANOVA) (Two-way ANOVA) 1960
3 3 10 Michigan Detroit
31 , 5
, 4 (%)
5 2%
, 85% 1.8 8.5m/s
4 4.5m/s

Table 5. Percent frequency of wind velocity in Detroit, Michigan

Wind velocity (m/s)	Percent frequency of wind velocity							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Calm 0	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
0 - 1.8	4	5	9	7	13	13	10	10
1.8 - 3.6	24	22	32	31	37	40	33	33
3.6 - 5.8	33	35	36	40	35	36	36	34
5.8 - 8.5	27	31	18	19	14	10	17	20
8.5 - 11.2	8	6	4	2	1	1	3	2
11.2 - 13.8	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-

Table 6. Percent frequency of wind velocity for 10 minutes

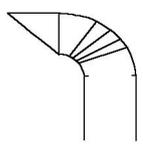
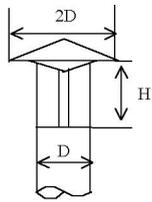
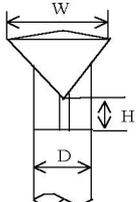
Wind velocity (m/s)	Percent frequency of wind velocity										
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
Calm 0	7	10	43	15	15	10	9	6	8	10	
0 - 1.8	68	76	52	75	68	75	78	80	72	72	
1.8 - 3.6	23	13	4	8	14	13	11	13	26	15	
3.6 - 5.8	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	
5.8 - 8.5	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	
8.5 - 11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
11.2 - 13.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	1998										
7	1999	4									(%)

1.4m/s

2.

7

Table 7. Pressure loss coefficients for the experimental stacks

Stack type	Elbow				Weather cone			Reversed cone			
											
Design factor	Exit direction				H			W=1.5D		W=2D	
	E	W	S	N	0.5 D	0.75 D	1 D	H		H	
								0 D	0.25D	0 D	0.25D
Pressure loss coefficient (K-factor)	0.54				0.63	0.14	0.03	0.53	0.18	1.97	0.19

1) "ㄱ"

13 "ㄱ"

가

0.54

14

(K-factor)가

2)

가 0.6D

가

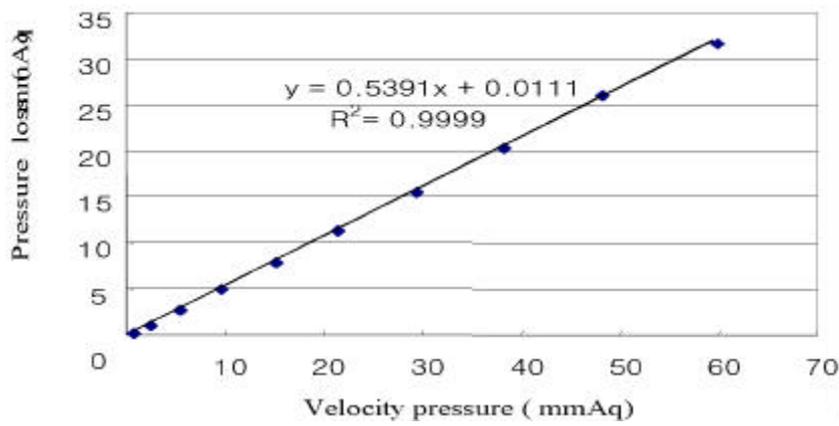


Fig. 13 Pressure loss for elbow stack.

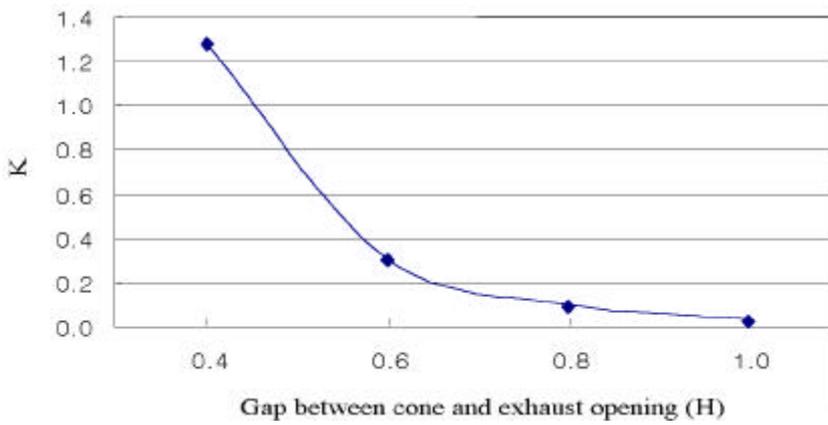


Fig. 14 K-factor for weather cone stacks.

