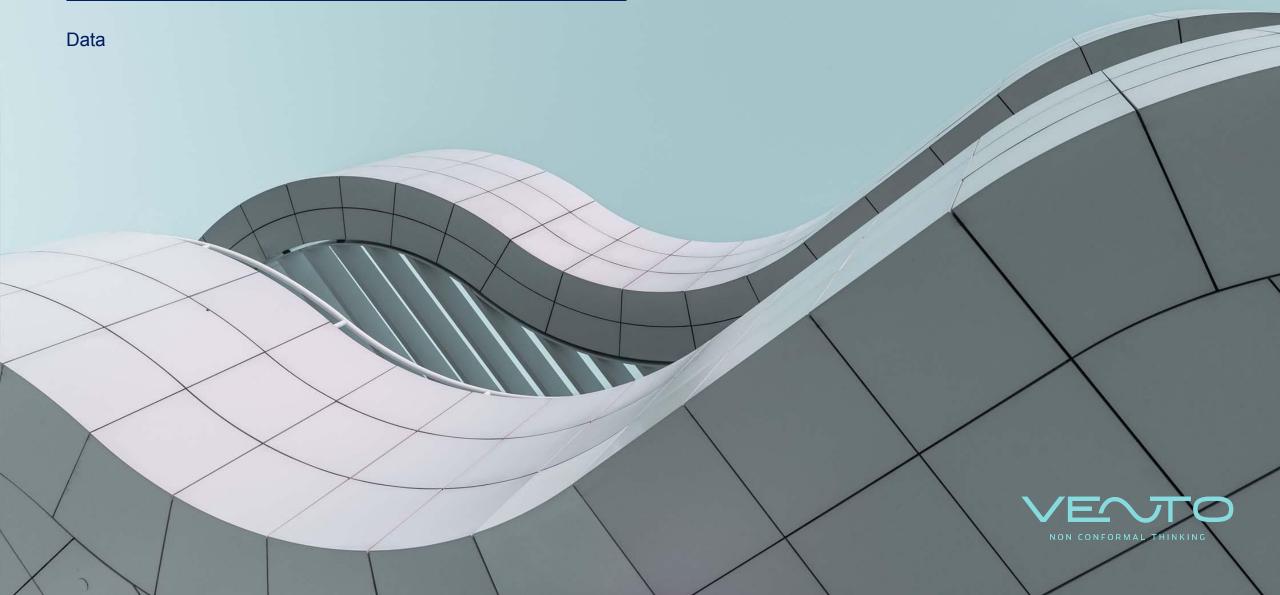


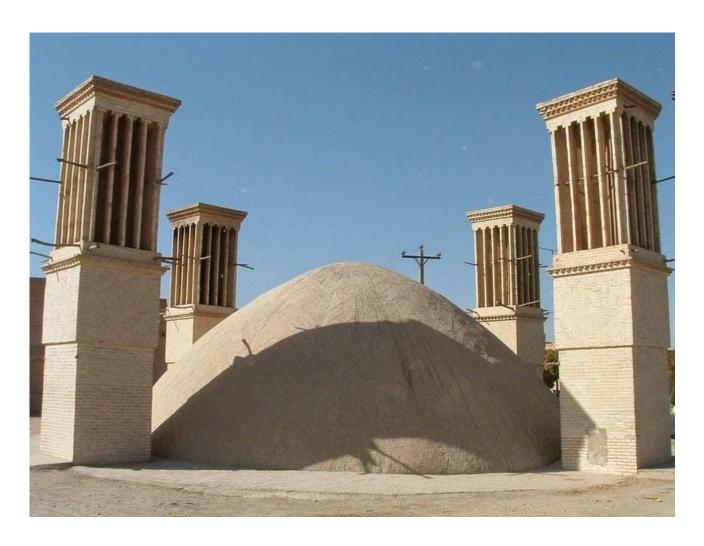
NON CONFORMAL THINKING

Innovative CFD for the built environment

<u>Validation | The Windcatcher</u>



The Windcatcher

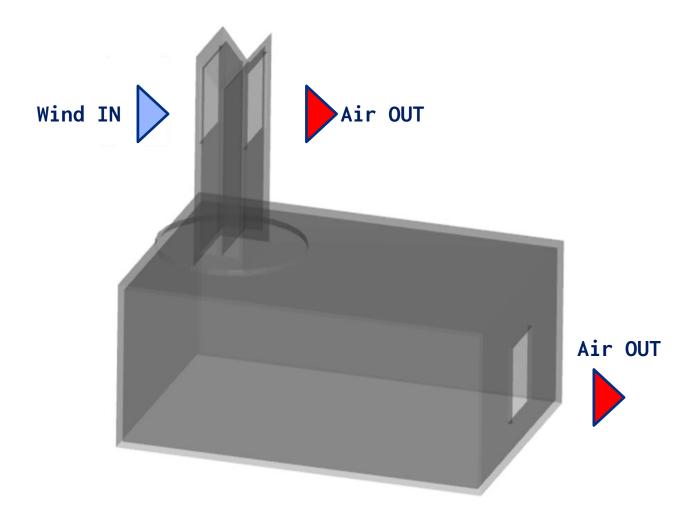


The Windcatcher is a traditional Persian architectural element that uses the wind to create natural ventilation inside buildings.

These architectural elements date back to 4,000 years B.C.



The Windcatcher



A two-sided windcatcher catches the wind by the windward opening and forces the air to circulate inside the building.

The air then exits the building from the leeward opening of the windcatcher and also from other openings in the building.



