FORM 2

THE PATENTS ACT, 1970

(39 of 1970)

&

The Patent Rules, 2003

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

(See section 10 and rule 13)

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

"A MULTI-ZONE MODEL BASED ON SIMULATION FOR THERMAL

BUILDING"

We, applicant(s)

NAME	NATIONALITY	ADDRESS
1. Mr.Saddam Hussain	INDIAN	PhD scholar department of Civil and Architecture Engineering Kyushu institute of technology, Kitakyushu 804-0015 japan
2. Dr Chitaranjan Dalai	INDIAN	Junior Research Associate, Civil Engineering, IIT Kharagpur, pin:-721302
3. Mr. Kiran C H	INDIAN	Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Alvas Institute of Engineering and Technology, Mijar -574227
4. Mr.Manish Sharma	INDIAN	Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Rajkiya

		Engineering College Chandpur, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh - 246725 India
5. Dr. Abhinav Mane	INDIAN	Department of Innovation, Associate professor and Head of the department of Innovation, CSMSS Chh Shahu College of Engineering Aurangabad,Maharashtra
6. Mr.Kannadasan B	INDIAN	Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering, B.S.Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science and Technology, GST Road, Vandalur Chennai - 600048
7. Ms. Ravpreet Kaur	INDIAN	Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Shree Guru Gobind Singh Tricentenary University, Gurgaon-Badli Road Chandu, Budhera, Gurugram, Haryana-122505, India

The following specification particularly describes the nature of the invention and the manner

in which it is performed:

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[001] This can take a few days, or not even a year, to design the complete thermal structure simulation system.Consequently, the researchers discovered a design separation technique that allows the researchers to build the mechanical room design using Modelica in less time.

[002] The modeling separating technique effectively divides phenomena represented as quick radiation, thermal transfer, thermal conductivity, & thermal movement with those represented in long-wave radiation thermal transfer, thermal diffusion, & thermal movement. This room design uses the fast thermal absorption period as inputs to explain the condition factors of a structured environment and the atmospheric state of the chamber.

2. BACKGROUND

[003] Frequency research, synchronization domain simulators with time increments, and plant modeling inversion are all required in several control development procedures.Such an assessment was never possible with commonly accessible, comprehensive structural power simulation systems. Several numeric approach techniques applied in the Energy Plus,DOE-2 &TRNSYS constructing envelope models, for instance, we're all dependent on a continuous period description of a structure envelope movements which would not enable period stages within minutes.

[004] Furthermore, nothing of the aforementioned structure power modeling tools could be utilized as the plant's type in a frequency, phase control assessment since they could be linked with MATLAB/Simulink and the models could not automatically turn. Consequently, the researchers used Modelica to create a mechanical room design that enables sophisticated controller designs.The concept should be useful in the analysis of a wide range of questions.

[005] The physiological concept was usually analyzed using the impulse reaction technique or a small difference approach to improve accuracy.Actual models have significant computing expenses due to the higher degree of the approach used, and they were a comprehensive technique for describing physiological activity.

[006] This information-controlled Blackbox design, on the other hand, cannot capture real physiological heat activity, but it is faster.Furthermore, the black box design was subsequently formed using sampling data; it produces inaccurate results whenever the predictive information

exceeds the sampling data range.The grey design was created by incorporating the benefits of physiological patterns and black boxes.

[007] Improving the overall accuracy of the calculation and reducing the calculation time of the pooled variable method are two viable ways to maximize the effectiveness of MPC.This is crucial for determining design variables in order to improve calculation accuracy.

[008] This lowest square approach was applied to determine the features of solar homes based on the heat-reducing design.The researchers discovered that design variables were not unique, making them inappropriate for assessing structural thermal efficiency.The design, on the other hand, can alter parameters using sampling information, making it suitable for building power control.

[009] Evaluate several control plans and find design characteristics of separate constructions.The findings revealed that the second version reasonably matched the calculation accuracy and calculation time.Its RC model characteristics for the frequency domain were identified using a biological technique and information from a building administration technology.

