

Outdoor Telecom Cabinet Air Conditioner, heat Exchanger & TEC Proposal Calculation

1. Cabinet Air Conditioner Proposal Calculation

1) Dimension and Specification of Cabinet A

Width: 800mm, Depth: 800mm, Height: 1800mm

Thickness of plate material: 45mm, material: PU

Plate square dimension:

Front/Back side: $1.8\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 1.44\text{m}^2$

Top/Bottom side: $0.8\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 0.64\text{m}^2$

Left/right side: $1.8\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 1.44\text{m}^2$

2) Cabinet Heat leakage calculation

Cabinet with air conditioner:

The target temperature in the cabinet is required to 30°C , the highest ambient temp is 35°C , the highest temp of solar collineation is 65°C .

The square of solar collineation side: $1.44\text{m}^2 + 0.64\text{m}^2 = 2.1\text{m}^2$

Heat leakage: $2.1 \times 3.5 \times (65 - 30) + (2 \times 1.44 + 1.44 + 0.64) \times 3.5 \times (35 - 30)$

$$= 257 + 86$$

$$= 343\text{W}$$

3) Heat load of equipment in the cabinet

Supposing that there're 4 pcs of BBU and 1 pcs of 6kw power supply module installed in the cabinet, the heat load is $4 \times 100 + 6000 \times 0.04 = 640\text{W}$

4) The total heat load of cabinet

Total heat load = Cabinet heat leakage + heat load of equipment = $343 + 640 = 943\text{W}$

According to the cooling capacity curve line of 1.3KW air conditioner, the cooling capacity is 1000W, when the internal temp is 30°C and ambient temp is 35°C .

(Note: the configuration is reasonable, if the cooling capacity is a little higher than the total heat load.)

2. Cabinet Air Conditioner Proposal Calculation

1) Dimension and Specification of Cabinet B

Width: 800mm, Depth: 800mm, Height: 1400mm

Thickness of plate material: 45mm, material: PU

Plate square dimension:

Front/Back side: $1.4\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 1.12 \text{ m}^2$

Top/Bottom side: $0.8\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 0.64 \text{ m}^2$

Left/right side: $1.4\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 1.12 \text{ m}^2$

2) Cabinet Heat leakage calculation

Cabinet with air conditioner:

The target temperature in the cabine is required to 30°C , the highest ambient temp is 35°C , the highest temp of solar collineation is 65°C .

The square of solar collineation side = $1.12 + 0.64 = 1.76 \text{ m}^2$

Heat leakage: $1.76 \times 3.5 \times (65 - 30) + (2 \times 1.12 + 1.12 + 0.64) \times 3.5 \times (35 - 30)$

$= 216 + 70$

$= 286\text{W}$

3) Heat load of equipment in the cabinet

Supposing that there're 4 pcs of BBU and 1 pcs of 6kw power supply module installed in the cabinet, the heat load is $4 \times 100 + 6000 \times 0.04 = 640\text{W}$

4) The total heat load of cabinet

Total heat load = Cabinet heat leakage + heat load of equipment = $286 + 640 = 926\text{W}$

According to the cooling capacity curve line of 1.3KW air conditioner, the cooling capacity is 1000W, when the internal temp is 30°C and ambient temp is 35°C .

(Note: the configuration is reasonable, if the cooling capacity is a little higher than the total heat load.)

3. Cabinet Air Conditioner Proposal Calculation

1) Dimension and Specification of Cabinet C

Width: 850mm, Depth: 650mm, Height: 1000mm

Thickness of plate material: 45mm, material: PU

Plate square dimension:

Front/Back side: $1.0\text{m} \times 0.85\text{m} = 0.85 \text{ m}^2$

Top/Bottom side: $0.85\text{m} \times 0.65\text{m} = 0.55 \text{ m}^2$

Left/right side: $1.0\text{m} \times 0.65\text{m} = 0.65 \text{ m}^2$

2) Cabinet Heat leakage calculation

Cabinet with air conditioner:

The target temperature in the cabinet is required to 30 °C, the highest ambient temp is 35 °C, the highest temp of solar collineation is 65 °C.

The square of solar collineation side = $0.85 + 0.55 = 1.4 \text{ m}^2$

Heat leakage: $1.4 \times 3.5 \times (65 - 30) + (2 \times 0.85 + 0.65 + 0.55) \times 3.5 \times (35 - 30)$

$$= 172 + 51$$

$$= 223 \text{ W}$$

3) Heat load of equipment in the cabinet

Supposing that there're 4 pcs of BBU and 1 pcs of 6kw power supply module installed in the cabinet, the heat load is $4 \times 100 + 6000 \times 0.04 = 640 \text{ W}$

4) The total heat load of cabinet

Total heat load = Cabinet heat leakage + heat load of equipment = $223 + 640 = 863 \text{ W}$

According to the cooling capacity curve line of 1.3KW air conditioner, the cooling capacity is 1000W, when the internal temp is 30 °C and ambient temp is 35°C.