Reference (CFD and Wind Tunnel data)

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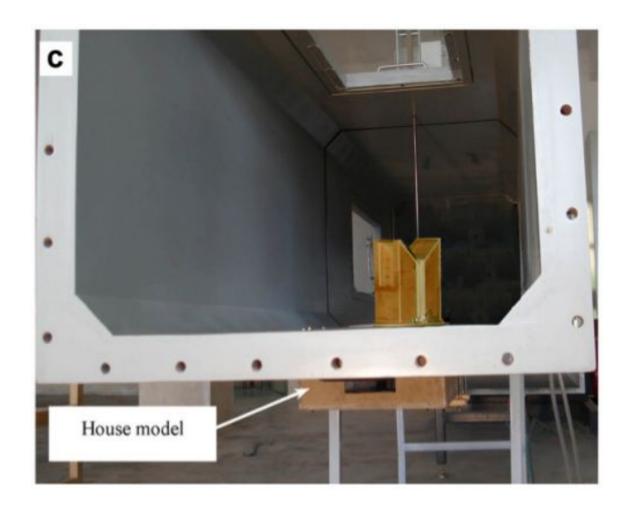
Two-sided wind catcher performance evaluation using experimental, numerical and analytical modeling

H. Montazeri*, F. Montazeri, R. Azizian, S. Mostafavi

Department of Mechanical Engineering, School of Engineering, Yazd University, Yazd, Iran



Conditions

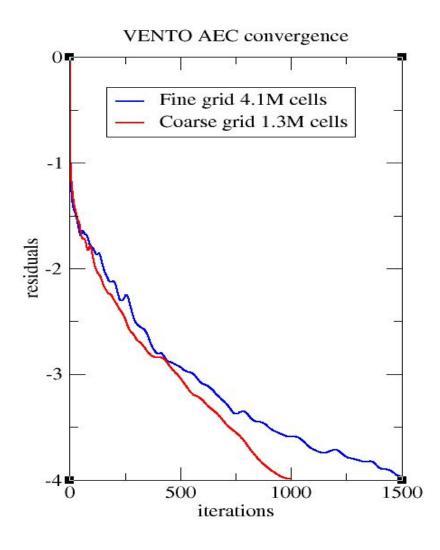


The **two-sided windcatcher** is placed **in the wind tunnel** test section.

The **underlying portion** of the building is **not in the wind tunnel**.

The model scale is 1:40.