[010] A technique of simplification of RC modelling has been developed according to the domains of synchronization and evaluation of the domain of frequencies, and the technique has a superior application to the technique of electronic analogies.In addition to information from actual construction operations, information from simulation programs may also be used to identify modeling variables.

[011] Previous studies indicate that the composite approach can accurately predict indoor temperatures and packaging demand, making it a good choice for such MPCs.As well, there were several variations between a structure with relative terminals and a structure with aerial systems.Long-wave rays in the inner layer cannot be ignored in such a structure having radiating ends, and operating temperatures were generally the control factor of the internal atmosphere.In addition, the sunlight entering this interior layer of a building with a complete system initially heats its structure.

[012] Convective heat transfer was then used to create the conditioning charges.Incoming solar power, on either side, is immediately collected by radiation-cooled surfaces. Because of the preceding noted discrepancies, such systems were unable to quantify longer wave radiation

between interior layers & incoming sun's energy on exterior materials, & therefore were unable to appropriately evaluate walls layer values.

[013] In managing prototypes, the choice of the appropriate degree of resolution was essential, as it has a clear influence on this adjustment of modeling variables and computation time.The enhanced structure with many variables required data that were not always accurate.Therefore, the modelling complexities should be correctly defined, taking into account control targets and restrictions, such as comfortable requirements.

[014] To improve the structure, functioning, reduced models incorporating crucial physiological data & representing the dynamic reaction were required.Determining reduced designs from empirical observations of construction features is a useful strategy.

[015] Although the necessity for calibrating in basic systems might appear as represent the drawback, keep in mind that constructing simulation programs rely on the slew of expectations & default settings to "enter in" a slew of uncertain features, variables, & physiological impacts.As a result, only a sophisticated design would need to be calibrated before being used in control techniques.

[016] The heat reaction of such a structure could be determined at distinct frequencies across all frequency ranges involved using the design created by applying a frequency domain approach.For discontinuous frequency, the transfer functions linking the various supplies and degrees can be analyzed.This evaluation of these transfer features reveals much about the thermal behavior of a structure.

[017] By combining the network concept, a frequency domain technique has been proven to provide an effective strategy in enhancing power analyses.There was no need for discrete components having thermal weight.Alternatively, the accurate response to a 1D conductor heat exchange in the Laplace space.This difficulty of adding non-linearities was the fundamental drawback in frequency domain modeling.

[018] Nonetheless, the equation on heat exchange processes was frequently a suitable solution in practice.If the average temperature of a room layer was used in a linear system, linearization for radiation, the heat transfer coefficient between the inner layers of the room should never give rise to large inaccuracies.This inaccuracy of linearization in convection transfers could be considerable, especially when flows reverse between horizontal layers and the room atmosphere.

3. OBJECTIVE

- [019] It represents the dynamism of the structure and the connection between the chambers via air flow and thermal conductivity in the materials, making it suitable in commercial surveys.
- [020] This was parameterized by using the building shape and component attributes, making it suitable for controlling designs.
- [021] Enable the study of innovative HVAC methods, such as hydraulic solid core packing platforms.
- [022] Allow designs for HVAC technologies, such as heating and radioactive conditioning technologies, to be linked to a structure.

4. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[023] The design separation strategy resulted in a faster design, a build period and its ability to combine our design with cutting-edge programs in daylight simulations.This proposed room concept covers the dynamism required for controller design as well as the power transfers required for the simulation of building power consumption shown in Figures 1 and 2.

5. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[024] Researchers consider that total sun rays entering this building falls to the ground, firstly, & therefore the ground unevenly reflects the rays to remaining areas to calculate the sun values per unit size for such area layers. The researchers ignore multiple reflections and use location, with sunlight distributing variables rather than vision elements between the ground and various sides.

[025] This method was commonly used in the comprehensive construction simulation program and has been proven to work.Temporal data characterize increases in radiation, visible convection and latent heating generated using devices such as desktops and humans, which were inputs to the design.The researchers use interpolated to describe heat increases like the Lipschitz continuous vibrational activity of the period for quantities within each time sequence' lines of support.