(Note: the configuration is reasonable, if the cooling capacity is a little higher than the total heat load.)

4. Cabinet Heat Exchanger Proposal Calculation

1) Dimension and Specification of Cabinet A

Width: 800mm, Depth: 800mm, Height: 1800mm

Thickness of plate material: 45mm, material: PU

Plate square dimension:

Front/Back side: $1.8\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 1.44 \text{ m}^2$

Top/Bottom side: $0.8\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 0.64 \text{ m}^2$

Left/right side: $1.8\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 1.44 \text{ m}^2$

2) Cabinet Heat leakage calculation

Cabinet With Heat Exchanger:

The target temperature in the cabinet is required to $40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ the highest ambient temp is $35 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, the high

solar collineation is $65 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

The square of solar collineation side $= 1.44 + 0.64 = 2.1 \text{ m}^2$

Heat leakage: $2.1 \times 3.5 \times (65 - 40) + (2 \times 1.44 + 1.44 + 0.64) \times 3.5 \times (35 - 40)$

$= 184.87$

$= 97\text{W}$

3) Heat load of equipment in the cabinet

Supposing that there're 4 pcs of BBU and 1 pcs of 6kw power supply module installed in the cabinet, the heat

load is $4 \times 100 + 6000 \times 0.04 = 640\text{W}$

4) The total heat load of cabinet

Total heat load = Cabinet heat leakage + heat load of equipment $= 97 + 640 = 733\text{W}$

As a result, use a 200W/K heat exchanger, the cabinet internal temp can be kept at $35 + (733/200) = 38.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in

summer.

(Considering the bad weather, it's reasonable to choose the above heat exchanger proposal.)

5. Cabinet Heat Exchanger Proposal Calculation

1) Dimension and Specification of Cabinet B

Width: 800mm, Depth: 800mm, Height: 1400mm

Thickness of plate material: 45mm, material: PU

Plate square dimension:

Front/Back side: $1.4\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 1.12 \text{ m}^2$

Top/Bottom side: $0.8\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 0.64 \text{ m}^2$

Left/right side: $1.4\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 1.12 \text{ m}^2$

2) Cabinet Heat leakage calculation

Cabinet With Heat Exchanger:

The target temperature in the cabinet is required to 40 °C, the highest ambient temp is 35

°C, the high

solar collineation is 65 °C.

The square of solar collineation side = $1.12 + 0.64 = 1.76 \text{ m}^2$

Heat leakage: $1.76 \times 3.5 \times (65 - 40) + (2 \times 1.12 + 1.12 + 0.64) \times 3.5 \times (35 - 40)$

= $154 - 70$

= 84W

3) Heat load of equipment in the cabinet

Supposing that there're 4 pcs of BBU and 1 pcs of 6kw power supply module installed in the cabinet, the heat

load is $4 \times 100 + 6000 \times 0.04 = 640\text{W}$

4) The total heat load of cabinet

Total heat load = Cabinet heat leakage + heat load of equipment = $84 + 640 = 724\text{W}$

As a result, use a 200W/K heat exchanger, the cabinet internal temp can be kept at $35 + (724/200) = 38.6$ °C in

summer.

(Considering the bad weather, it's reasonable to choose the above heat exchanger proposal.)

6. Cabinet TEC (Thermoelectric Cooler) Proposal Calculation

1) Dimension and Specification of Cabinet A

Width: 800mm, Depth: 800mm, Height: 1800mm

Thickness of plate material: 45mm, material: PU

Plate square dimension:

Front/Back side: $1.8\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 1.44 \text{ m}^2$

Top/Bottom side: $0.8\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 0.64 \text{ m}^2$

Left/right side: $1.8\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 1.44 \text{ m}^2$

2) Cabinet Heat leakage calculation

Cabinet With TEC:

The target temperature in the cabinet is required to $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ the highest ambient temp is $35 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, the solar collineation is $65 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

The square of solar collineation side = $1.44 + 0.64 = 2.1 \text{ m}^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Heat leakage: } & 2.1 \times 3.5 \times (65 - 30) + (2 \times 1.44 + 1.44 + 0.64) \times 3.5 \times (35 - 30) \\ & = 257 + 86 \\ & = 343\text{W} \end{aligned}$$

3) Heat load of equipment in the cabinet

Supposing that there's a 600AH battery pack installed in the cabinet, when it's being charged, the heat load is $50 \times 600 / 100 = 300\text{W}$