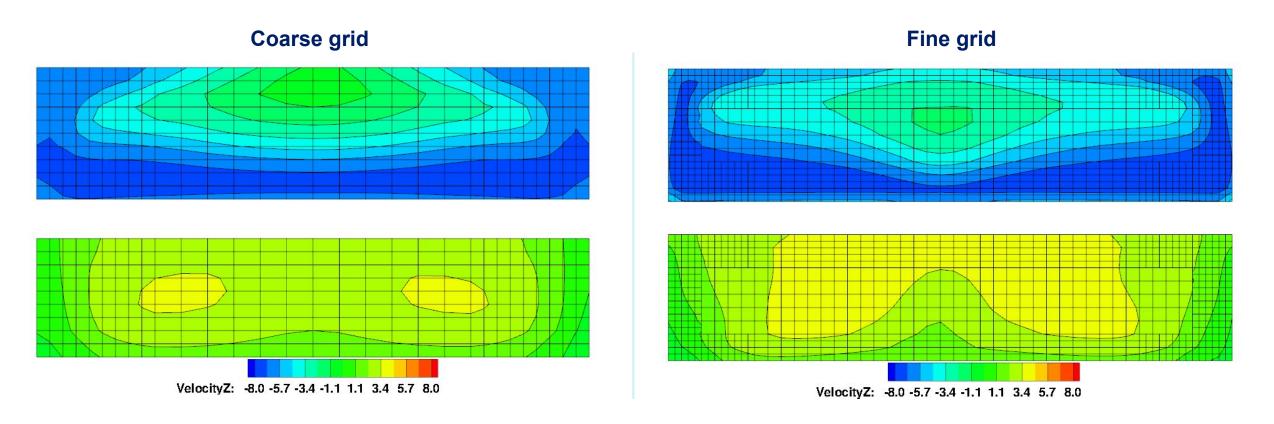


The analysis was carried out on 2 grids of 4.1M cells and 1.3M cells.

	Setup (*)	Simulation (&)
Grid 1	10'	86'
Grid 2	3'	400'

- (*) time from STL import to CFD-ready status
- (&) simulation time on a 4-core desktop

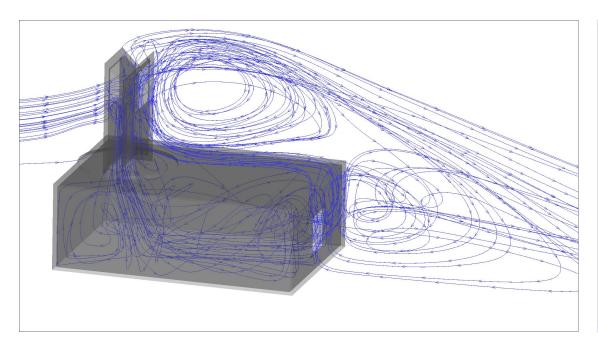


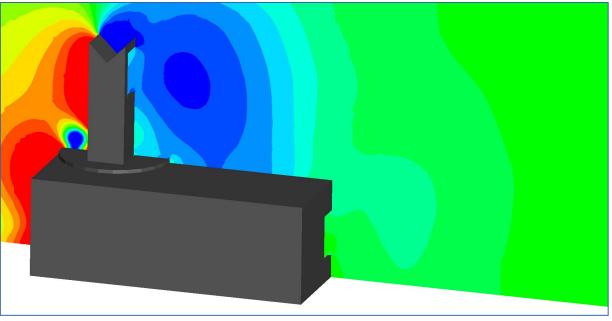


Color maps of the vertical velocity on a horizontal section of the windcatcher at mid height.

Above: the windward side. Below: the leeward side.







Left: streamlines and flow structure.
Right: color map of the pressure on the symmetry plane.



The table shows the % of the wind mass flow rate entering the windward side opening, which then exits from the leeward side opening.

The rest of the mass flow rate exits from the underlying building opening.

Experiments (Reference)	48%
CFD results (Reference – various models)	46% - 49% - 52%
VENTO	45% (grid 1) – 52% (grid 2)