[026] The researchers calculate the number of users of the room using their latent thermal increases, and therefore a CO_2 emission into the area using carbon dioxide emission for each

individual.The scientists assume that the atmosphere in the room is completely scattered.These are the design assumptions widely. used in thermal structural modelling software.

[027] This concept had to be updated to account for atmospheric stratification if it was to be used for displaced circulation.Understanding the dynamic behavior of designing envelopes was critical even though the structure envelopes were frequently the largest heat-storing component that may be used to reduce conditioning peaking demands & power consumption. Throughout the period, the thermal conductivity inside the solid building with thicknesses $L > 0$.

[028] Complete window designs, like those included in Energy Plus, are made up of two parts: one that calculates the visual characteristics and the other that resolves the thermal balancing calculations. The sun penetration, absorption, & reflection of all window panes are estimated in the visual system first with directradiance with several incident degrees, next for hemisphere radiance as though every panel stood independently.

[029] Overall transparency, absorption, and reflectivity of each panel were then calculated, taking into consideration various reflections, among the separate panel as well as among the windows and all shelter gadgets. Lastly, as the activity of a sun incident degree, those attributes were sent through the optic towards the thermal balancing system, allowing the thermal balancing prototype to calculate the temperatures, lengthy radiation, conduction, & convection thermal transfers between the panels. The implementation of these systems is time-consuming.

[030] As a result, researchers developed a simpler method with double panes which employs sun rays that delivered every unit surface of the exterior into an indoors as aninput to a thermal balancing system. These transmission solar rays may be collected as a time sequence using building power simulation applications such as Energy Plus.

[031] The transferred sun rays, instead of its sun rays which were received by the windows & subsequently carried through a pane & convected towards its room atmosphere, often causes the greatest thermal increase within the area. As a result, the researchers believe the reduced approach given below is enough to be realistic in most rooms, including the exception of areas with a large crystal ratio.

[032] This similar symbol would be used in the Windows 4 software manual. "N,1" indicates that radiation reaches the windows from the exterior panel "N" & was transferred via the interior panes "1," whereas "N, N, "indicates that a ray hit the outer section & is consumed by

an outer pane. Irradiation equal towards the windows panel is denoted by the subscripts "⊥" & incidental rays are denoted by the abbreviation "Inc."

[033] Modelica 2.2 and Modelica Fluid were used to build this structure design.A Connector Volumes which represents its room atmosphere has the Fluid Ports and Thermal Ports which are linked to it.

[034] The circulation network that provides the design of air flow systems and interzonal air flow may be linked to a liquid outlet. The designs having the yellow bars on their symbols were changeable placeholders of structures that could be changed include a range of designs that contain the real physiological implementations during the compilation moment.

We Claim:

1. Heat dispersion could differ over the factor of a degree across neighboring surfaces.

2. The actual rates for variation of distinct vertices might be distinct from every other when the creation of the spatial grid could not allow into the substance characteristics, causing the systems of simple dynamic solutions to become rigid.

3. This consumer can build his spatial grids automatically so that each node heat changes at an equal velocity on the premise of equivalent thermal transmission.

4. This transferred sun rays, instead of the solar rays which were received by windows & subsequently carried via the window & convected to such room atmosphere, often causes the greatest thermal increase within the room.

Dated this 02nd day of January, 2022

Signature: Chitaranjan Dalai

Applicant(s)

Dr Chitaranjan Dalai et. al.

ABSTRACT

The researchers are demonstrating the design of the Modelica room for modeling thermal architecture. This room design can be applied to analyses operations and electricity consumption with one or more rooms that have been connected by air circulation and heat

5 transfer. This room concept could calculate power retention within the atmosphere & in building architectural elements, as well as thermal transmission between rooms & its external atmosphere, moisture, & CO_2 emitted into the room atmosphere. Its accumulation of moisture in architectural components is never accounted. The design of the piece also depended on the revolutionary separation of thermal transmission methods. This segmentation reduced the

10 design, creation period in half & enabled state-of-the-art systems to compute some power circulates ahead to a thermal architecture simulation, like as sun, heat absorption from an activated panel, without interrupting response mechanisms among HVAC systems & the room.

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15 Signature: Chitaranjan Dalai

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