4) The total heat load of cabinet

Total heat load = Cabinet heat leakage + heat load of equipment = $343 + 300 = 643\text{W}$

Cooling Capacity < Total heat load

7. Cabinet TEC (Thermoelectric Cooler) Proposal Calculation

1. Dimension and Specification of Cabinet B

Width: 800mm, Depth: 800mm, Height: 1400mm

Thickness of plate material: 45mm, material: PU

Plate square dimension:

Front/Back side: $1.4\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 1.12 \text{ m}^2$

Top/Bottom side: $0.8\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 0.64 \text{ m}^2$

Left/right side: $1.4\text{m} \times 0.8\text{m} = 1.12 \text{ m}^2$

2. Cabinet Heat leakage calculation

Cabinet With TEC:

The target temperature in the cabinet is required to $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ the highest ambient temp is $35 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, the high

solar collineation is $65 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

The square of solar collineation side $= 1.12 + 0.64 = 1.76 \text{ m}^2$

Heat leakage: $1.76 \times 3.5 \times (65 - 30) + (2 \times 1.12 + 1.12 + 0.64) \times 3.5 \times (35 - 30)$

$$= 216 + 70$$

$$= 286\text{W}$$

3. Heat load of equipment in the cabinet

Supposing that there's a 400AH battery pack installed in the cabinet, when it's being charged, the heat load is

$$50 \times 400 / 100 = 200\text{W}$$

4. The total heat load of cabinet

Total heat load = Cabinet heat leakage + heat load of equipment $= 286 + 200 = 486\text{W}$

Cooling Capacity < Total heat load

8. Cabinet TEC (Thermoelectric Cooler) Proposal Calculation

1) Dimension and Specification of Cabinet C

Width: 850mm, Depth: 650mm, Height: 1000mm

Thickness of plate material: 45mm, material: PU

Plate square dimension:

Front/Back side: $1.0\text{m} \times 0.85\text{m} = 0.85 \text{ m}^2$

Top/Bottom side: $0.85\text{m} \times 0.65\text{m} = 0.55 \text{ m}^2$

Left/right side: $1.0\text{m} \times 0.65\text{m} = 0.65 \text{ m}^2$

2) Cabinet Heat leakage calculation

Cabinet With TEC:

The target temperature in the cabinet is required to 30 °C the highest ambient temp is 35 °C, the high

solar collineation is 65 °C.

The square of solar collineation side = $0.85 + 0.55 = 1.4 \text{ m}^2$

Heat leakage: $1.4 \times 3.5 \times (65 - 30) + (2 \times 0.85 + 0.65 + 0.55) \times 3.5 \times (35 - 30)$

$$= 172 + 51$$

$$= 223\text{W}$$

3) Heat load of equipment in the cabinet

Supposing that there's a 500AH battery pack installed in the cabinet, when it's being charged, the heat load is

$$50 \times 500 / 100 = 250\text{W}$$

4) The total heat load of cabinet

Total heat load = Cabinet heat leakage + heat load of equipment = $223 + 250 = 473\text{W}$

Cooling Capacity < Total heat load

9. Cabinet TEC (Thermoelectric Cooler) Proposal Calculation

1) Dimension and Specification of Cabinet D

Width: 1000mm, Depth: 650mm, Height: 300mm

Thickness of plate material: 20mm, material: steel plate+ thermal insulation cotton

Plate square dimension:

Front/Back side: $1.0\text{m} \times 0.3\text{m} = 0.3 \text{ m}^2$

Top/Bottom side: $0.65\text{m} \times 1\text{m} = 0.65 \text{ m}^2$

Left/right side: $0.65\text{m} \times 0.3\text{m} = 0.195 \text{ m}^2$

2) Cabinet Heat leakage calculation

Cabinet With TEC:

The target temperature in the cabinet is required to 30 °C, the highest ambient temp is 35 °C, the high

solar collineation is 65 °C.

The square of solar collineation side = $0.3 + 0.65 = 0.95 \text{ m}^2$

Heat leakage: $0.95 \times 3.2 \times (65 - 30) + (2 \times 0.195 + 0.65 + 0.3) \times 3.2 \times (35 - 30)$

$$= 106 + 21$$

$$= 127\text{W}$$

3) Heat load of equipment in the cabinet

Supposing that there's a 100AH battery pack installed in the cabinet, when it's being charged, the heat load is

$$50 \times 100 / 100 = 50\text{W}$$

4) The total heat load of cabinet

Total heat load = Cabinet heat leakage + heat load of equipment = $127 + 50 = 177\text{W}$

Cooling Capacity > Total heat load