3)

가
15
2D
가 0.2D
, 0.8D
가 0D, 0.25D
1.97, 0.19
16
1.5D
0D, 0.25D
0.53, 0.18

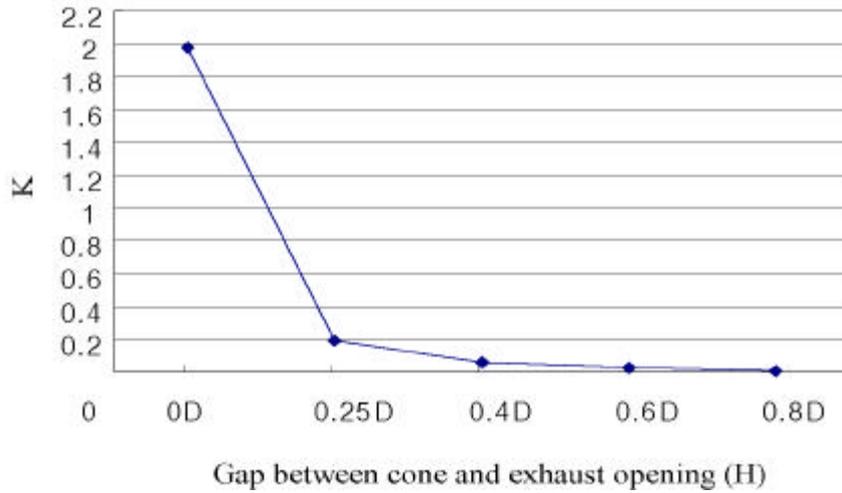


Fig. 15 K-factors for the various gaps between reversed cone (width : 2D) and exhaust opening.

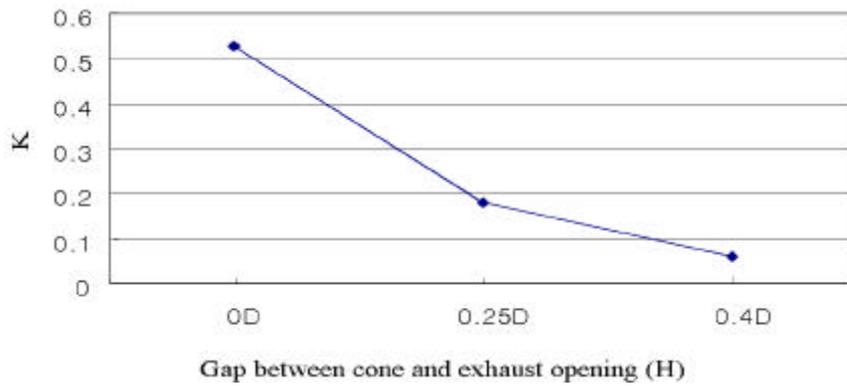


Fig. 16 K-factors for the various gaps between reversed cone (width : 1.5D) and exhaust opening.

3. 가

가

1)
17
가 0.75D
가
10m/s

17
가 가

(H)

가

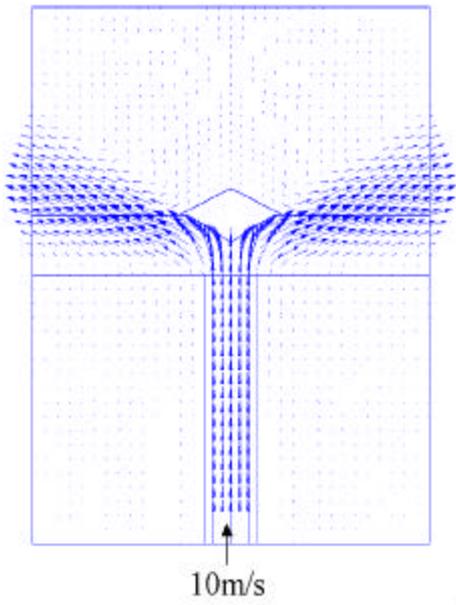


Fig. 17 Simulated air flow from weather cone stack.

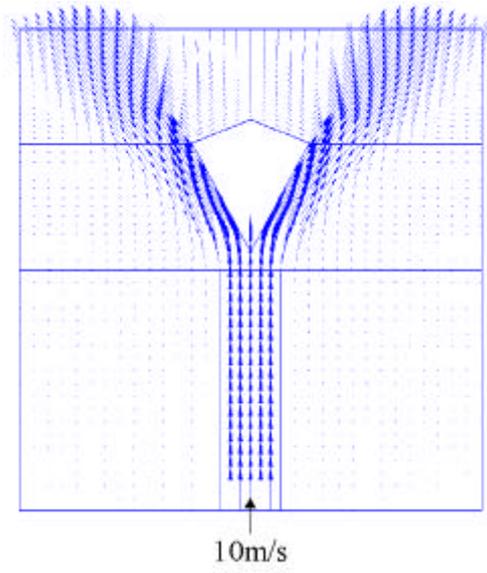


Fig. 18 Simulated air flow from reversed cone stack.

2)
18
0.25D

(W) 2D, (H)가
가

10m/s

18
가

가
“ㄱ”

1)

가

가

가

2)

가 0.6D

CFD

가 가

가

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. , ; 1997

. , ;
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3) “가”

가

가

가

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4)

가 0.2D

가 0.25D

CFD

가

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